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IMPUNE

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Thos Watt

SCENE ON THE TUMMEL.

ORDNANCE

GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND:

A SURVEY OF SCOTTISH TOPOGRAPHY,

Statistical, Biographical, and Historical.

EDITED BY

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ASSISTANT EDITOR OF 'THE GLOBE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.'

VOLUME V.

EDINBURGH:

THOMAS C. JACK, GRANGE PUBLISHING WORKS.

LONDON: 45 LUDGATE HILL. GLASGOW: 48 GORDON STREET.

1884.

Beauly Priory, Inverness-shire.

Inchmahome Priory, Lake of Monteith, Perthshire.

Inverlochy Castle, Inverness-shire.

St. Blane's Chapel, Loch Fad, Rothesay.

Colonel Gardiner's House, near Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire.

Erchless Castle, Inverness-shire.

Duart Castle, Mull, Argyleshire.

Finlaggan Castle, Islay.

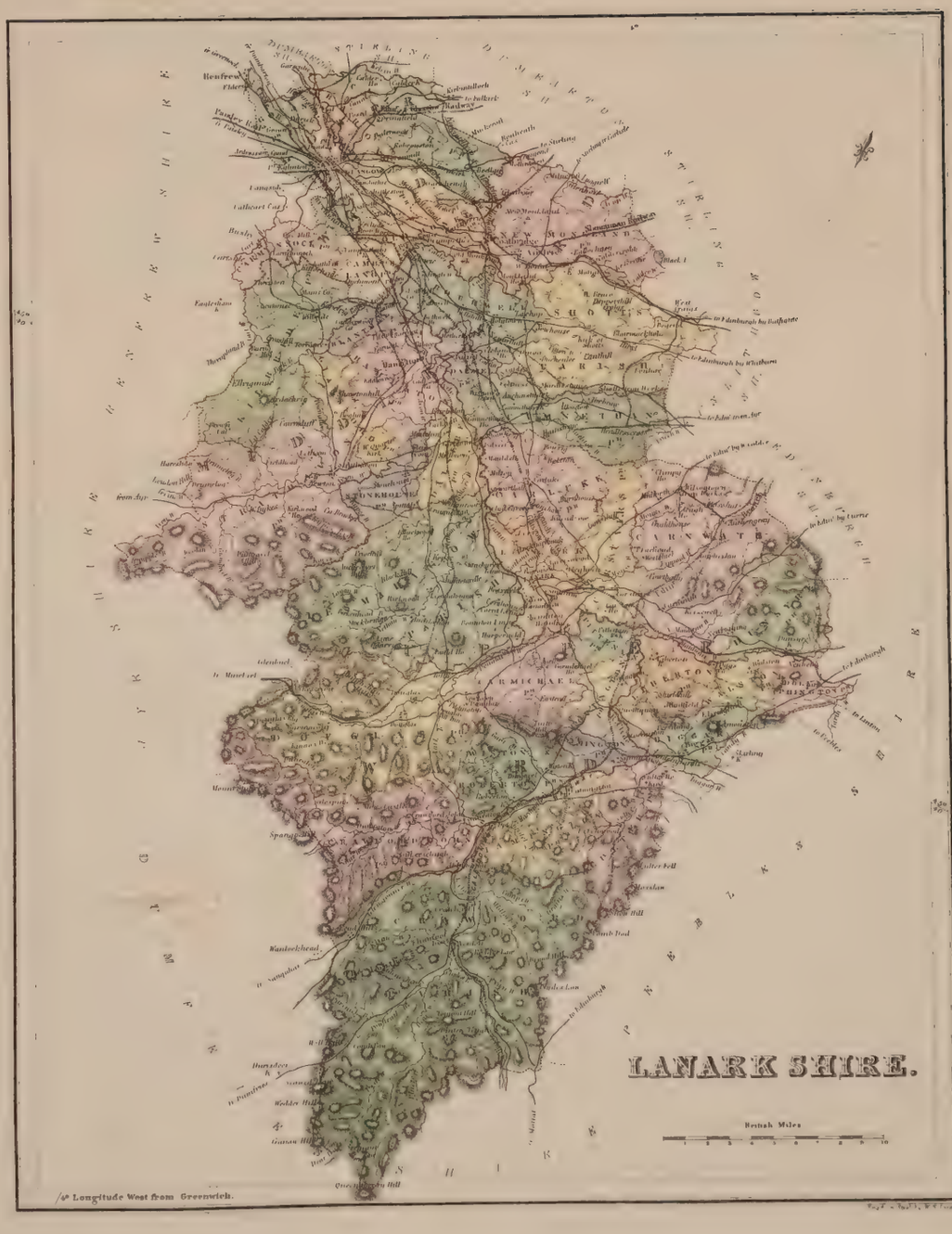
TWEED MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

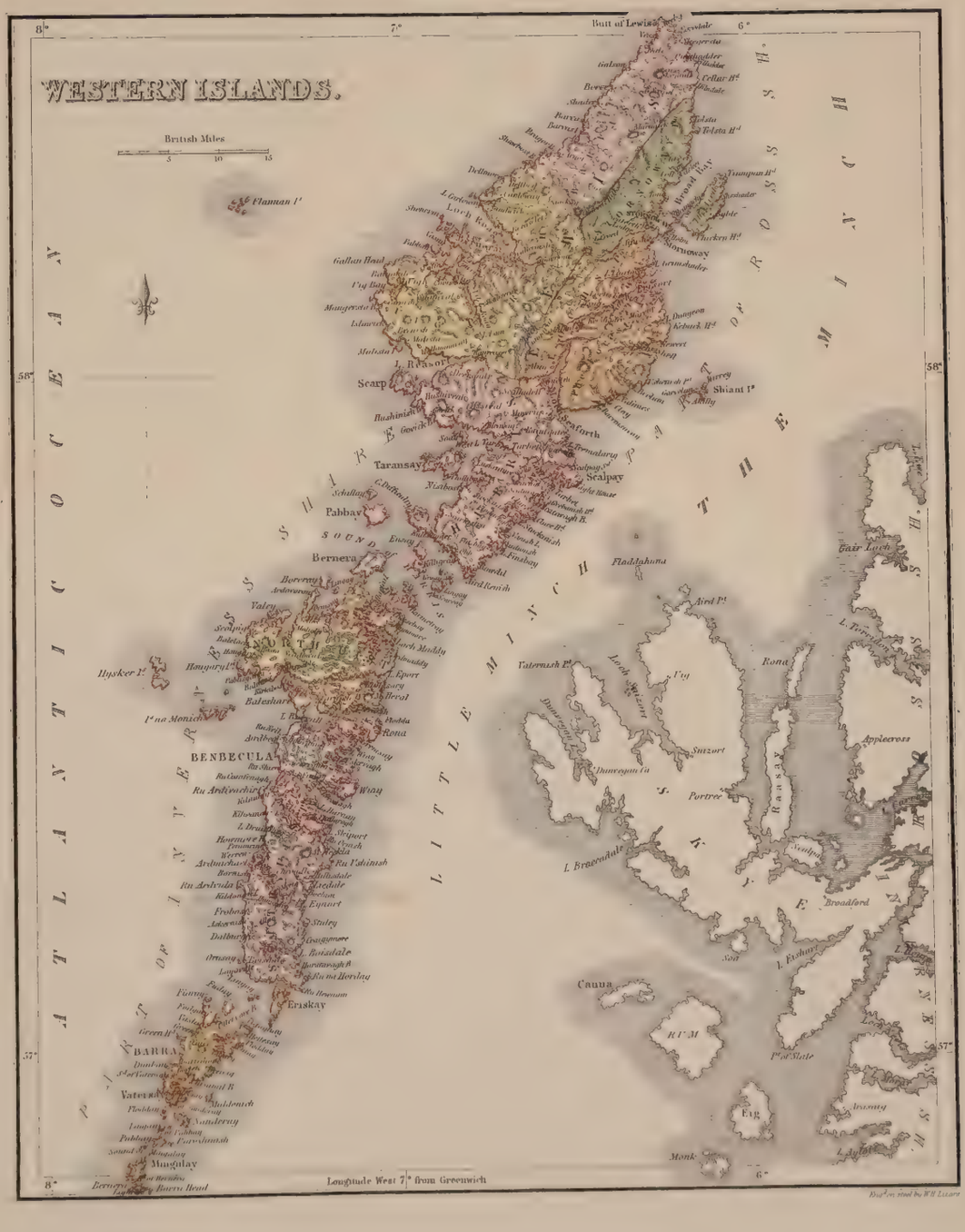
MINERAL DISTRICTS OF AYRSHIRE

ORDNANCE GAZETTEER MAPS OF SCOTLAND

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW EDINBURGH


LANARK SHIRE.
British Miles
4° Longitude West from Greenwich.


WESTERN ISLANDS.
British Miles
5 10 15
Flannan I.
Butt of Lewis
Scarp
Shiant I.
Taransay
Scalpay
Pabbay
Berneray
Harris
Hirta
Hysker I.
Hougary I.
Balesharn
I. na Monich
Rona
BENBECULA
Eriskay
BARRA
Vatersay
Mingulay
Berneray
Barra Head
Flodaigh
Aird Pt.
Eair Loch
Raasay
Applecross
Portree
Suizort
I. Braecadale
Broadford
Canna
RUM
Eig
Monk
I. of Skye
Longitude West 7° from Greenwich
8°
7°
6°
58°
57°
ATLANTIC OCEAN
THE MINCH
LITTLE MINCH
SOUND OF HARRIS
SOUND OF SLEAT
SOUND OF RASSAY
SOUND OF SCALPAY
SOUND OF TARANSAY
SOUND OF BERNERAY
SOUND OF PABBAY
SOUND OF HARRIS
Engd. on steel by W. H. Lizars

A short way E of it is Huntfield, the mansion of another landowner; and two more are Cormiston Towers and Oggs Castle, the former at the SE, the latter at the NE, corner of the parish. From the 13th till the latter part of the 17th century Easter Gledstanes was the seat of the Gledstanes of that Ilk, the last of whom, William, removed to Biggar, and was the great-great-grandfather of Mr Gladstone, the Premier. (See Fasque; and Prof. Veitch's 'Mr Gladstone's Ancestors' in *Fraser's Magazine* for June 1880.) Libberton is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £345. The parish church, at Libberton village, was built in 1812, and contains 450 sittings. Quothquan church, at Quothquan village, having become ruinous, about 1780 was converted by John Chancellor of Shieldhill into a family burying-place. The cot on its W gable retains a fine-toned bell of 1641. Two public schools, Libberton and Quothquan, with respective accommodation for 72 and 56 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 53 and 31, and grants of £69, 10s. 6d. and £28, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1859) £5721, 7s. 11d., (1884) £8105, 12s. Pop. (1801) 706, (1831) 773, (1861) 836, (1871) 691, (1881) 625.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 24, 1865-64.

Liberton ('leper town'), a village and a parish of Edinburghshire. The village stands, 356 feet above sea-level, on the summit of a low broad-based ridge, 2⅝ miles SSE of the centre of Edinburgh; and is sometimes distinguished as Liberton Kirk, from the fact that it contains the parish church. It is somewhat straggling in its arrangement, and, besides the poorer class of cottages, includes some neat houses and elegant villas. There are no buildings of any importance except the parish church and the Free church. The former is a handsome semi-Gothic edifice, whose square tower, capped by four corner pinnacles, forms a very prominent object in the landscape. Designed by Gillespie Graham, and containing 1000 sittings, it was built in 1815, and renovated at a cost of over £1200 in 1882, when gas was introduced, a panelled ceiling inserted, the gallery reconstructed, the whole reseated, etc. The precise site of the present building was formerly occupied by a very ancient church, mentioned in the foundation charter of Holyrood (1128). When the church which immediately preceded the present one was taken down, a curious Russian medal of the 13th century is said to have been found embedded in the materials. The Free church of Liberton, standing nearly ½ mile to the NE, was built in 1870 at a cost of £2200. Liberton post office has money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments.

Two hamlets, named Liberton Dams and Nether Liberton, lie respectively 4½ furlongs NNW and 6½ furlongs N by W of the village. They are mere groups of cottages of little pretensions; but within late years several neat though small houses have been built at Liberton Dams. In old documents there occurs a mention of a mill at Nether Liberton, where there is still a saw-mill; and in 1369 the lands of Nether Liberton were granted to William Ramsay and spouse.

Liberton parish is bounded N by St Cuthbert's and Duddingston, E by Inveresk and Newton, SE by Dalkeith, S by Lasswade, and W by Colinton. It extends from the Pow Burn at Edinburgh to within a mile of Dalkeith, and from the close vicinity of the Firth of Forth at Magdalene Bridge to near the E end of the Pentland range. Its greatest length, from ENE to WSW, is 5¾ miles; its greatest breadth is 4¼ miles; and its area is 6617 acres. The scenery of this parish is very beautifully diversified, though it never loses its lowland smiling character. Just within the W boundary the Braid Hills attain their maximum altitude of 698 feet above sea-level; and extending from these are low broad ridges and gentle elevations, with alternating belts and spaces of plain. The state of cultivation is high, and there are numerous private mansions with fine policies. The Braid Burn and Burdiehouse Burn flow north-eastward through the interior; and there is a curious bituminous spring at St Catherine's, known as the Balm Well. The rocks of the Braid Hills are basaltic, but elsewhere are carboniferous, belonging either to the Calciferous Sandstone or to the Carboniferous Limestone series. Sandstone, limestone, and coal are extensively worked. The soil in some parts is wet clay or dry gravel, but in most parts is a fertile loam. Nearly six-sevenths of the land are under cultivation, and hardly an acre of waste ground is to be seen. The industries are referred to in the articles dealing with the various villages. The chief seats are Morton Hall, Drum, Inch House, Brunstane, Niddry, Southfield, Moredun, St Catherine's, Mount Vernon, Craigend, and Kingston Grange. The parish includes, besides the village and hamlets of Liberton, the villages of Burdiehouse, Gilmerton, Greenend, Niddry, Oakbank, and Straiton, parts of the villages of Echobank and New Craighall, and some fifteen hamlets, with a small part of the burgh and suburbs of Edinburgh.

It is traversed by several good roads leading S from the capital, by the Loanhead and Roslin branch of the North British railway, which has a station near Gilmerton, and by small parts of the St Leonard's branch and of the new Edinburgh Suburban branch of the same railway.

Giving off Gilmerton *quoad sacra* parish, Liberton is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £550. Besides the three schools at Gilmerton and an infant private school at Sharpdale, Liberton public, Niddry public, and New Craighall schools, with respective accommodation for 154, 129, and 403 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 174, 67, and 258, and grants of £153, 1s., £54, 10s. 6d., and £203, 15s. Valuation (1871) £33,571, 14s., (1884) £48,944, including £9879 for railways and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 3565, (1831) 4063, (1861) 3507, (1871) 3791, (1881) 6026, of whom 4696 were in the ecclesiastical parish, and 295 in the burgh of Edinburgh.

A hospital anciently stood at Upper Liberton, and is supposed to have given rise to the name of the village, the original form being Leper town. Near it rose a tall peel-house or tower, now utterly vanished, the stronghold it is said of MacBeth, a baron under David I., holding a considerable part of the lands of Liberton. By him a chapelry was erected at Liberton, and placed under the church of St Cuthbert, with which it passed, by grant of David I., to the canons of Holyrood. In 1240 the chapelry was disjoined from St Cuthbert's, and remained till the Reformation as a rectory under the Abbey of Holyrood. For a time Liberton was a prebend of the short-lived bishopric of Edinburgh, and on the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland it reverted to the Crown. Three chapels—one founded at Bridgend by James V., St Catherine's near the mansion of that name, and St Mary's, founded at Niddry in 1389 by Wauchope of Niddry—were subordinate to the parish church. Only a few faint vestiges of the walls of the latter, and its burying-ground, remain of them. A chapel was built by James V. at Bridgend; and there was a Presbyterian chapel erected under the Indulgence of James VII. The parochial registers date from 1639.

The chief antiquity in the parish is Craigmillar Castle. Others are the sites and remains of the buildings above mentioned; Peffer Mill, erected in 1636 by one Edgar, whose arms, impaled with those of his wife, are over the principal door; and a square tower still standing near Liberton Kirk, reputed to be the hold of a fierce robber laird, and not to be confounded with MacBeth's tower mentioned above. In Scott's *Heart of Midlothian* 'Reuben Butler' is schoolmaster at Liberton; and Peffer Mill is commonly identified with 'Dumbiedikes.' Various tumuli have been discovered near Mortonhall; and a plane tree near Craigmillar Castle is said to have been planted by Mary Queen of Scots, and reputed one of the largest of its kind in the country. In 1863 the remains of a Celtic cross, covered with knot-work, were found in a wall near Liberton Tower. Part of the Boroughmuir is in the parish. A rising-ground to the E of St Catherine's, formerly called the Priest's Hill, has now the name of Grace Mount. Among distinguished natives of the parish of Liberton have been Mr Clement Little of Upper Liberton, who

founded the College Library of Edinburgh; Sir Symon de Preston of Craigmillar, in whose Edinburgh house, as provost, Queen Mary was lodged on the night after the affair of Carberry Hill; Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, who was Lord President of the Court of Session about the period of the Restoration; Gilbert Wauchope and Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, the former a member of the celebrated Reformation Parliament of 1560, and the latter a distinguished Covenanter and a member of the General Assembly of 1648; and Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, who from 1692 till 1713 filled the office of Lord Advocate of Scotland. Among the ministers have been John Davidson (1584), of prophetic powers; John Adamson (1616) and Andrew Cant (1659-73), both principals of Edinburgh University; and the late James Begg, D.D. (1835-43), of Free Church fame. The Wauchopes of Niddry have had a seat in the parish for 500 years, and are probably the oldest family in Midlothian.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See an article in vol. i. of *Trans. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1793).

Liddel Water, a Border stream of Roxburgh and Dumfries shires, formed by the confluent Caddroun, Wormscleuch, and Peel Burns, at an altitude of 650 feet above sea-level, amid the great bog called Dead Water, 1½ mile ENE of Saughtree station. Thence it flows 15¼ miles south-south-westward through Castleton parish, next 11½ miles along the English Border, having Castleton and Canonbie parishes on its right bank and Cumberland on its left; till, after a descent of 545 feet, it falls into the Esk at a point 12 miles N of Carlisle and 7⅞ S by E of Langholm. It is fed by a score of affluents, the chief of them HERMITAGE Water and KERSHOPE Burn. For 10 miles from its source its banks are bleak and naked—in most places a mountain gorge or glen; but afterwards they spread out in a beautiful though narrow valley, carpeted with fine verdure, adorned with beautiful plantations, and screened by picturesque heights. In all the lower part of its course, its banks are sylvan, picturesque, and at intervals romantic; and, at a cataract called Penton Linns, 3 miles from the confluence with the Esk, they are wildly yet beautifully grand. Stupendous rocky precipices, which fall sheer down to the bed of the stream, and wall up the water within a narrow broken channel, along the Scottish side have a terrace-walk carried along a ledge, and affording a view of the vexed and foaming stream, lashed into foam among the obstructing rocks; and they are fringed with a rich variety of exuberant copsewood. In the middle of the cataract rises from the river's bed a solitary large rock crowned with shrubs, whose broken and wooded summit figures majestically in a conflict with the roaring waters during a high flood. At its confluence with the Esk a sort of promontory is formed, on which stand the ruins of a fort, called in the district the Strength of Liddel. Its salmon and trout fishing is good, but like the ESK it has been affected by the salmon disease.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 11, 1864-63.

Liddesdale. See CASTLETON, CANONBIE, HERMITAGE CASTLE; and Robert Bruce Armstrong's *History of Liddesdale*, etc. (Edinb. 1884).

Liff, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. Standing close to the Perthshire boundary, 250 feet above sea-level, and 5 miles WNW of the centre of Dundee, the village is a pleasant little place, with a station on the Newtyle branch of the Caledonian railway, 4¼ miles from Dundee West station.

The parish contains also the LOCHEE and Logie suburbs of Dundee, the villages of BENVIE, INVERGOWRIE, DARGIE, MUIRHEAD OF LIFF, BIRKHILL FEUS, and BACKMUIR, and part of the village of MILNEFIELD FEUS; and, comprehending the four ancient parishes of Liff, Logie, Invergowrie, and Benvie, is commonly designated Liff and Benvie. The original parish of Liff comprehended most of the site of Lochee; the parish of Logie comprised a portion of Dundee burgh, and was united to Liff before the middle of the 17th century; the parish of Invergowrie was annexed as early as Logie, or earlier; and the parish of Benvie was annexed in 1758. The united parish is bounded N by Auchterhouse, NE by Mains and Strathmartin, E by Dundee, S by the Firth of Tay, and W by Longforgan and Fowlis-Easter. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3⅜ miles; and its area is 8053½ acres, of which 4 (at Invergowrie) belong to Perthshire, whilst 956¼ are foreshore, 14½ mud, and 8⅝ water. Dighty Water and a small tributary of that stream trace the northern boundary; and Invergowrie Burn, coming in from the NW, and receiving affluents in its course, drains most of the interior to the Firth of Tay. The land rises gently from the firth for 3 miles, till near Birkhill Feus it attains an elevation of 500 feet above sea-level, and then declines northward to Dighty Water. Sandstone, of the Devonian formation, and of various colour and quality, is the prevailing rock, and has been largely quarried. The soil of the lower grounds is either clayey or a black mould inclining to loam; of the higher grounds, is light and sandy. Some of the land is of very fine quality, and rents at from £4 to £6, this high value being due to the proximity of Dundee. A large aggregate area, in the N chiefly, is under wood; some 60 acres are in pasture; and all the rest of the parish, not occupied by houses, railways, and roads, is in tillage. Factories and other industrial establishments make a great figure, but are mostly situated at or near Lochee. In an enclosure opposite the churchyard of Liff may be traced the site of a castle, said to have been built by Alexander I. of Scotland, and called Hurly-Hawkin. In the neighbourhood of Camperdown House was discovered, towards the close of last century, a subterranean building of several apartments, rude in structure, and uncemented by mortar. Close on the boundary with Dundee is a place called Pitalpie, or Pit of Alpin, from having been the scene of that memorable engagement in the 9th century between the Scots and the Picts, when the former lost at once battle, king, and many nobles. Mansions, noticed separately, are CAMPERDOWN, GRAY HOUSE, BALRUDDERY, and INVERGOWRIE; and 18 proprietors holds each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 117 of between £100 and £500, 137 of from £50 to £100, and 265 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to five *quoad sacra* parishes, this parish is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns; the augmented stipend and communion elements together have a value of £457, 13s. The parish church, at Liff village, is a good Early English edifice, erected in 1831 at a cost of £2200, with 750 sittings, and a conspicuous spire 108 feet high. There is a Free church of Liff; and two public schools, Liff and Muirhead of Liff, with respective accommodation for 114 and 205 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 93 and 77, and grants of £74, 10s. and £60, 15s. Landward valuation (1857) £11,514, (1884) £15,215, 11s., *plus* £2099 for railways. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 2194, (1831) 4247, (1861) 24,108, (1871) 35,554, (1881) 43,190, of whom 14 belonged to the Perthshire section, whilst ecclesiastically 12,758 were in Liff and Benvie, 13,029 in St David's, 4270 in Logie, 3716 in St Luke's, 6641 in St Mark's, and 2762 in Lochee.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lightburn, a village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile ESE of Cambuslang town. Pop. (1881) 464.

Lilliards-Edge. See ANCRUM.

Lilliesleaf is a village and parish in the NW of Roxburghshire. The village, 3 miles W of Belses station, 3½ NNW of Hassendean station, and 6 SSW of Newtown St Boswells station—all on the Waverley route of the North British railway system—is picturesquely situated on a ridge of ground which slopes down first steeply to the village, then gradually to Ale Water. Between the village and the river lie fields and meadows. Lilliesleaf consists mainly of one long narrow street, ½ mile in length, which contains the post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, the Currie school for girls, and several good shops. There is a subscription library, containing 1600 volumes of all classes of literature. The houses exhibit

considerable diversity, some being thatched and others slated, while old cottages and new villas are not unfrequently found standing close together. Almost without exception, the houses have gardens attached to them, and, as a natural consequence, flower-culture is largely engaged in. Owing to the trimness of its gardens, and the beauty of its situation, Lilliesleaf is among the prettiest of the Border villages, and its advantages have been fully appreciated by our Scotch artists, who have found in it and its environs charming subjects for their brush.

The parish church, built in 1771, and restored in 1883, stands a little way beyond the E end of the village. It is surrounded on three sides by the churchyard, which contains a few curious tombstones, and the remains of an old ivy-grown chapel. The recent improvements have changed it from a plain barn-like building to one of taste and elegance. They embraced the addition of a nave and bell-tower, and the remodelling of the interior, which has been suitably painted, and in which handsome modern benches have taken the place of the old 'box-pews.' The lighting of the church has been much improved by the new windows in the nave, and the enlargement of the old windows in the transepts. A fine-toned bell, which cost about £100, and weighs 8½ cwts., has been presented to the church by Mr Edward W. Sprot, younger son of the late Mr Mark Sprot of Riddell. An interesting relic is the old stone font. It was removed from the church at the Reformation, and eventually found its way into the moss, where for a long time it lay buried. It has lately been dug up, and placed at one of the entrance doors of the church. The U.P. church, erected in 1805, has 350 sittings. The public school, once known as the parish school, was built in 1822; and a girl's school was built by subscription on ground bequeathed by the late Mr Currie of Linthill in 1860. These two, with respective accommodation for 82 and 84 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 36 and 63, and grants of £40, 15s. and £40, 13s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 325, (1871) 349, (1881) 315.

Lilliesleaf parish is bounded NW by Selkirk, N by Bowden, NE and E by Ancrum, SE by Minto and Wilton, and W by Ashkirk. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6⅛ miles; its breadth varies between 1 furlong and 4⅝ miles; and its area is 6707½ acres, of which 35 are water. Ale Water winds ½ mile westward along the Ashkirk border, then 2¾ miles north-eastward through the interior of the parish, and lastly 4½ miles east-by-northward along the boundary with Bowden and Ancrum. Almost all the land in the parish is arable, and what remains is taken up with pasture. The ground is gently undulating, sinking in the NE to 390 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 556 feet near the village, 754 near Greatlaws, 711 near Newhouse, and 936 at Black Craig. The soil is mostly loam and clay, and there is little or no sand. The predominant rocks are Silurian and Devonian. A portion of the Waverley route of the North British railway passes through the parish. The chief landowners are Sprot of Riddell, Currie of Linthill, Lords Minto and Polwarth, Mr Scott of Sinton, Mr Stewart of Hermiston, Mr Martin of Firth, Mr Dobie of Raperlan, Mr Dickson of Chatto, Mr Pennycook of Newhall, and Mr Riddel-Carre of Cavers-Carre. 'Ancient Riddell's fair domain' belonged till about 1823 to a family of that name, whose ancestor Walter de Riddell obtained a charter of Lilliesleaf, Whittunes, etc., about the middle of the 12th century, and who received a baronetcy in 1628. The remoter antiquity of the family has been rested upon the discovery, in the old chapel of Riddell, of two stone coffins, one of which contained 'an earthen pot, filled with ashes and arms, bearing a legible date, A.D. 727,' while the other was filled with 'the bones of a man of gigantic size.' These coffins, it has been conjectured, contained the remains of ancestors of the family, although this view has been rejected by Sir Walter B. Riddell. The mansion of Riddell, 1¾ mile WSW of the village, is a plain, but large, three-storied house. It is approached from one of the lodges by a very fine avenue, 1¼ mile in length. The present owner, Col. John Sprot (b. 1830; suc. 1883), holds 3278 acres in the shire, valued at £3427 per annum. Another mansion, Cotfield, stands 1¾ mile S of the village. Lilliesleaf Moor was the scene of many 'Conventicles' held by the Covenanters, and upon it took place several skirmishes between them and their opponents. The chief engagement occurred at Bewlie Moss.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend, with manse and glebe, amounts to about £400. There was an augmentation of 3 chalders in 1882. The old church of Lilliesleaf belonged, before the year 1116, to the Church of Glasgow, whose right over it was confirmed by several Papal Bulls. A church, which also belonged to the See of Glasgow, stood at Hermiston or Herdmanstown, and, in addition to it, there were chapels at Riddell (where Riddell Mill now stands) and at Chapel (on the present site of Chapel Farm). Valuation (1864) £6923, 16s. 3d., (1884) £7987, 13s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 673, (1831) 781, (1861) 772, (1871) 788, (1881) 718.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 25, 1864-65.

Lily Loch. See Dews.

Limecraigs, an estate, with a mansion, in Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire.

Limefield, an estate, with a modern mansion, in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, 1 mile NE of West Calder town.

Limekilns, a coast village of SW Fife, mainly in Dunfermline, but partly in Inverkeithing parish, 1 mile E by S of Charlestown and 3 miles SSW of Dunfermline town. In 1814 Limekilns had 4 brigs, 1 schooner, and 137 sloops; in 1843 6 brigs, 7 schooners, 16 sloops, and 1 pinnace, these thirty manned by 168 men; but now there is hardly any shipping, owing to altered modes of transit. An old house, called the 'King's Cellar,' bears date 1581, and was possibly the death-place of Robert Pitcairn (1520-84), first commendator of Dunfermline and secretary of state for Scotland. George Thomson (1759-1851), the editor of a well-known *Collection of Scottish Songs*, was a native. A 'pan house' for salt-making, long discontinued, was started in 1613; and in 1825 there was built, at a cost of £2000, a U.P. church, with 1056 sittings, whose congregation celebrated its centenary on 12 Nov. 1882. Limekilns has also a post office under Dunfermline, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 950, (1861) 828, (1871) 758, (1881) 698, of whom 21 were in Inverkeithing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Limekilns, a mansion in East Kilbride parish, W Lanarkshire, 5 furlongs WNW of the town. Its owner, Allan Graham-Barns-Graham, Esq. (b. 1835; suc. 1867), holds 2961 acres in Lanark, Ayr, and Renfrew shires, valued at £4714 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Limerigg, a village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile S of Slamannan station, and 6½ miles SSW of Falkirk. Pop. with Lochside (1871) 623, (1881) 1204.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Linacro, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Linburn House, a mansion in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles ENE of Midcalder Junction. Its owner, James Henry Cowan, Esq. (b. 1856; suc. 1875), holds 2357 acres in Edinburgh and Linlithgow shires, valued at £4482 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lincluden College, a ruined religious house in Terregles parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on a grassy mound above the right bank of winding Cluden Water, which here falls into the Nith, 1½ mile N by W of Dumfries. It was originally a convent for Black or Benedictine nuns, founded by Uchtred, second son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, about the middle of the 12th century. But towards the close of the 14th, Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway, called the 'Grim,' expelled the nuns, for 'insolence' and other irregularities, and converted the establishment into a collegiate church, with a provost and 12 canons—later, a provost, 8 canons, 24 bedesmen, and a chaplain. In the zenith of their

power the Earls of Douglas expended considerable sums in ornamenting the place, and, when wardens of the West Marches, adopted it as their favourite residence, William, eighth Earl, here holding a parliament in 1448 to revise the uses of Border warfare. From what remains of the ancient building, which is part of the provost's house, the choir, and the S transept, an idea may be easily formed of its bygone splendour. The aisleless three-bayed choir, in particular, was finished in the richest style of Decorated architecture, its roof resembling that of King's College, Cambridge, and the brackets, whence sprung the ribbed arch-work, being decked with armorial bearings. Over the door of the sacristy are the arms of the Grim Earl, the founder of the provostry, and those of his lady, who was heiress of Bothwell. Both he and Uchtred, founder of the nunnery, were buried here; and in the choir is the mutilated but richly sculptured tomb (*c.* 1440) of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., and wife of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas and first Duke of Touraine. To quote from Billings' *Ecclesiastical and Baronial Antiquities* (1852), 'the character of the edifice, so far as it remains, is very peculiar. Though of small dimensions, it has, like Michael Angelo's statues, a colossal effect from the size of its details. This is conspicuous in the bold and massive corbels and capitals of the vaulting shafts from which the groined arches, now fallen, had sprung. This largeness of feature may be observed in the moulding round the priest's door—itself but a small object—and in the broken tracery of the window above it. Over the interior of the small square door by which this part of the ruin is entered, there is a moulding of oak wreath, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, a series of crockets, so grotesquely large as to appear as if they had been intended to be raised to a great height, so as to be diminished by distance. Heraldic forms predominate, probably owing to circumstances which the history of the institution will readily suggest. Many of the large brackets are shields, but they are massed in with the other decorations with more freedom and picturesqueness than this species of ornament is generally found to admit of. Of the tracery of the windows, enough only remains to show how rich, beautiful, and varied it had been. The patterns, with a tendency to the French Flamboyant character, are strictly geometrical. The main portion of the church, now existing, consists of the choir and a fragment of a transept. On the right-hand side, opposite to the tomb and door, there are three fine sedilia, partially destroyed. They consist of undepressed ribbed pointed arches, each with a canopy and crocket above, and cusps in the interior—an arrangement that unites the richness of the Decorated with the dignity of the Earliest Pointed style. Beyond the sedilia is a beautiful piscina of the same character. The arch is within a square framework, along the upper margin of which there runs a tiny arcade of very beautiful structure and proportion.' Along the walls of the ruin are a profusion of ivy and a few dwarfish bushes; around are a few trees which form an interrupted and romantic shade; on the N is a meadow, sleepily traversed by Cluden Water; on the E is a lovely little plain, spread out like an esplanade, half its circle edged with the Cluden and the Nith; on the SE were, not so long ago, distinct vestiges of a bowling-green, flower-garden, and parterres; and beyond is a huge artificial mound, cut round to its summit by a spiral walk, and commanding a brilliant view of the 'meeting of the waters' immediately below, and of the joyous landscape about Dumfries. The place is much cherished by the townsfolk of that burgh, and was a favourite haunt of the poet Burns, who here says Allan Cunningham beheld the 'Vision.'

The provosts of Lincluden were in general men of considerable eminence; and several held high offices of state. Among them were John Cameron (d. 1446), who became secretary, lord-privy-seal, and chancellor of the kingdom, archbishop of Glasgow, and one of the delegates of the Scottish Church to the council of Basel; John Winchester (d. 1458), afterwards bishop of Moray; John Methven, secretary of state and an ambassador of the court; James Lindsay, keeper of the privy seal, and an ambassador to England; Andrew Stewart (d. 1501), dean of faculty of the University of Glasgow, and afterwards bishop of Moray; George Hepburn, lord-treasurer of Scotland; William Stewart (d. 1545), lord-treasurer of Scotland, and afterwards bishop of Aberdeen; and Robert Douglas, the eighteenth and last provost, a bastard son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, who was appointed in 1547, and was allowed to enjoy the benefice for 40 years after the Reformation. So late as Yule tide 1586, Lord Maxwell had mass sung openly in the church on three days running. Robert Douglas's grand-nephew, William Douglas, the heir of Drumlanrig, obtained a reversion of the provostry, and, after Robert's death, enjoyed its property and revenues during his own life. Succeeding to the family estates of Drumlanrig, and created afterwards Viscount Drumlanrig, and next Earl of Queensberry, he got vested in himself and his heirs the patronage and tithes of the churches of Terregles, Lochrutton, Colvend, Kirkbean, and Caerlaverock, belonging to the college, and also a small part of its lands. But the major part of the property of the establishment was in 1611 granted, in different shares, to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar and to John Murray. The latter, prior to 1627, conveyed his share, including Lincluden College, to Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, whose lineal descendant, Capt. Alfred Constable of Terregles, is now the owner. Till recently the ruins were neglected, but he has done much to preserve this architectural gem, by erecting a railing round it, and installing a suitable person as custodian. Extensive excavations, too, of the foundations, vaults, etc., have furnished a good deal of additional information as to the dates of different portions of the building. Lincluden House (till recently known as Youngfield), a Tudor mansion, a little SW of the church, was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1875, but was restored in the following year from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., this being his last work. Its owner, Major Thomas Young (b. 1826), holds 1318 acres in the shire, valued at £1212 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See Wm. M'Dowall's *History of Dumfries* (2d. ed. 1873), and an article by E. F. C. Clark in *Trans. Arch. Inst. of Scotland* (1864).

Lindalee. See Lintalee.

Lindean, a station in Galashiels parish, Roxburghshire, on the Selkirk branch of the North British railway, near the confluence of Ettrick Water with the Tweed, 2 miles N by E of Selkirk. The ancient parish of Lindean is now united to Galashiels. Its church, disused since 1586, stood 3 furlongs S of the station, and was the place where the body of William Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale, lay during the night after his assassination (1353).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Lindertis, a mansion in Airlie parish, W Forfarshire, 3¾ miles WSW of Kirriemuir. Almost entirely rebuilt in 1813, after designs by Elliot of Edinburgh, it is a castellated edifice, with well-wooded grounds, and commands an extensive view of the richest portion of Strathmore. The owner, Sir Thomas Munro, second Bart. since 1825 (b. 1819; suc. 1827), holds 5702 acres in the shire, valued at £6580 per annum. His father, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Munro (1761-1827), distinguished himself in India alike as soldier and statesman.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Lindores, a village in Abdie parish, and an ancient abbey in Newburgh parish, Fife. The village lies 2 miles SE of Newburgh, near the railway line from Ladybank to Perth. Near its E end traces of an ancient castle, supposed by the natives to have belonged to Macduff, 'Thane of Fife,' were discovered about 1800. While the workmen were digging into the ruins, they came on a 'small apartment with a shelved recess, upon which lay a piece of folded cloth, which, on exposure to the air, soon dissolved and disappeared.' In the neighbourhood of the castle there was fought, on 12 June 1298, the battle of Black Irnsyde or Earnside, between Wallace and the Earl of Pembroke, in which the English were worsted. Lindores Loch extends 7

furlongs from SE to NW, and has an utmost width of 2⅓ furlongs. The railway passes along the south-western shore, and the north-eastern is fringed by the grounds of Inchrye Abbey. It is well stocked with fish.

Lindores Abbey, situated on ground rising gently from the Tay, ¼ mile E of Newburgh, was founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1178 (according to Fordoun), but more probably about 1196. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St Andrew the Apostle, and endowed for monks of the Benedictine Order. To Guido, the first abbot, Lindores mainly owed its size and importance. From the remains, it is possible to guess its extent and character. 'The church,' says Laing, 'was 195 feet in length, and the transepts were 110 feet from N to S. The most perfect portion of the abbey remaining is the groined arch of the porch which formed the entrance to the abbey through the cloister court. The ruins have recently been cleared of superincumbent rubbish, and the ground plan and style of the buildings are now clearly seen; they belong to the Early English or First Pointed style, which prevailed in Scotland at the period of their erection.' The abbey grew gradually in size and riches, being endowed with property of various kinds, and those who held the chief office in it took a leading part in the affairs of the Catholic Church in Scotland. From time to time it was visited by kings and nobles: by Edward I. (1291), John Baliol (1294), Sir William Wallace (1298), David II. The unfortunate Duke of Rothesay, who died 27 March 1402, was buried there. According to Boece, his body 'kithit meraklis mony yeris eftir, quhil at last King James the First began to punis his slayaris; and fra that time furth, the miraclis ceissit.' In Lindores Abbey James, ninth Earl of Douglas, passed the last five years of his life in retirement, after thirty years spent in struggling against King James II. and King James III. He died there on 15 April 1488. In 1510 Lindores was erected into a regality, which conferred large powers upon the abbot. In 1543 the monks were expelled for a short time from the abbey; and in 1559, as Knox writes, they were well reformed, their mass books and missals burnt, as well as their 'idols and vestments of idolatry.' John Leslie, the last Abbot of Lindores, who held the abbacy 'in trust,' or *in commendam*, took an active part in the intrigues of the time of Queen Mary. He was a warm supporter of the queen. He was appointed abbot in 1566, and died in 1596. Lindores Abbey soon passed into secular hands, the monks were ejected, and its large revenues fell to Sir Patrick Leslie, who was created first Lord Lindores. Although greatly harmed at the Reformation, Lindores was not completely destroyed. Its almost perfect demolition was caused by its being afterwards regarded as a convenient quarry from which to obtain stones for building purposes. The consequence is, that very few traces of it remain, the chief being 'the groined arch of the principal entrance,' a portion of the chancel-walls, and about 8 feet of the western tower. The ruins have now been cleared from *débris*, etc., and what remains can be properly seen.

The title of Lord Lindores was acquired in 1600 by the Leslie family, and became dormant at the death of its seventh holder in 1775. The mansion beside the loch was built on his estate of Lindores by Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, K.C.B. (1779-1839), who received Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon* after Waterloo.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See *Lindores Abbey and its Burgh of Newburgh*, by Alexander Laing, F.S.A.Scot. (Edinb. 1876).

Lindsay Tower. See CRAWFORD.

Line. See LYNE.

Ling. See LONG, Ross-shire.

Linga, an islet of Tingwall parish, Shetland, off the SE shore of Hildasay, 2¾ miles WNW of Scalloway. Pop. (1871) 12, (1881) 10.

Linga, an islet (2 × 1⅔ furl.) of Walls parish, Shetland, in Vaila Sound, ¾ mile S by W of Walls. Pop. (1871) 10, (1881) 13.

Linga, an uninhabited islet (2⅓ × 1½ furl.) of Nesting parish, Shetland, ¼ mile E of the mainland, and 2¾ miles S by W of the southern extremity of Yell.

Linga, one of the Treshinish isles in Kilninian and Kilmore parish, Argyllshire. Its coast is low, and its interior rises in a succession of terraces to an altitude of about 300 feet above sea-level.

Linga Holm, an islet (6¼ × 3½ furl.) of Stronsay and Eday parish, Orkney, ½ mile W of the northern arm of Stronsay island. Linga Sound is the strait between the islet and Stronsay, and opens southward into St Catherine's Bay.

Lingay, an islet of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 3½ miles S of Vatersay. It has excellent pasturage, but is uninhabited by man.

Lingay, an islet of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, off the NW coast of North Uist islet, and 2¼ miles SW of Bernera. It is of small extent and uninhabited, but it shelters an excellent anchorage.

Linhouse Water, a trouteful rivulet of W Edinburghshire, formed by two head-streams which rise among the Pentland Hills, and unite at a point 2¾ miles E by S of West Calder. Thence it winds 4⅞ miles north-north-eastward along the boundary between Midcalder and Kirknewton parishes, and, receiving Murieston Water on its left side at Midcalder village, it falls into Almond Water ¼ mile lower down.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Linkhead, a hamlet in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile E of Cockburnspath village.

Linktown, a burgh of regality in Abbotshall parish, Fife. It forms part of the parliamentary burgh of Kirkcaldy, is a prolongation westward of Kirkcaldy proper, figures in all respects as a component part of the lang toon o' Kirkcaldy, and has been substantially noticed in our articles on Abbotshall and Kirkcaldy.

Linlathen, a spacious mansion in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, on the left bank of Dighty Water, 2¼ miles N of Broughty-Ferry. Its owner, James Erskine Erskine, Esq. (b. 1826), holds 1619 acres in the shire, valued at £4447 per annum. He succeeded his uncle, Thomas Erskine, LL.D. (1788-1870), who was author of some well-known religious works, and whose Memoir has been written by Principal Shairp. A large cairn, called Cairn-Greg, stands a little to the N, and is said to commemorate a famous chieftain of the name of Greg or Gregory, who fell in battle here.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Linlithgow, a parish containing the royal burgh of the same name in the NW of the county of Linlithgow. It is bounded N by Carriden parish, NE by Abercorn, E by Ecclesmachan, SE by Uphall, S by a detached portion of Ecclesmachan and by Bathgate parish, SW by Torphichen, and NW by Stirlingshire and by Borrowstounness parish. The boundary with Stirlingshire is the river Avon, over a distance of 4⅞ miles, and at the NE, SE, and part of the S sides, the line follows for some distance the Haugh and Niddry Burns; elsewhere it is mostly artificial. The greatest length of the parish, from the river Avon west of Carribber on the W to near Binny on the E, is 6½ miles; the greatest breadth, from the road N of Bonside on the N to Silvermine on the S, is 4⅞ miles; and the area is 11,603 acres, of which 152½ are water. The surface is undulating, and the height above sea-level rises from 150 feet at Linlithgow Loch, northwards to Bonnytoun Hill or Glower-o'er-'em (559) and southwards to the Riccarton Hills (832), and Binny Craig (718). From Bonnytoun Hill, which is just on the northern border, there is a very extensive and charming view. The north-eastern and eastern districts are mainly level, while the central hollow rises southward with a long slope to the Riccarton Hills. Binny Craig had at one time repute as a haunt of fairies. The soil in the S and SE is a strong stiff clay on a retentive subsoil, and is more suitable for pasture than for tillage; in all the other districts it is mostly light, friable, easily cultivated, and yielding good returns. A considerable area in the parish is under wood, and the rest, except a very small proportion on the upper slopes or tops of the higher grounds is either regularly or occa-

sionally under tillage. The underlying rocks are sandstone, limestone, basalt, and volcanic ash, of which the two first are worked in several places. There are large quarries at Kingscavil and Binny, the latter being particularly noted for the excellence of the sandstone and the large size of the blocks that may be obtained. Small patches of bitumen, capable of being manufactured into bright flaming candles, are sometimes found associated with the sandstone. There are at several places thin seams of coal and bitumen found, but not in sufficient quantity to be worked. Silver was once obtained in some quantity from lead ore mined and smelted at Silvermine in the S, but the works have long been abandoned, except during a feeble attempt made for their revival some years ago. A mineral spring at Carribber is now neglected. The parish is drained on the W by the river Avon, and by the small streams that join it, the principal being Loch Burn, issuing from the W corner of, and carrying off the surplus water from, Linlithgow Loch. One or two small streams also enter the loch. In the N, NE, and centre, the rainfall is carried off by the Pardovan, Haugh, and Riccarton burns, which unite and run NE to the sea at Abercorn; and in the S and SE by Mains and Niddry burns (the latter being on the boundary), which unite and flow eastward to the Almond. Besides the burgh of Linlithgow, the parish contains the village of Kingscavil, E of Linlithgow, and part of the village of Linlithgow Bridge to the W, both of which are separately noticed. The northern portion of the parish is traversed by roads from Edinburgh by South Queensferry and by Kirkliston, which unite at Linlithgow and pass westward to Glasgow, and by Stirling to the north; and there are also throughout the whole of it a large number of excellent district roads. The north is also traversed by the Union Canal, which, entering on the W at the Avon to the WSW of Woodcockdale, winds eastward for 5⅞ miles, and passes into Abercorn parish near Easter Pardovan; and by the North British railway system, which, entering on the E ½ mile NE of Wester Pardovan, passes westwards 4¼ miles, and quits the parish at the Avon ⅛ mile S of Linlithgow Bridge. There is a station at the town of Linlithgow. The mansions are Avontoun, Champfleurie House, Belsyde, Bonsyde, Preston House, and Woodcockdale. Besides the industries in connection with the town, and the paper-mill at Linlithgow Bridge, there are sandstone and whinstone quarries, a paper-mill W of the outlet of Linlithgow Loch, and a large distillery ½ mile SW of the town. On the tract of ground E of the town still called Boroughmuir, Edward I. encamped on the night previous to the battle of Falkirk and the defeat of Wallace. On the same ground, in 1781, an earthen urn was found containing about 300 Roman coins. On Cocklerue Hill are traces of a hill fort, and on the top, which is, however, in Torphichen parish, is a hollow, associated, like so many others of the same sort, with the name of the great Scottish patriot, and known as Wallace's Cradle. There are traces of another hill fort in the SE, 3 furlongs S of Wester Ochiltree. There is a tradition that a battle was fought between the natives and the Romans at Irongath, but Dr Skene thinks that though there really was a battle, it was post-Roman, and fought between native tribes, and the same authority fixes Carribber as, in 736, the place where the Cinel Loarn branch of the Dalriadic Scots were defeated by the Picts. About a mile W of the town along the railway is the scene of the battle of Linlithgow Bridge, fought in Sept. 1526. The Earl of Lennox having assembled a considerable force at Stirling, advanced towards Linlithgow to try, at the young king's own expressed desire, to get James V. out of the keeping of the Douglases. The Earl of Arran barred the way by occupying the bridge and the steep banks between that and Manuel Priory, and with assistance from the Earl of Angus ultimately defeated the Lennox party. Lennox himself, who had surrendered to the Laird of Pardovan, was deliberately shot by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, and the spot where he fell, or possibly where he was buried,* seems to have been marked by a heap of stones, and is still known as Lennox's Cairn. Many relics of the fight were recovered when the railway was being made, and a sword with the inscription *pono leges virtute*, which was then found, is now in the burgh museum at Linlithgow. Not far off there seems to have been a field used for knightly sports, and known as the joisting or jousting haugh. Nearer the town is a rising-ground, traditionally a law hill, the flat ground below having the name of Doomsdale. At Carribber are the ruins of an old mansion, know from the owner in the time of James V. as 'Rob Gib's Castle,' and there is an old tower at Ochiltree. Distinguished natives of the parish are Binny or Binnoch, Rob Gib, Stewart of Pardovan, and Sir Charles Wyville Thomson. Binny figures prominently in connection with Bruce's capture of Linlithgow Peel, an exploit noticed in the following article. The Binnings of Wallyford are said to have been descended from him, and in reference to their ancestors' deed, to have had for their arms a hay-wain with the motto '*Virtute dologue.*' Rob or Robert Gib was stirrup-man to James V. and laird of Carribber, and is well known in connection with the proverb, 'Rob Gib's contract—stark love and kindness,' which arose from his having one day described the courtiers as 'a set of unmercifully greedy sycophants, who followed their worthy king only to see what they could make of him,' while he himself served his master 'for stark love and kindness.' Stewart of Pardovan represented the burgh of Linlithgow in the last Scottish parliament, and is also author of a work of considerable authority on the proceedings of Presbyterian church courts and the intricacies of Presbyterial law. Sir Charles Wyville Thomson (1830-82) was Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and had a world-wide reputation as the chief of the scientific staff engaged in the deep-sea investigations carried out by the expedition in H.M.S. *Challenger* in 1872-76.

The parish, which comprehends also the ancient parish of Binning, united to it after the Reformation, and which, prior to 1588, had also the parishes of Kinneil and Carriden attached to it, is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £400 a year. The churches are noticed in the following article. The landward schoolboard has under its charge the public schools of Kingscavil and Linlithgow, and these, with accommodation respectively for 61 and 314 pupils, had (1882) attendances of 48 and 275, and grants of £36, 6s. and £229, 1s. Eleven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, and there are a considerable number holding smaller amounts. Valuation (1860) £21,318, (1881) £23,266, (1884) £19,469, *plus* £4226 for railway. Pop. (1801) 3596, (1831) 4874, (1861) 5784, (1871) 5554, (1881) 5619, of whom 3913 were within the burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 32, 1867-57.

The presbytery of Linlithgow, almost corresponding with the old rural deanery, includes the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abercorn, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Midcalder, West Calder, Carriden, Dalmeny, Ecclesmachan, Falkirk, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Livingston, Muiravonside, Polmont, Queensferry, Slamannan, Torphichen, Uphall, and Whitburn; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Camelon, Fauldhouse, Grahamston, and Grangemouth; and the mission stations of Armadale and Shielhill and Blackbraes. Pop. (1871) 79,580, (1881) 90,507, of whom 10,709 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—There is also a Free Church presbytery of Linlithgow, with churches at Armadale, Bainsford, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, West

* Pitscottie says 'the king's servants came through the field and saw the lord Hamilton standing mourning beside the Earl of Lennox, saying, "The wisest man, the stoutest man, the hardiest man, that ever was born in Scotland, was slain that day," and his cloke of scarlet cast upon him, and gart watchmen stand about him till the king's servants came and buried him;' which seems to point to his being buried on the spot.

Calder, Crofthead, Falkirk, Grangemouth, Harthill, Kirkliston, Laurieston, Linlithgow, Livingston, Polmont, Slamannan, Torphichen, Uphall, and Whitburn, which 18 churches together had 4441 members in 1883.

Linlithgow (popularly Lithgow, formerly Linlithcu, Linlythku, Linliskeu, Linliscoth, Linlychku, and Lithcow; etymology uncertain), a royal and parliamentary burgh and the county town of Linlithgowshire, in the NW of the parish just described. It has a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow branch of the North British railway system, and is by rail 17½ miles, and by road 16 miles, W of Edinburgh. In a straight line it is 3 miles S of Borrowstounness, 7 N by E of Bathgate, and 8 E of Falkirk.

History and Situation.—What the exact antiquity of the town may be is doubtful, though it must be considerable. The name is probably British, and tradition has it that there was an ancient British village on the site now occupied by the town, while Sibbald has preserved the story that the burgh was founded by King Achaius of doubtful memory, and that there was once a stone cross bearing the name of King Cay's stone, which was a corruption of King Achaius' stone. From similarity of name, but seemingly without any other evidence, Camden and his followers identified the place with the Lindum of Ptolemy, but this is unquestionably wrong, though it is highly probable that there was a station here, and when the wall of Antoninus was the northern limit of the Roman power, the site afterwards occupied by the peel seems to have been the site of a Roman fort or station. Before the accession of David I. a chapel appears to have been erected on the promontory now occupied by the church and the palace, and this king granted to the priory of St Andrews the church with its chapels and lands as well within the burgh as without, and there was also a royal castle as well as a grange or manor near, for to the abbot and canons of Holyrood was granted the skins of all the sheep or cattle used at the castle or on the lands of the demesne of Linlithgow. The castle seems to have been erected to overlook and protect the royal manor, but whether it stood on the site afterwards occupied by the peel cannot now be ascertained. The mention of the burgh shows at all events that there was even then a considerable town which was a king's town in demesne, and had therefore all the privileges which were afterwards formally given by charter to royal burghs. After the death of Alexander III., and before a charter had been obtained, the town was governed by two bailies, John Raebuck and John de Mar, who, along with ten of the principal inhabitants, were compelled in 1296 to swear fealty to Edward I. The rents or 'firms' of the town had been let by the king to the community, and afterwards mortgaged by Alexander to the King of Norway as security and in payment of interest of part of the dowry of his daughter Margaret, married to Eric of Norway, only half of which had been paid. In the unsettled times that followed the death of the Maid of Norway, the interest does not seem to have been paid very regularly, for at two different dates writs of Edward I. were addressed 'prepositis de Linlithgow,' requiring the payment of £59, 2s. 1d. and of £7, 4s. 10d. respectively, as arrears due to the Norwegian King. In 1298 Edward I. marched through the town on his way to fight the battle of Falkirk, and in 1301 he took up his winter quarters here, and in that and the following year erected a new castle 'mekill and stark,' part of which still remains at the NE corner of the present palace. This remained till 1313 in the hands of the English 'stuffyt wele,' as Barbour has it—

> 'With Inglis men, and wes reset
> To thaim that, with armuris or met,
> Fra Edynburgh wald to Strewelyn ga,
> And fra Strewelyng agane alsua;
> That till the countré did gret ill.'

In the summer of that year, however, a farmer in the neighbourhood named William Binnock or Bunnock, 'a stout carle and a sture, and off him selff dour and hardy,' seeing how

> 'Hard the countré stad
> Throw the gret force that it was then
> Gouernyt, and led with Inglis men;'

determined to strike a blow for the freedom of his country. His opportunities were good, as he had been selected to supply the garrison with hay, and was frequently at the castle with his waggon. Having talked the matter over with as many of his friends as were willing to join in the enterprise, they determined that the attempt was to be made the next time hay was taken within the walls. A considerable number of men were placed in ambush near the gate the night before, and were to rush to his assistance as soon as they heard the shout of 'Call all, Call all.' On the top of the waggon itself, just covered with hay and nothing more, were concealed eight strong well armed men. He himself drove the waggon, and one of the stoutest of those who aided him accompanied him with a sharp axe. On his approach to the castle early in the morning, the warder at the gate knowing that the forage was expected, and seeing only the two men, apprehended no danger, and at once opened the gate. Just when the waggon was half through, the man with the hatchet cut the 'soyme' or yoke, and the cart and load being thus left standing, the gates could not be shut, nor could the portcullis be lowered. At the same moment Binnock struck down the porter and shouted, 'Call all, Call all,' whereupon the men who had been concealed among the hay jumped down and attacked the guard, while his friends who had been posted in ambush rushed forward to his assistance, and in a very short time made themselves masters of the castle. King Robert rewarded Binnock 'worthely' with a grant of land, and according to Barbour caused the castle itself to be destroyed, but probably the order extended only to the portions added by Edward, and consisting in all likelihood of a high outer wall with round towers at the corners. If it was entirely demolished, another must have been built very soon after, for in 1334 Edward Baliol transferred to Edward III. the constabulary, the town, and the castle of Linlithgow as part of the price paid for the assistance given him during his short lived usurpation. In 1366, possibly earlier, the burgh had a representative in the Scottish Parliament, while in 1368 it was determined that the Court of the Four Burghs—still existing as the Convention of Royal Burghs, though now sadly shorn of its former powers—which had formerly consisted of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh, should, so long as the two latter places remained in the hands of the English, consist of Edinburgh, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Lanark, which shows that the place had attained considerable size and importance. At this time too the town possessed the sole right of trade along the coast between the Cramond and the Avon, and the profit arising thence must have been considerable, for in 1369 the customs yielded to the royal chamberlain no less than £1403 which was more than any of the other burghs except Edinburgh, Aberdeen being next with £1100. The first of the Scottish Kings who made Linlithgow a favourite residence was Robert II., who frequently lived at the castle, and whom we find in 1386 granting to his son-in-law, Sir William Douglas, £300 sterling out of the great customs of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen, and also giving to other persons various pensions out of the burgh mails or great customs of Linlithgow. In 1388 he held a parliament here, and in 1389 he granted to the burgh the earliest charter now remaining in its archives, and by which the mails hitherto drawn by the royal chamberlain were granted to the community at an annual rent of £5. From the reign of Robert II. down to that of James VI. the castle and palace were very frequently visited by the court, and formed one of the ordinary royal residences, and so became the scene of many important national events. Under the Regent Albany and James I. the town was twice burned, first in 1411 and again in 1424,

in the latter of which years the castle also was injured, and in 1425 the earlier portions of the present palace were begun. James II., at his marriage in 1449, settled on his bride, Mary of Gueldres, as her jointure, the lordship of Linlithgow and other lands, amounting in value to 10,000 crowns; James III. also, at his marriage in 1468 to Margaret of Denmark, settled on her the palace of Linlithgow and the surrounding territory; and James IV., on his marriage with Margaret of England in 1503, gave her in dower the whole lordship of Linlithgow with the palace and its jurisdiction and privileges. In 1517 Stirling and his followers who had attempted to assassinate Meldrum of Binns on the road to Leith, fled to Linlithgow, 'where they took the peel upon their heads to be their safeguard, thinking to defend themselves therein,' but they were speedily pursued by De la Bastie, lieutenant to the Regent Albany, and captured after a short siege. The battle of Linlithgow Bridge in 1526 has been already noticed in connection with the parish. Sir James Hamilton, who so foully murdered the Earl of Lennox, was rewarded by Angus with the captaincy of the palace, and having, unlike most of Angus' followers, afterwards become a favourite of James V., he showed still more the faithlessness and atrocity of his nature by attempts, both in the palace of Linlithgow and in that of Holyrood, to assassinate the King.

In 1540 James V., by a special charter, empowered the town for the first time to add a provost to their magistracy; and in the same year, while Mary of Guise was delighting herself with the beauties and luxuries of Linlithgow Palace, Sir David Lindsay's satire of the three Estates was played before the king, queen, court, and townspeople, and was received with apparent satisfaction by all alike—a pretty sure sign as to how the wind was to blow in the coming Reformation storm. On 7 Dec. 1542, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was born in the palace, and as James V. died at Falkland on the 13th of the same month, and his infant daughter succeeded to the throne, the place became, for the period thereafter during which the queen dowager and her child remained there, the centre of all the many political intrigues of the time. In 1543 convocations met here on 1 Oct., and again on 1 and 19 Dec.; and in 1552 a provincial council of the clergy was held. In 1559 the Earl of Argyll, Lord James Stewart, and John Knox, passed through Linlithgow on their celebrated march from Perth to Edinburgh, and demolished the monastic houses; and almost ten years later, Stewart, now the Earl of Murray, and regent, was to return and end his all too brief term of power, for on 20 Jan. 1569-70, while passing through Linlithgow on his way from Stirling to Edinburgh, the regent was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. The old story was, that it was an act of private revenge for injury of the most cruel kind done to Hamilton's wife by some of Murray's friends; but that this is utterly false has been shown by Dr Hill Burton, and the well-planned scheme must be regarded as simply a political murder. Linlithgow was chosen because 'the Hamiltons had a strong feudal influence in the surrounding district, and could thus make their preparations among themselves. The structure of the old Scots towns favoured such a deed. They were generally laid out in one narrow street, with gardens radiating outwards on either side. These the enemy might destroy, but the backs of the houses formed a sort of wall, and protected the actual town from invasion. The arrangement was conducive to health as well as protection, but it afforded opportunities for mischief, and frequently those concerned in street brawls could escape through their own houses into the open country. A house, belonging, according to the concurring testimony of contemporaries, to Archbishop Hamilton, was found to suit the purpose, as facing the principal street. Horses and all other means were ready for escape westward into the chief territory of the Hamiltons, where they were absolute. There was a balcony in front, with hangings on it. Perhaps the citizens did honour to the occasion by displaying their finery, and this house appeared to be decorated like the others,' or it may be, as is told by an account parts of which at least are contemporary, that 'upon the pavement of the said gallery [or balcony] he laid a feather-bed, and upon the window thereof he affixed black cloths, that his shadow might not be seen nor his feet heard when he went to or fro.' It is more likely, however, not, as black cloth would certainly have attracted attention, and warnings of danger had previously reached the regent, 'but he was not a man easily flustered or alarmed, and gave no further heed to what was said, save that he thought it prudent to pass rapidly forward. In this, however, he was impeded by the crowd. The murderer had to deal with the delays and difficulties of the clumsy hackbut of the day, but he did his work to perfection. The bullet passed through the body between the waist and the thigh, and retained impetus enough to kill a horse near the regent's side.' He was carried to the palace hard by, where after a few hours all was over, and the country stood once more face to face with anarchy. The *Diurnal of Occurrents* says that the house, which belonged to Bothwellhaugh's uncle, Archbishop Hamilton, 'incontinent thairefter wes all utterlie burnt with fyre.' Its site is now occupied by the county court buildings, in the wall of which a bronze tablet commemorative of the event was inserted in 1875. It was designed by Sir Nöel Paton and executed by Mrs D. O. Hill, and bears a medallion portrait of Murray, taken from a painting at Holyrood, with the inscription: 'On the street opposite this tablet James Stewart, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, was shot by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, on 20 January 1570. Erected in 1875.' The hackbut with which the murder was committed is still preserved at Hamilton Palace; the assassin himself fled to France, and remained in voluntary exile. Some months after the deed, the English army, which entered Scotland to readjust the arrangements that the regent's death had unsettled, burnt the Duke of Chatelherault's house in Linlithgow, and threatened to destroy the whole town. It was also proposed during that distracted year to hold a parliament at Linlithgow, but Regent Lennox marching thither in October prevented the intended meeting. In 1584 the rents both of money and victual of the lordship of Linlithgow were appropriated for supporting Blackness Castle, and in 1585 a parliament was held in the town. At the king's marriage in 1592 the barony lands and palace were, according to former usage, given in dowry to his bride, the Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1596, during a popular tumult in Edinburgh, the 'faithful town of Linlithgow' afforded refuge to Court, Privy Council, and Court of Session; and in 1603 it shared in the grief that arose from James's abandonment of his native palaces on his accession to the English crown, and when the king first revisited Scotland in 1617, and made his appearance at Linlithgow—the palace of which was then the residence of a Scottish sovereign for the last time—the inhabitants held high festival. James was met at the entrance to the town by James Wiseman, the burgh pedagogue, enclosed in a plaster figure resembling a lion, and was addressed by him in the following doggerel speech:

> 'Thrice royal sir, here do I you beseech,
> Who art a lion, to hear a lion's speech;
> A miracle, for since the days of Æsop
> No lion, till those days, a voice dared raise up
> To such a majesty! Then, king of men,
> The king of beasts speaks to thee from his den,
> Who, though he now enclosed be in plaster,
> When he was free, was Lithgow's wise schoolmaster.

Here in 1604 the trial of the leaders of the Aberdeen Assembly took place, and in 1606 and 1608 the Assemblies were held at which the modified episcopacy of this period was established. When Charles I. was at Edinburgh in 1633 he intended to visit the town, and had the palace put in order for his reception, while the magistrates and council were quite in a fluster over preparations to do him honour. They ordered a thatched house in the Kirkgate to be slated, 'as it was unseemly, and a disgrace to the toun;' and also, 'con-

sidering how undecent it is to weir plaidis and blew bannetis, . . . statuit and ordanit, That no person, athir in burgh or landwart, weir ony banneteis nor plaidis during his Majesties remaining in this his ancient kingdome; And that none resort in the toune with bannettis or plaidis, under the paine of confiscation of thair plaidis and bannettis, and punichment of thair personne;' but something came in the way, and he never went, so that all their provisions, as well as their great care as to how the king's retinue was to be accommodated, 'seeing the puir peipill hes not wharupon to sustain thame,' went for nought. During the troubles preceding the Covenant, the Privy Council and Law Courts again, in 1637, moved to Linlithgow, but either because they were still too near Edinburgh, or because they could get no suitable accommodation, they moved again almost at once to Stirling. In 1646, when the plague was raging in Edinburgh, the University classes were taught in Linlithgow church, and parliament sat in the hall of the palace for the last time. There was the usual outburst of somewhat dubious rejoicing over the Restoration; and two years later, on the anniversary rejoicings, the Covenant was publicly burned, seemingly principally at the instigation of Ramsay the minister, afterwards Bishop of Dunblane, and R. Mylne, then dean of guild—an act of which it is well to know that the community were afterwards ashamed, for in 1696 the council, after due search, declared that they could find in the minutes nothing 'appointing the same to be done,' and 'that the Toun had noe hand in burning the Covenant, and any aspersion put upon the Toun thairanent to be false and calumnious.' The matter is thus described in a contemporary account: 'At the Mercat Cross was erected a crowne standing on an arch on four pillars. On the one side of the arch was placed a statue in form of an old hag, having the Covenant in her hands, with this superscription, "A glorious reformation;" and on the other side of the arch was placed another statue, in form of a Whigamuir, having the Remonstrance in his hand with this superscription, "No association with malignants;" and on the other side was drawn a Committee of Estates, with this superscription, "Ane act for delivering the king;" and on the left side was drawn a Commission of the Kirk, with this superscription, "Ane act of the west-kirk;" and on the top of the arch stood the Devil as ane angel, with this label in his mouth, "Stand to the cause;" and in the middle hung a table with this litany:

> "From Covenanters with uplifted hands,
> From remonstrators with associate bands,
> From such committees as govern'd the nation,
> From kirk-commissions, and their protestation,
> *Good Lord, deliver us.*"

Over the pillar at the arch beneath the Covenant were drawn kirk-stools, rocks, and reels; and over the pillar, beneath the Remonstrance, were drawn beechen cogs and spoons; and on the back of the arch was drawn Rebellion in a religious habit, with turned-up eyes, in her right hand "Lex, Rex," in her left a piece called "The causes of God's wrath;" round about her was lying all Acts of Parliament, of Committees of Estates, of General Assemblies, and of the Commissioners of the Kirk, with their protestations and declarations during the 22 years' Rebellion; above her was written this superscription, "Rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft." At the drinking his Majesties health, fire was put to the frame, it turned it into ashes, and there appeared suddenly a table supported by two angels, and on the other side the dragon, the devil that fought with Michael the archangel, with this inscription:

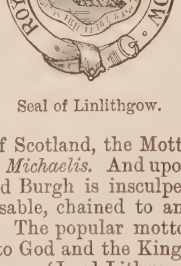
> "Great Britain's monarch on this day was born
> And to his kingdoms hapily restor'd;
> The queen's arriv'd, the mitre now is worn,
> Let us rejoice, this day is from the Lord.
> Fly hence, all traitors who did marr our peace;
> Fly hence, schismatics who our church did rent;
> Fly, covenanting, remonstrating race;
> Let us rejoice that God this day hath sent."'

The town gave such sumptuous entertainment to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., when he was in Scotland, that it is said to have long felt the pressure of the debt incurred by its lavish expenditure on the occasion. Prince Charles Edward also was hospitably received on Sunday, 15 Sept. 1745, when the Palace Well was set a-running with wine; and on 13 Sept. 1842, the Queen and Prince Albert, returning from Perthshire to Edinburgh, passed through but did not stop.

Walter Simson, in his *History of the Gipsies* (2d ed., New York, 1878), has an interesting chapter on the Linlithgow tribe. About the middle of last century their chieftain, 'Captain' M'Donald, was shot in an attempt at highway robbery. He was buried in the churchyard, and the 'funeral was very respectable, being attended by the magistrates of Linlithgow and a number of the most genteel persons in the neighbourhood.' In 1770 his son and his son's brother-in-law were hanged at Linlithgow Bridge—the latest instance this where the 'fame of being Egyptians' formed part of the indictment.

The trade of Linlithgow, arising from its charter rights along the coast, was, as we have seen, at one time very considerable, and this remained so till the 16th century, when it was seriously interfered with by the troubles of Queen Mary's reign, and those of the early part of that of James VI.; and still farther encroachment was made in the 17th century by the erection in 1615 of the lands of Grange into a barony

The town at one time possessed a considerable amount of property, including the common known as the Burghmuir, which seems to have been enclosed about 1675. The lands are now sold, but the Magistrates still annually 'ride the marches' on the Tuesday of June following the second Thursday. The custom dates from at least 1541, when reference is made to it in the Court Book; and in the Town Charter of 1593, the community are confirmed in their lands 'as they have enjoyed and perambulated them in time past.' Formerly the occasion was one of great splendour, each trade turning out with its banner, and every one who could command the loan of a horse appearing on horseback. The 'riding' is now confined to a visit to Linlithgow Bridge, where the burgh mill stood at one time, and then to Blackness, the former port of the burgh, where on the Castlehill a head court is held, and all the town's vassals summoned to appear, which, however, they never do. A Bailie of Blackness is also appointed, but that is now a nominal office. The Town's Arms were formally confirmed by a grant from the Lyon King of Arms in 1673, and are 'Azure the figure of the Archangell Michael with wings expanded, treading on the bellie of a Serpent lying with its tail fesswayes in base, all argent; the head of which he is pearcing through with a Spear in his dexter hand, and grasping with his sinister ane Inescutcheon charged with the Royall Armes of Scotland, the Motto being *Collocet in coelis nos omnes vis Michaelis.* And upon the reverse of the seall of the said Burgh is insculped in a field or, a Greyhound bitch sable, chained to ane Oak tree within ane loch proper.' The popular motto, however, is 'My fruit is fidelity to God and the King.' The burgh has a special tune known as 'Lord Lithgow's March,' or 'The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow.' The first title is from the Livingstones, who were Earls of Linlithgow and Callendar, and latterly keepers of the Palace. The title is now extinct, James, the fifth and last Earl, having been attainted for taking part in the rebellion of 1715. As a Member of the Court of Four Burghs, and subsequently by an Act of Parliament passed in 1621, Linlithgow was entrusted with the keeping of the standard peck and firlot, the latter for oats and barley, containing 31 Scotch pints or 3205½ cubic inches, and for wheat and pease 21¼ pints or 2197⅛ cubic inches, the standard of the pint being 3 Scotch pounds of water taken from the Water of Leith.



Seal of Linlithgow.

After the Union an attempt was made to take away the privilege, but it was successfully resisted by the burgh, though since the introduction of the imperial measures, the matter has ceased to be of more than mere antiquarian interest. The iron brand for the firlot is still to be seen in the council chamber, but the standard itself was unfortunately destroyed when the Town House was burned in 1847.

Site and Public Buildings.—None of the houses in the burgh can be older than the 15th century, but a number must date very nearly from that time, and though modern improvements are making great alterations here as elsewhere, the town has still an old-fashioned look. Its site is a hollow, the lowest part of which is occupied by Linlithgow Loch, which bounds the town on the N. The principal street extends from E to W for a little over ½ mile, and is fairly wide at the ends but narrow immediately to the W of the open space at the Cross. From the Cross a narrow street called the Kirkgate leads N to the church and palace, while at the E end High Street is continued to the NE by the Low Port, and eastwards by High East Port. At its W end is a portion known as West Port. The other streets are chiefly short lanes and narrow alleys, leading, in some instances, to straggling outskirts. At the different ports there were probably gates, but there was never any regular wall—the walls along the backs of the gardens, and then the backs of the houses themselves, being deemed sufficient for all ordinary defensive purposes. The Loch on the N is 150 feet above sea-level, and covers an extent of 102 acres, the extreme length being 6½ furlongs, and the width 2. It contains perch and eels, and may be fished by boat, on application to the representatives of the lessee, or from the banks free, or according to a decision given in the burgh court as early as 1552, 'The inhabitants within this burgh hes fishen the louch past memory of men without stop soe fare as they might wade with ane guad.' The greatest depth of the western half is 50 feet, and of the eastern half about 10 feet. On the N side, rising 50 feet above the loch, is a promontory on which are the ruins of Linlithgow Palace. The early castles on the site have been already noticed down to the time of Robert Bruce. Of that erected by Edward I., the only parts now remaining are portions of three towers at the NW corner—starting points for the flying buttresses by which the lofty E wall is here supported—and possibly part of the SW tower. The buildings as they now stand form a square of 168 feet from E to W, and 174 from N to S, while the court inside measures 91 feet from E to W, and 88 from N to S, and at each corner is a tower. The exterior looks heavy from the very large amount of dead wall and the small number of windows, but the fronts to the court are handsome and elegant, the ordinary appearance of the Scottish Baronial architecture being relieved by many features drawn from Continental sources. The whole structure, with the exception first noted, must be of later date than 1425, for the old palace or castle where the monarchs lived, from David II. downwards, suffered damage in the fire of 1424, when James I. brought home his Queen from England. Preparations seem to have been at once made to rebuild the whole, and in the course of the next six years £2440, 10s. 7½d. was expended, and work continued to be done throughout the rest of the reign of James I. and that of James II. The parts then erected seem to be about the SW corner, but they have since then probably undergone a good deal of alteration. The W side seems to have had, at one time, the wooden galleries in front which were characteristic of 15th century work. From 1451 to 1467 operations were pretty much at a stand-still, but in the latter year, James III., who 'was much given to buildings and repairing of chappels, halls, and gardens,' brought his Queen here, and began to build again, and in the following year added considerably to the surrounding grounds. To his reign probably may be assigned the northern parts of the W side, and the original N side, which was afterwards removed. One of the rooms on the NW is shown as the bedroom of James III., and on two of the bosses in the groining of a closet opening off it are carved a stag lying under a tree, with the motto *Belle a vous leule*, which has been supposed to be old French for 'Fair be your rising.' In the time of James IV., the treasurer's accounts contain notices of many sums spent on the palace, and to this period may be assigned alterations on the N side at the towers, and probably the erection of the turret on the top of that to the NW, which is known as 'Queen Margaret's Bower,' though it must be considered as somewhat doubtful whether she ever actually in this particular bower

> 'All lonely sat and wept the weary hour.'

The palace does not seem to have been very completely furnished, for the royal accounts contain entries of payments for the conveyance of 'Arress claythes,' or tapestry, from Edinburgh, and an organ was also carried backwards and forwards. The floors were strewn with rushes, even on high occasions, for five shillings were paid 'for resschis to the Haw off Lythgow, the tyme of the Imbassatouris.' To James V., who was born here on 10 April 1512, the present form of a large part of the buildings is, however, due. He constructed the fine fountain in the centre of the quadrangle, and the detached gateway to the S, which then led into an enclosed court; altered the whole of the S side and the chapel very extensively; and probably also made alterations on the S and W sides. All this seems to have been done in preparation for his marriage, and though his first queen was destined never to see it, his labours were rewarded by the declaration of Mary of Guise, 'that she had never seen a more princely palace;' and Sir David Lyndsay, in his *Farewell of the Papingo*, writes,

> 'Adew Lithgow, whose palyce of plesance
> Micht be ane pattern in Portugall or France.'

It seems to have been a favourite residence with this monarch, and it was here that he was troubled by the vision which has been already noticed under Balwearie. In the time of James VI. several alterations were made on the W side, and the whole of the N side was rebuilt between 1617 and 1628. This was rendered necessary by the fall of the original buildings in 1607, but nothing seems to have been done till the king revisited Scotland in 1617. The style is well marked, and the design is often attributed to Inigo Jones, but as there was a royal master mason or architect for Scotland at this time—William Wallace, the designer of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh—the work is more probably his. The centre fountain seems to have been damaged by the fall, as one part of it must be referred to this date. The walls of this portion have again become very much twisted, so that there seems to be some fate attached to this side. From this time onward the palace became little more than the occasional residence of the Earls of Livingstone, its keepers, except between 1651 and 1659, when it was occupied by a small garrison of Cromwell's soldiers; possibly even the great leader himself may have lived in it for a few days, as some of his letters are dated from Linlithgow. The eventful year 1745 found it in charge of a housekeeper, Mrs Glen Gordon, who seems to have been a stanch Jacobite, and to have given a cordial welcome to Prince Charles Edward. The next occupants were Hawley's dragoons, after their flight from Falkirk in 1746, and by them it was, either through carelessness or design, set on fire and completely ruined. Mrs Gordon went to the general to remonstrate as to the behaviour of the soldiers, and finding her complaints treated with indifference, is said to have taken her leave with the sarcastic remark, 'A-weel, a-weel, I can rin frae fire as fast as ony General in the King's army.' Proposals to convert the buildings into a county courthouse and into a supplementary register house for Scotland were once made but abandoned, and the buildings and the park, which extends to 15½ acres, have been since 1848 cared for by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The present

entrance is on the S side; and on the ground-floor to the E of it are the guard-room, into which Regent Murray is said to have been at first carried, a bakehouse, and stables. In the E side are the old entrance, with guard-house and dungeons on one side and the kitchens on the other. One of the vaults beneath the guard-room is known as the Lion's Den, whether from its lying below the Great Hall, known as the Lyon Chamber, or from its having been the actual den of a lion kept by some of the kings is uncertain. On the W side are vaulted chambers, probably intended for servants. On the first floor to the E of the S entrance is the chapel, and the whole of the E side is occupied by the Lyon Chamber, or parliament hall, a fine room, measuring 98½ feet long, 30 wide, and 35 high at the side walls. On the W side are the so called bedroom of James III. and the room where Queen Mary was born. The fountain in the centre of the quadrangle is now very much destroyed. The E entrance seems to have been made by James V., and the now empty niches 'were filled with statues of the Pope, to represent the Church; a knight to indicate the gentry; and a labouring man to symbolise the commons, each having a scroll above his head, on which were inscribed a few words of legend, now irretrievably lost.' The group on the S side represented the Salutation of the Virgin, and these were originally brightly painted, and so late as 1629 payment was made for 'painting and laying over with oyle cullour, and for gelting with gold the haill foir face' of the N side, and for 'gelting and laying over with oyle cullour the Four Orderis above the utter yett'—*i.e.*, the outer gate on the S side. These four orders were carved panels, with the badges of the four orders of knighthood that James V. held, viz.:—St Michael, the Golden Fleece, the Garter, and the Thistle. The sculptured panels at present occupying the upper part were placed there in 1848, and probably represent pretty nearly the original designs. The cannon in the palace grounds is a trophy of the Crimean war, and was brought from Bomarsund.

To the S of the palace is the parish church, of which Billings says that it is 'assuredly the most important specimen of an ancient parochial church now existing in Scotland, both as to dimensions and real architectural interest.' We have already seen that there was a church here dedicated to St Michael as early as the reign of David I., and in the time of Alexander II., in 1242, there is word of a new church having been erected, and probably some parts of this are incorporated with the present building. In 1384 Robert II. contributed 26s. 8d. for the erection or repair of the church tower, and in 1424 the church was injured and considerably destroyed by the fire that reduced the town to ashes. A considerable portion of the present building, which is Scottish Decorated in style, probably dates from the time of James III., and the steeple at least seems to have been finished during his reign, for the open crown that once formed the finish at the top had a vane formed by a hen, with the points below marked by chickens, which is said to have been borrowed from a favourite device of James's—a hen with chickens under her wings, and the motto, *Non dormit qui custodit;* but many alterations and additions were made in the time of James V., between 1528 and 1536. On 29 June 1559 the Lords of the Congregation, on their march S from Perth, destroyed all the altars within the building, and all the images, except that of St Michael, which still remains. In 1646 the building was divided by partitions, by which chambers were formed for the accommodation of the university classes, moved from Edinburgh, as already noticed. In 1812 it was very extensively repaired, pews and galleries introduced, and a new roof and ceiling put in. The crown that formerly surmounted the tower, being thought so heavy as to endanger the entire structure, was taken down about 1821. 'The incorporated trades who, after the Reformation, had their dues to the altarages changed into the upholding of the church windows, claimed a sort of vested interest in the building, and the shoemakers held for a time the privilege of holding the annual meeting for the election of their deacon in the south transept, known as St Katherine's aisle.' The part used as the parish church has more recently, in 1871, had the whitewash removed and repairs made, and a fine organ has been introduced. There are about 1100 sittings. The total length of the building is 185 feet, and the width 105 across the transepts, while the height is about 90 feet. Internally the length is 146 feet, not including the apse, and the breadth 62 feet, exclusive of the transepts. The steeple contains three bells, the largest of which has the inscription, *Lynlithgw villa me fecit. Vocor alma Maria. Domini Jacobi quarti tempore magnifici. Anno milemo quadringeno nonageno,* with the royal arms, a copy of the old town seal, and a curious monogram. The next bell, recast in 1773, has on it the names of the founders, and copies of both sides of the old town seal. The third bell, which was recast in 1718, seems to have borne the name of Meg Duncan for a long time, as it has the inscription, *Sicut quondam Meg Duncan.* The windows are noticeable for the great variety of design. The S transept contained an altar dedicated to St Katherine, and was the place where James IV. sat when he saw the apparition that warned him against his fatal expedition to England, an incident minutely chronicled by Pitscottie, and forming the basis of Sir David Lyndsay's tale in *Marmion.* There were in all twenty-four altarages, dedicated to different saints, but these were removed in 1559, and probably still further damage was done by Cromwell's dragoons, who used the church as a stable. The vestry contains a stone altarpiece, representing the betrayal and sufferings of Christ. The church anciently belonged to St Andrews priory, and was long served by perpetual vicars. John Laing, one of its vicars, rose in 1474 to be bishop of Glasgow, and George Crichton, another of them, became in 1500 abbot of Holyrood, and in 1522 bishop of Dunkeld.

An ancient chapel, dedicated to St Ninian, stood in the western part of the town, and on the S side, on the eminence still called Friars' Brae, was a Carmelite Friary, erected in 1290, and the third of this order in Scotland. Though it was in existence at the Reformation, no part now remains, but a well not far off is known as the Friars' Well. To the E was a Dominican Friary, some traces of which existed down to 1843, or later. To the SE was a hospitium, which is noticed as early as 1335, and seems to have been an almshouse, possibly a leper-house. It was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. It possessed considerable lands, which are said to have been in 1526 alienated by the then preceptor to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart. An almshouse existed, however, down to 1637. St Magdalene's cross, on the old fair ground, was where St Magdalene's distillery now stands.

The Town-hall is in High Street, at the corner of the Kirkgate, and may nowadays be counted a somewhat plain building. The original building was erected in 1668-70, after a design by John Mylne, the royal architect, with funds obtained by the charge of double customs, and from an additional fair, both privileges being granted after the Restoration, to compensate for losses sustained during the time of the Commonwealth. Great injury was done to it by fire in 1847, but it was restored in the following year, and the spire, originally added about 1678, renewed. A clock to replace the old one, destroyed by fire, was placed in position in 1857, funds being provided by public subscription. It was the first turret clock constructed in Scotland on the same principles as the Westminster clock, with a gravity escapement. Besides the town-hall proper, the building also contains the old sheriff-courtroom and the old prison. The council chamber contains a set of old Scottish weights and measures, and a portrait of Henry, the historian (1718-90), who bequeathed his library to the town. The county hall, behind the town-house, is a plain building with a large hall, containing portraits of the great Earl of Hopetoun (Raeburn), second in command under General Sir John Moore; of his brother, General Sir Alexander Hope (Watson-Gordon), long M.P. for the county; and of the late Earl of Rosebery. The

new county buildings and courthouse are on the opposite side of High Street, a little to the W, and, as already mentioned, partly occupy the site of the house whence Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh fired his fatal shot. It is a plain building, erected in 1863-65, with ample accommodation for the county offices, etc. On the SE is the county police office, and to the S is the prison. Linlithgow has long been celebrated for its wells, according to the old rhyme, which says—

'Glasgow for bells,
Lithgow for wells.'

The most important of these is the Cross Well, close to the town-hall. When the first structure was raised here is uncertain, possibly about 1535, when the palace fountain was constructed. In 1628 it was repaired, having been at that time in decay, 'ane deid monument.' It was again repaired in 1659, as it had been destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers, but fell once more to decay, and had to be rebuilt again in 1807. The present structure is said to be a pretty exact imitation of the old one, and, according to tradition, was executed by a one-armed mason, who wielded a mallet fixed to the stump of his other arm. It has a number of curious figures, and the top is surmounted by a unicorn supporting the Scottish arms, perhaps in imitation of that which the town council in 1633, in anticipation of the expected visit of Charles I., ordered to be executed and placed on the top of the market cross by John Ritchie, the mason who had rebuilt the well in 1628. The water comes from a spring ¼ mile to the S, near Friars' Brae. Of the other wells, known as the Lion Well, the Dog Well, and St Michael's Well, the latter, near the station, is the only one worthy of notice. It has a figure of St Michael, taken from one of the old Cross Wells, on the top, with the date 1720, and the inscription, 'St Michael is kinde to Strangers.' A building, with an old square tower, near the railway station, is said to have belonged to the Knight-Templars, and afterwards to the Knights of St John. It is said to have been used as a mint in the time of James I., and possibly by the Lords of the Congregation, who, while here in 1559, meant to 'set up a coin, saying they shall coyne a good part of their plate for maintenance of the word of God and the wealth of Scotland.' *

The old Free church has been converted into a school, under the landward school board, and in its place a good Gothic building, with a spire of 100 feet, was erected in 1873-74 at a cost of about £2000. It contains 350 sittings. The East United Presbyterian church was built in 1805 for an Anti-burgher congregation formed in 1773, and the West United Presbyterian church in 1834 for a Burgher congregation formed in 1772. They contain 480 and 546 sittings respectively. The Congregational church, built in 1840 at a cost of £700, contains 390 sittings. There is also a Roman Catholic church, St Joseph's (1876; 250 sittings). The Burgh School is heard of in 1187. Ninian Winzet, who wrote controversial tracts against John Knox, and who ultimately became Abbot of the Scots College at Ratisbon, was rector from 1551 to 1561. One of his successors, Kirkwood, who was rector at the Revolution, wrote a satirical pamphlet against the town council (*The History of the Twenty-seven Gods of Linlithgow*), who had unjustly deprived him of office. The Earl of Stair and Colonel Gardiner were pupils of his.

Under the burgh school board are Linlithgow public and Douglas Cottage schools; and these, with accommodation for 330 and 48 pupils respectively, had in 1882 attendances of 388 and 33, and grants of £344, 9s. 8d. and £25, 3s. 6d.

Municipality, etc.—The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, offices of the British Linen Company and Commercial banks—the latter a good building, and agencies of 26 insurance offices. The miscellaneous institutions include a gas company, bowling, bicycle, and curling clubs, a company of volunteers, a masonic hall, a mechanics' institute, a working-men's club, and a workmen's hall. The poorhouse, at the E end of the town, is a Scottish Baronial building, with good grounds. It was erected in 1854, at a cost of £9000, for Linlithgow Combination, consisting of the parishes of Abercorn, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Carriden, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Muiravonside, and Whitburn, and with accommodation for 230 paupers has an average of about 160 inmates. The town, which used to be governed by a council of 27—the Gods of Kirkwood's pamphlet—has had since 1832 a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 9 councillors, who are also under the General Police and Improvement Act (1862) police commissioners. The trade of Linlithgow, arising from its rights of commerce along the coast, was, as we have seen, at one time very considerable, and this remained so till the 16th century, when it was seriously interfered with by the troubles of Queen Mary's reign, and those of the early part of that of James VI. Still further encroachment was made in the 17th century by the erection, in 1615, of the lands of Grange into a barony, with the privileges of a free port; by the erection of Queensferry into a royal burgh in 1636; and by the erection of Borrowstounness into a burgh of regality in 1668. The council offered vigorous opposition to all these as encroachments on the town's privileges, and were so far successful, in the case of the first two, that freemen of Linlithgow were to have full use of the port of Grange without payment of custom, while all cargoes of merchandise were, on arrival, to be offered to the council and burgesses of Linlithgow at a certain fixed price, and on their refusal to buy were not to be offered to any one else for less; while after 1641 Queensferry agreed to make compensation of 10 merks every year to Linlithgow, besides which all burgesses and guild brethren of Linlithgow were to have the same privileges as at home, and twenty-four hours' notice was to be given to Linlithgow before any foreign cargo was sold. Borrowstounness, backed by the influence of the Duke of Hamilton, was more fortunate, as it got a charter of regality in spite of the opposition, and very shortly afterwards parliament decreed that burghs of regality should have the same trade privileges as royal burghs. In the middle of the 18th century there was a considerable linen manufacture, and Defoe, in the first edition of his *Journey through Scotland*, says that the whole town had 'a good face of business,' while in a subsequent edition he says, 'the People look here as if they were busy and had something to do; whereas, in most Towns we pass'd through, they seemed as if they looked disconsolate for want of employment. The whole green, fronting the Lough or Lake, was cover'd with Linnen-Cloth, it being the bleeching Season, and I believe a Thousand Women and Children and not less, tending and managing the bleaching Business.' The trade in lint and linen yarn, as well as those in damask, diaper, muslin, carpets, and stockings, are all now extinct. In the end of last century the staple industries were woolcombing, tanning, and shoemaking. The latter trades were probably introduced during the occupation of the palace by Cromwell's garrison, between 1651 and 1659, and during the wars in the end of last, and the beginning of the present, century they had a period of considerable vigour, as large quantities of shoes were supplied to the army. Tanning, currying, and shoemaking may still be looked on as the staple industries, and in or near the town are two paper-mills, two distilleries, a soap work, a glue work, and an agricultural implement work.

The sheriff courts for the county are held here every Tuesday and Friday during session, and a sheriff small debt court is held every Friday. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, and quarter sessions on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of

* In Cardonel's *Numismata* it is stated that the coins of James I. struck here bear the words *Villa de Linlithc*, and that this is the only occasion on which the name of Linlithgow appears on a coin.

October. Under an old charter, the jurisdiction of the magistrates extends for a mile along the roads all round, but it is only exercised within the burgh. Linlithgow unites with FALKIRK, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark in returning a member to serve in parliament. The weekly market is on Friday, and fairs are held on the Friday after the second Tuesday of January, the last Friday of February, the third Friday of April, the second Friday of June, the first Tuesday of August, and the first Friday of November. Valuation (1875) £8837, (1884) £12,186, of which £1351 was for the canal and railway. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1811) 2557, (1831) 3187, (1861) 3843, (1871) 3690, (1881) 3913, of whom 1920 were males and 1993 females. Houses, 869.

See also Collie's *The Palace of Linlithgow* (Edinb. 1840), G. D. Gibb's *Life and Times of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribee, Familiar and Master of the Stables to King James V. of Scotland, etc.* (1874), and Waldie's *History of the Town and Palace of Linlithgow* (Linlithgow, 1st ed., 1858; 3d ed., 1879).

Linlithgow Bridge, a village partly in LINLITHGOW parish, Linlithgowshire, and partly in MUIRAVONSIDE parish, Stirlingshire, at the bridge across the Avon, ¾ mile W of the town of Linlithgow. The bridge was built about 1650 by Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, and the pontage was in 1677 granted by Charles II. to his descendant George, Earl of Linlithgow. The battle of Linlithgow Bridge has been noticed in the last article. A quarter of a mile farther up the Avon is the viaduct that carries the North British railway across the river, there being twenty-three arches, of which the centre ones are 90 feet high. Close to the village is a paper-mill, which affords employment to a large number of the inhabitants. Pop. of village (1861) 560, (1871) 503, (1881) 479, of whom 359 were in the Linlithgowshire portion. Houses 118, of which 87 were in the Linlithgowshire portion.

Linlithgowshire or **West Lothian**, a midland county of Scotland, on the southern edge of the upper reach of the Firth of FORTH. It is bounded N by the Firth, SE by the county of Edinburgh, SW by Lanarkshire, and NW by Stirlingshire. In shape it is an irregular four-sided figure, running south-westward from the shore of the Firth. Along the northern side, from W to E, in a straight line, from the mouth of the Avon to the mouth of the Almond, is 14½ miles; the SE side, in a straight line from the mouth of the Almond to the point where the counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet, at the junction of Fauldhouse Burn with the Almond, is 19½ miles; the SW side, from the point just indicated to the point on North Calder Water, between Black Loch and Hillend Reservoir (see Lanarkshire), where the counties of Stirling, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet, is 7 miles, but as this side is very irregular it is, following the curves, about double this; and the NW side, from the point mentioned straight to the mouth of the Avon, is 10 miles. The boundaries are mostly natural. From the mouth of the Avon eastwards to the mouth of the Almond, the line follows the shore of the Firth; it then turns SW along the course of the Almond for 10½ miles, till at Clapertonhall Burn it turns north-westward along its course and across to Caw Burn, up which it passes to the source. North of Moss-end it turns again back by the SW side of Howden grounds to the Almond, the course of which it then follows for 3 miles to the junction of the Briech. Here it takes to the course of that stream, and follows it up for 8½ miles to the mouth of Fauldhouse Burn, which is the extreme S point of the county. After following this burn to its source, the line passes across Fauldhouse and Polkemmet moors, E of the village of Harthill, to the How Burn, down which it passes to the junction with a burn from the N, whence it follows the course of the latter, till within ¾ mile of its source. It then passes straight N by W to Barbauchlaw Burn, and up its course to a point 3 furlongs N by E of Forrestburn Mill, and thence in an irregular line to the sharp bend on North Calder Water between Black Loch and Hillend Reservoir E of the reservoir. It follows up the course of this stream for ¾ mile, and then crossing to the source of Drumtassie Burn, follows the burn 4¾ miles to the Avon, and thence the course of the Avon, for 12¾ miles, to the sea. Along almost the whole course of these streams the scenery is soft and prettily wooded. The area of the county is 126·74 square miles or 81,113½ acres, of which 3857¼ are foreshore and 456¼ are water. Of the land surface of 76,800 acres, 59,575 were under cultivation in 1882, and 4899 under wood, an increase of about 1000 acres in the former case within the last thirty years, and in the latter case of 1577 acres within the same period. About 6000 acres, mostly in the centre and SW, are heath, rocky ground, and rough pasture. The mean summer temperature is 58°, and the mean winter temperature 37°, while rain or snow falls on an average on two hundred days of the year, the mean depth being about 32 inches, though, of course, it varies considerably, and is higher in the upper districts than in the lower. Among the counties of Scotland, Linlithgow is thirty-first as regards area, the only smaller ones being Cromarty, Kinross, and Clackmannan, but eighteenth as regards population, and twenty-third as regards valuation.

Surface, etc.—The coast-line is pretty regular, the principal projections being at Borrowstounness; the head on which Blackness Castle stands, 3¾ miles to the E; and Hound Point, on the E, within the grounds of Dalmeny House. In the bay, W of Borrowstounness, as well as at Drum Sands, E of Hound Point, a large amount of foreshore is exposed at low water, and at the mouth of the Avon at Kinneil Kerse or Carse an embankment has been made reclaiming a considerable amount of land. Along the coast there is a flat, and from this the ground rises in long rolling undulations or chains of heights trending in a general line from E to W, but very much broken up by cross hollows, and reaching towards the extreme S an average height of about 700 feet. Nowhere hardly does one see more hillocks, and these, while they give variety and picturesqueness to the landscape, here take but little from the value of the ground, for they are all available for wood or pasture, and are in some cases even capable of being ploughed. The highest summits lie between Linlithgow and Bathgate, the line to the N consisting of the Kipps, Riccarton and Binny hills; the chief summits, from W to E, being Bowden Hill (749 feet), Cocklerue or Cuckold le Roi (912), Riccarton Hills (832), and the sharp peak of Binny Craig (718). Nearer Bathgate are the Torphichen Hills (777 feet), Cairn-naple (1016), Knock (1000), and the sharp detached Dechmont Law (686). From these the ground slopes W to the valley of the Avon, S to the flat at Bathgate, and E towards Kirkliston and Blackburn, where there is a considerable space of level country. To the N of Linlithgow is Bonnytoun Hill or Glower-o'er-'em (559 feet), on which there is a monument to Brigadier-General Adrian Hope, who fell in the Indian Mutiny; the NW slope is known as Irongarth; and farther E are Mons Hill, Craigie Hill, and Dundas Hill, in Dalmeny; and Craigton Hill and Binns Hill, in Abercorn; the greatest height in the former case being 387 feet, and in the latter 372. All the heights command wide and pretty views of the Lothians and Stirling, with the Forth and its wooded banks in the middle distance against a background of hills. The whole of the northern part of the county is beautifully wooded. The drainage of the county is effected mainly by the streams already mentioned as flowing along its borders and by their tributaries. In the extreme S, about Whitburn and Blackburn, Cultrig or White Burn, Bickerton Burn, and Foulshiels Burn, with the smaller streams that join them, flow NE to the Almond; to the NE about Livingston are the Lochshot, Dean, and Folly Burns; and farther to the NE still, about Uphall, are Caw Burn, Beugh Burn, and Brox Burn, the whole five joining the Almond, as does also Niddry Burn, which passes eastward by Ecclesmachan and Niddry. In the part of the county to the W and SW of Bathgate there is a small stream joining Drumtassie Burn; and this latter, Barbauchlaw Burn, and Logie Water, all join the Avon,

to which also flow Kipps Burn N of Torphichen, and a small burn W of Linlithgow, with a branch coming from Linlithgow Loch. To the N, flowing directly into the Firth of Forth, are the small Den or Dean and Gil Burns at Kinneil House on the W, Blackness Burn at the castle of the same name, the Haugh and Nethermill Burns uniting and reaching the sea at Abercorn, and Dolphington Burn passing through Dalmeny grounds and reaching the sea about the centre of Drum Sands. The only loch in the county is that at Linlithgow Palace, which was noticed in our article on the burgh. Other small lochs which once existed on Drumtassie Burn near Drumtassie, at Lochcote near Kipps, at Balbardie near Bathgate, at West Binny, and at Dundas Castle, are now drained. NE of Bathgate is a reservoir for the Bathgate water supply. Some of the streams at one time afforded good fishing, but refuse from oil and other works have now destroyed it, though the Almond, in consequence of legal proceedings, is again much purer and beginning once more to contain trout. There are mineral springs, but of no value, near Torphichen, Kipps, Caribber House, the church of Ecclesmachan, and Borrowstounness.

Geology.—The solid rocks which enter into the geological structure of this county belong, with few exceptions, to the four great divisions of the Carboniferous system, viz., the Coal-measures, the Millstone Grit, the Carboniferous Limestone, and the Calciferous Sandstones. From the official publications of the Geological Survey, and especially from the lucid description of the geology of the neighbourhood of Edinburgh by Dr Archibald Geikie, it is easy to grasp the order of succession and disposition of the strata throughout the county. Owing to the occurrence of oil-shales in the Calciferous Sandstone series and the presence of valuable coal seams in the Carboniferous Limestone group and in the Coal-measures, the geology of Linlithgowshire is of special importance. But apart from the economic value of the strata, this county is attractive to the geologist from the remarkable development of contemporaneous volcanic rocks which are interstratified with the members of the Carboniferous Limestone series.

Beginning with the oldest members of the system we find that they belong to the Cementstone group of the Calciferous Sandstone series. As developed in this county, they present those features which are commonly met with in the basin of the Forth. They may be described as consisting of white and yellow sandstones, black and blue shales, clay ironstones with bands of marine limestone, and an occasional seam of coal. Sometimes the beds are crowded with plant remains such as *Sphenopteris*, sometimes they are charged with teeth of ganoid fishes and remains of *Leperditia* or other ostracods, while certain bands of shale and limestone yield typical marine forms. From the character of the organic remains it is evident that alternatively estuarine and marine conditions must have prevailed during the deposition of the beds. The members of this group occupy the area between the E margin of the county and the Bathgate Hills, but throughout this extensive tract they are in a great measure obscured by superficial deposits, and it is only in the stream courses or along the sea-shore that the relations of the rocks can be determined. There are two prominent zones, however, which are of great service in solving the geological structure of the district, viz., the Queensferry Limestone and the Houston Coal. The former is regarded as the equivalent of the well-known Burdiehouse Limestone of Midlothian. The strata underlying the Queensferry Limestone are exposed on the shore to the W of the mouth of the Almond, from which point there is a regular ascending series to the outcrop of the limestone near Queensferry. Between this latter horizon and the interbedded volcanic rocks forming the base of the Carboniferous Limestone series, there are two well-marked zones of sandstone which have been named by Dr Archibald Geikie 'the Binny Sandstone group.' Separating these two zones of sandstone we find a succession of clays, shales, and shaly sandstones, along with which occurs the seam of Houston Coal. The lower of these sandstone zones has been largely quarried at Binny near Ecclesmachan, and the upper at Kingscavel E of Linlithgow. The oil-shales which have proved of such great economic value occur at various horizons in the Cementstone group of Linlithgowshire. Some of these bands are so bituminous that they yield from 30 to 40 gallons of oil to the ton of shale. The West Calder Fells and Raeburn shales are the highest in the order of succession, and underneath these come the Broxburn shales, both groups being above the Raw Camps, Burdiehouse, or Queensferry limestone. These are all rich in oils. A lower set has lately been proved to exist, which are likely to be extensively wrought, for, though they are poorer in oils than those above, they yield larger quantities of solid paraffin and ammonia.

At intervals in the series there are layers of volcanic materials, clearly indicating that volcanic activity must have been intermittent during the deposition of the Cementstone group. Below the horizon of the Queensferry Limestone and in the sandstone series overlying it, sheets of felspathic tuff are associated with the sandstone and shales. But when we ascend still further to the beds overlying the Houston Coal we find still more striking evidence of volcanic action. Indeed, from this horizon upwards to the coal-bearing series of the Carboniferous Limestone, we have a remarkable development of ancient lavas and tuffs which are regularly interbedded with the sandstones, shales, and limestones. The lavas are wholly basaltic, varying considerably in texture, and presenting the typical slaggy characters on the upper and under surfaces of the flows. The volcanic materials reach their greatest development in the Bathgate Hills, where their thickness is probably about 2000 feet, and they gradually die out when followed S towards Blackburn and N towards Borrowstounness. One of these old lavas is of such a remarkable character that it deserves special notice. It occurs at Blackburn, where it has been quarried for the soles of ovens, and where it has been locally termed 'lakestone.' From the description of the microscopic characters of this rock by Dr Archibald Geikie, it would seem that the rock varies considerably in the upper and lower portions of the mass. The lower portion mainly consists of serpentine. Here and there traces of olivine occur among the serpentine in such a way as to lead to the conclusion that this mineral originally formed the chief constituent of the rock. Large pale brown crystals also occur in the serpentine, which are probably augite. A few prisms of triclinic felspar and particles of titaniferous iron or magnetite are also met with. The upper part of the rock differs considerably in character from that just described. Fresh plagioclase felspar is the chief constituent, but in addition to the felspar, augite, altered olivine, and titaniferous iron are also observable, though far less abundantly developed than in the lower portion. To this rock the name of Pikrite has been applied.

Some of the cones from which the volcanic materials were discharged are still preserved to us. One of these is now represented by the Binns Hill, which consists of a mass of fine green tuff, pierced by basalt; the latter filling up the old vent or volcanic orifice.

Owing to the enormous accumulation of volcanic materials in the Bathgate Hills, it is not easy to draw a definite boundary line for the base of the Carboniferous Limestone series. The lower portion of the contemporaneous volcanic rocks probably belongs to the Calciferous Sandstone series, while the upper portion must be grouped with the Carboniferous Limestone. In the official memoir descriptive of the geology of the district the massive limestone of Petershill is provisionally regarded as the base of the Carboniferous Limestone. To the S of the volcanic area of the Bathgate Hills, however, the boundary line is clearly defined, for in the river Almond near Blackburn, and in the Briech Water near Addiewell, the highest members of the Cementstone group pass below the Hurlet Limestone and Coal, which are the lowest beds of the overlying series. As in other districts of central Scotland, the Carboniferous

Limestone of Linlithgowshire is clearly divisible into three sub-groups—(1.) a lower limestone series; (2.) a middle coal-bearing series; (3.) an upper limestone series. In the Bathgate Hills, as already indicated, the order of succession is complicated by the presence of the bedded lavas and tuffs, but notwithstanding this fact, the limestones and even the coal seams are traceable along the range. The general inclination of the strata is towards the W, and hence we have a steady ascending series as we cross the hills to Bathgate. The massive Petershill limestone which crops out about ½ mile E of Bathgate can be followed by a series of quarries N by Hillhouse towards Linlithgow. Though this limestone is about 80 feet thick at Petershill, it thins out rapidly when traced in either direction from that locality. It is immediately succeeded by sandstones, shales, and ironstones, which are capped in turn by sheets of basaltic lava. The Wardlaw Limestone which is highly charged with corals, and particularly with *Lithostrotion irregulare*, occupies a slightly higher horizon than the main limestone just described. It is evidently a lenticular band occurring in the midst of the bedded lavas, for it is traceable for no greater distance, and is rapidly succeeded by a great development of volcanic rocks forming the most elevated ground of the Bathgate Hills. One of the most interesting points connected with these ancient lavas and tuffs is the manner in which they represent various members of the Carboniferous Limestone series which are typically developed at other localities in the county. In the neighbourhood of Kipps for example, the volcanic rocks take the place of a great part of the middle or coal-bearing group of the Carboniferous Limestone, which is well developed at Borrowstounness and Bathgate. Only the upper coal seams are to be found near the Kipps, which are rapidly succeeded by the Index Limestone which marks the base of the highest sub-group of the Carboniferous Limestone. But even to the W of the Kipps this band is overlaid by basaltic lavas, thus proving beyond doubt that the volcanic forces must have been active in that neighbourhood till near the close of the Carboniferous Limestone period. These volcanic rocks are overlaid by a set of strata in which there are two prominent beds of limestone locally termed the Dykeneuk and Craigenbuck seams. Along the shore from Blackness to the mouth of the river Avon the triple arrangement of this division of the Carboniferous system is clearly distinguishable. The massive limestones at the base of the series are not conspicuously displayed on the shore section, but the middle or coal-bearing group is well represented between Carriden House and Borrowstounness. This coalfield is intersected by an important development of lavas and tuffs forming the N prolongation of the volcanic rocks of the Bathgate Hills. Underlying this volcanic zone we find the following seams in ascending order,—the Smithy Coal, the Easter Main Coal, the Foul Coal and Lower Ironstone, and the Red Coal. In the heart of the volcanic zone at Borrowstounness a lenticular coal seam was discovered, which is locally termed the West Main Coal, while between the horizon of the volcanic series and the Index Limestone there intervene the Upper Ironstone and the Splint Coal. The coal-bearing series of Bathgate occupies the same relative position as the Borrowstounness coalfield, that is to say, it belongs to the middle division of the Carboniferous Limestone series. In the Upper Limestone group to the W of Borrowstounness there are three important horizons, which are here given in ascending order, viz., the Index Limestone, the Dykeneuk Limestone, and the Craigenbuck Limestone. Upwards of 400 feet of strata intervene between the Index and Dykeneuk seams, while the latter is separated from the Craigenbuck limestone by 300 feet of strata. The highest of these, viz., the Craigenbuck seam, is on the same horizon as the Castlecary and Levenseat limestone, while the Dykeneuk band occupies the same position as the Arden, Janet Peat, Calmy or Gair limestone. It is important to observe also that the Gair limestone, to which attention was directed in a previous article (*Ord. Gaz.*, Vol. iv., p. 460), though used provisionally as the upper limit of the Carboniferous Limestone series in the Carluke district, was so regarded because the Castlecary or Levenseat limestone was either absent or had not been observed there.

Overlying the Millstone Grit which is traceable as a nearly continuous belt from the mouth of the river Avon S to Whitburn we find the representatives of the true Coal-measures. Both at Armadale and Torbanehill, and again at Fauldhouse, there are valuable mineral fields with seams of coal and ironstone. The strata represented in the Armadale and Torbanehill mineral fields belong to the lower section of the Coal-measures. At these localities the following seams occur, in ascending order,—the Boghead or Torbanehill Parrot Coal, the Colinburn Coal, the Main Coal, the Ball Coal, the Mill Coal, and the Upper Cannel or Shotts Gas Coal.

Various intrusive masses of basalt and diabase rocks pierce the Carboniferous strata of this county. They occur on different horizons, and some of them doubtless belong to different periods of eruption. Some of these sheets occur in the midst of the Cementstones in the E part of the county, another important mass has been intruded in the Carboniferous Limestone and Millstone Grit N of Torphichen, while still a third sheet is to be met with W of Armadale in the Coal-measures. But in addition to these, there are excellent examples of basalt dykes running in an E and W direction, and traversing alike the various subdivisions of the Carboniferous system in the county. These dykes are of a much later date however, being connected with the volcanic ejections of Tertiary times. (See Geological Survey one-inch maps, 31 and 32, and memoirs descriptive of those sheets.)

Soils and Agriculture.—The soil varies very much, but, consisting largely of decomposed volcanic rocks, is everywhere good and fertile, except in the moorish and rocky districts in the centre, S, and SW. In the low-lying portions there are 20,000 acres of excellent carse clay land, and 20,000 on the lower slopes and higher hollows are of harder clay on a cold subsoil, 9000 are good loam, 9000 are light gravel and sand, and the rest are either moorish, moss, or rocky. At an early period the greater part of the surface was covered with natural wood, part of which is said to remain near Kinneil House. The soil has been tilled from a very early period, and David I., one of the most energetic of monarchs, was a great farmer in West as well as in Mid Lothian, and no doubt the operations carried on at the royal grange near Linlithgow were profitable as well as interesting. The stimulus given by David to the agriculture of the county lasted till the death of Alexander III., but, in the years that followed, ruin and devastation must have long settled down. Even so late as 1445, during the feud between Douglas and Crichton, the Chancellor ravaged the Earl's manor of Abercorn, and drove away his valuable Flanders mares; and the agriculture remained at a very low ebb till 1723, when improvers began once more to make their appearance. One of the first signs of returning enterprise in this direction was in 1725, when a person of the name of Higgins, and his copartners at Cuffabouts, near Borrowstounness, sold some manure for 1s. a bushel. In 1720, John, second Earl of Stair, having, notwithstanding brilliant services to his country, been sacrificed by Parliament on account of his indifference to Law's financial schemes, retired to Newliston House, near Kirkliston, and devoted himself to the improvement of his estate by planting and other improvements. He introduced new maxims of husbandry and new modes of cultivation, sowed artificial grasses, and was the first to cultivate turnips, cabbages, and carrots in the open field. Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, imitated and even excelled the Earl of Stair; but after his death in 1742, and that of Stair in 1747, matters languished for thirty years till 1775, when both proprietors and tenant-farmers started on the course of vigorous improvement that has given such renown to the Lothians. From that time the improvement has been constant, and the farmers of West Lothian yield to none either for skill or enterprise.

The areas under the various crops at different dates are given in the following tables :—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854	2850	4659	12,884	20,393
1870	2495	5001	10,542	18,038
1877	1434	5104	10,739	17,277
1882	1478	4665	10,918	17,061

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854	28,725	4857	1627
1870	29,788	4645	2523
1877	32,682	4442	2580
1882	34,274	3960	2280

while there are about 1000 acres on an average annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, etc. The farms are worked mostly on the six-shift rotation, and the average yield of wheat is 32 bushels per acre; of barley, 40 bushels; of oats, 40 bushels; turnips, from 15 to 30 tons; and potatoes, about 5 tons; but the last two are very variable. Here, as in so many of the other Scottish counties, there is a most marked decrease—nearly 50 per cent.—in the number of acres under wheat, and a marked increase in the number of acres under grass and permanent pastures, showing that farmers are finding the profit from stock raising greater than that from the cultivation of cereals.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854	10,984	2223	14,239	2093	29,539
1870	10,770	1961	15,664	1552	29,947
1876	10,902	2140	19,906	1858	34,806
1882	10,324	2080	16,000	2428	30,832

For dairy purposes Ayrshire cows are generally kept, while those kept for feeding are mostly crosses. The sheep are Cheviot and blackfaced, with Border Leicesters and crosses; and the horses are Clydesdales. Harvest in the lower and earlier district is from 1 to 14 Aug., and in the upper parts a fortnight later. The average extent of the farms is a little over 100 acres, while 40 per cent. are under 50 acres, and only 6 per cent. over 300 acres. Of those under 50 acres about two-thirds are between 15 and 50 acres, and there are none under 5 acres. The steadings are good and well kept. Rents are very much the same as in the county of Edinburgh. In 1881 there were 342 farmers in the county employing 563 men, 155 women, 315 boys, and 149 girls.

Industries.—The principal industries of the county are connected with its mineral wealth. The distribution of the deposits has been already indicated in the section dealing with the geology, and here the economic value simply remains to be noticed. Coal-mining, now so important, is supposed to date from the time of the Romans, and the older pits about Borrowstounness extend under the bed of the Firth. The value of the deposit was certainly well known by the 12th century, and a charter granted to William Oldbridge of Carriden near the end of that period is the first document relating to coal pits in Scotland. In the beginning of the present century the output was about 40,000 tons, but since 1847 the growth of the trade has been rapid, and in 1882 from 39 shafts 507,204 tons were raised, while it is calculated that there are 122,000,000 tons still available. A peculiar coal, better known to science, as well as to law, as 'the Torbanehill mineral,' very rich in bitumen, and accompanied by

shales from which a large percentage of oil is obtained, began to be worked in 1849, and led to a long and expensive lawsuit to settle the question whether it was really a coal or not. It is noticed in the article BATHGATE. Oil-bearing shales have since been found to exist throughout Bathgate, Whitburn, and Uphall parishes, and the industry has largely developed, particularly since 1860, extensive paraffin works having been established at Dalmeny, Broxburn, Winchburgh, Uphall, Bathgate, and Armadale, as well as at Addiewell, in the vale of Breich in Edinburghshire, just outside the SE border of this county. In 1882 from 16 shafts 355,700 tons of shale were drawn, which amounted to over $\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole produced in Scotland, and more than was produced by any other county except Edinburgh. Ironstone occurs extensively in Borrowstounness, Abercorn, Torphichen, and Bathgate parishes, and in 1882 from 7 shafts 172,957 tons were obtained. At Kinneil near Borrowstounness there are extensive blast furnaces. Including workmen and their families, probably about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total population of the county is dependent on the coal and shale pits and the industries connected with them. Limestone and fireclay are worked at many places, and there are large quarries of excellent sandstone at Binny, near the centre of the county. Basalt is worked near Linlithgow for clinkers for street paving, and lead ore with a considerable admixture of silver was at one time worked, but the mine has long been given up, and an effort to reopen it in 1871 proved unremunerative. Besides these and agriculture, there are leather, glue, soap, shoemaking, and agricultural implement works about Linlithgow; large distilleries at Kirkliston, Bathgate, Linlithgow, and Borrowstounness; a glass-work, a foundry, and a spade and waggon factory at Bathgate; paper-works at Linlithgow Loch, LINLITHGOW BRIDGE, on the Logie near Torphichen, and on the Almond near Blackburn; chemical works at several places, and a pottery and iron-foundries at Borrowstounness. There were at one time considerable saltworks, which have left the name Grangepans near Borrowstounness.

Communications, etc.—The commerce is principally centred at BORROWSTOUNNESS, but the county is well provided with roads and railways. Of the former the main lines are the three great roads between Edinburgh and Glasgow,—that by Kirkliston and Linlithgow passing through the N; that by Uphall and Bathgate to the S of the centre; and that by Livingstone, Blackburn, and Whitburn through the S. Other important lines are the road from Edinburgh to Linlithgow by Queensferry, the road from Lanark to Linlithgow by Whitburn and Armadale, and the road from Linlithgow to Borrowstounness. There are also a large number of district roads. The North British railway from Edinburgh to Polmont enters the county $1\frac{1}{8}$ mile W of Ratho station, and passes first NW and then W by Winchburgh and Linlithgow for $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles, entering Stirlingshire $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Linlithgow station. At Ratho a branch quits this line and passes N by Kirkliston and Dalmeny to South Queensferry; there is at present no great traffic over it, but by and by this will be changed, as it is the line that is to lead to the new Forth Bridge. Half a mile W of Ratho another branch passes off W by S along the upper part of the county, 10 miles to Bathgate. From this, as a centre, one line passes NW by the valley of the Logie to the line between Slamannan and Borrowstounness, at Blackston station, the distance to the Almond being 4 miles; a second line passes westward direct to Airdrie, the length of two portions within the county being 6 miles; and a third line passes S and SW towards Wishaw, the distance within the county being 8 miles. From this a connecting branch crosses the Breich to Addiewell, where it joins the Caledonian section between Edinburgh and Glasgow *viâ* Cleland. Mineral loops pass off from several of the lines. The line between Slamannan and Borrowstounness passes through the NW corner of the county for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The UNION Canal connecting Edinburgh with the FORTH AND CLYDE

LINLITHGOW SHIRE.
British Miles
3° 23' Longitude West from Greenwich
Kincardine
Culross
Torryburn
Low Water Mark
Charlestown
Limekilns
Inverkeithing
Dunfermline
Grangemouth
Carron Water
Great Canal
Borrowstowness or Bo'ness
Bridgeness
Carriden
Kinneil
Blackness Castle
Queensferry
Dalmeny
Cramond
Barnbougle Ca.
Part of CRAMOND
Corstorphine
Kirkliston
Cramond Br.
Almond R.
Avon R.
Blackston Juncf.
Linlithgow
Bridgend
Preston
Mains
Parkly
Muiravonside
Bellside
Woodcockdale
Manuel
Torphichen
Bathgate
Whitburn
Drumshorloch
Drumduff
Mosshall
Berrihill
Blackburn
Mid Calder
E. Calder
Howden
Livingston
Kirkton
Inch
Bathgate Hills
Calder W.
Almond Water
Leven R.
Esker R.
Water of Leith
Gogar Burn
New Bridge
Ratho
Ratho Station
Kilpunt
Middleton
Lochcote
Broomhouse
Drumcross
Mountcory
Lime Kiln
Lime Quarry
Limefield
Lochend
Wester Hill
Easter Hill
Bellstane
Bellsdyke
Bellsdyke Hills
Bellsdyke Inn
Boghall
Boghall Edinburgh
Flask
Merryless
Midhouse
Newton
Phipston
Inchgarvie
Fort Edgar
Longcraig
Binnans
Binnans Pt.
Binnans Ho.
Round Pt.
Buchans
Cramond Pt.
Cramond Br.
Cramond Ho.
Cramond Island
Dalmeny Park
Dalmeny Ho.
Echline
Echline Ho.
Newhall
Newhall Ho.
Queensferry
Queensferry Ho.
Scotstarvit
Scotstarvit Ho.
Dundas Ca.
Dundas Ho.
Millton
Millton Ho.
Craigiehall
Craigiehall Ho.
Craigiehall Pk.
Barnton
Barnton Ho.
Barnton Pk.
Cairnhall
Cairnhall Ho.
Carlowrie
Carlowrie Ho.
Kirkliston
Kirkliston Ho.
Kirkliston Pk.
Wanhouse
Wanhouse Ho.
Wanhouse Pk.
Humble
Humble Ho.
Muiravonside Ho.
Manuel Ho.
Manuel Priory
Manuel Priory Ho.
Manuel Priory Pk.
Manuel Priory Br.
Manuel Priory Mill
Manuel Priory Mill Ho.
Manuel Priory Mill Pk.
Manuel Priory Mill Br.

Canal enters the county on the W by a lofty aqueduct over the Avon, 1¼ mile SW of Linlithgow Bridge, and, passing NW to near Linlithgow, follows the line of the first-mentioned railway to Niddry, ¾ mile SE of Winchburgh, whence it winds first to the SW, and then easterly, till it quits the county at the S of Clifton Hall grounds (Edinburgh) by a lofty aqueduct over the Almond, after a course of 13½ miles.

The royal burghs are Linlithgow and South Queensferry, while Armadale, Bathgate, and Borrowstounness (including Grangepans) are police burghs, and Broxburn and Fauldhouse (including Crofthead) are large enough to be denominated towns. The villages are East Benhar, Blackburn, Kinneil, Kirkliston, part of Linlithgow Bridge, which is shared with Stirlingshire; Longridge, Newtown, Torphichen, Uphall (including Upper Uphall), and Whitburn. Smaller villages and hamlets are Abercorn, Blackness, Bridgeness, Craigie, Cuffabouts, Dalmeny, Drumcross, Durhamtown, Ecclesmachan, Gateside, Muirhouses, Riccarton, Philpstoun, and Winchburgh. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879) 75,785 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £248,594, were divided among 1536 landowners, one holding 11,870 acres (rental £20,618), one 5680 (£11,319), six together 17,358 (£42,514), nine 12,006 (£16,576), nineteen 13,012 (£41,095), fifty-seven 12,583 (£53,283), etc. The principal seats, most of which are separately noticed, are Almondell, Avontoun, Balbardie House, Ballencrieff House, Bangour, Belsyde, Binns, Blackburn House, Boghead House, Bonhard House, Bonsyde, Bridge House, Bridgecastle, Carlowrie Castle, Carriden House, Champfleurie House, Clarendon House, Craigiehall, Craigton House, Dalmeny Park and Barnbougle Castle, Dechmont House, Dundas Castle, Foxhall, Grange House, Hopetoun House, Houston House, Kinneil House, Kirkhill House, Lochcote Castle, Newliston, Philpstoun House, Polkemmet, Preston House, Torbanehill House, Wallhouse, and Westwood.

The civil county consists of the 12 entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Abercorn, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Carriden, Dalmeny, Ecclesmachan, Linlithgow, Livingston, Queensferry, Torphichen, Uphall, and Whitburn, and portions of Cramond and Kirkliston, both of which it shares with Edinburghshire. The *quoad sacra* parish of Fauldhouse is also included, and there is a mission station at Armadale. These are all ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Besides the 15 churches in connection with the Established Church, there are 11 places of worship connected with the Free Church, 4 in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, 1 Congregational church, 1 Evangelical Union church, 1 Wesleyan Methodist church, 2 Episcopal churches and a mission station, and 4 Roman Catholic churches. In the year ending Sept. 1882 there were 42 schools (33 public), which, with accommodation for 8347 children, had 8375 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 6375. Their staff consisted of 81 certificated, 11 assistant, and 50 pupil teachers.

Linlithgowshire, with a constituency of 1333 in 1882-83, returns one member to serve in Parliament, but Linlithgow, as one of the Falkirk burghs, has a share of a second, and Queensferry, as one of the Stirling burghs, of a third. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant and 16 deputy-lieutenants, besides justices of the peace. It is under the same sheriff-principal as Midlothian, but has a resident sheriff-substitute. Ordinary courts are held at Linlithgow every Tuesday and Friday during session, and sheriff small debt courts every Friday. There is a small debt circuit court at Bathgate for the parishes of Bathgate, Livingston, Uphall, Torphichen, and Whitburn on the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and October. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; and justice of peace courts when required. There is a police force of 35 men (one to each 1234 of the population) under a chief constable, with a salary of £125 a year. In 1881 the number of persons tried at the instance of the police was 1017; convicted, 917; committed for trial, 48; not dealt with, 394. The number of registered poor during the twelvemonth 1882-83 was 808, and of casual poor 1300; whilst the expenditure for poor-law purposes amounted in the same period to £9138. All the parishes are assessed, and Abercorn, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Carriden, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, and Whitburn, with the parish of Muiravonside in Stirlingshire, form Linlithgow Poor-Law Combination, with a poorhouse at Linlithgow. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 8 per cent., and the average annual death-rate is 19 per thousand. Valuation (1647) £5073, (1815) £97,597, (1849) £122,242, (1866) £163,593, (1876) £186,531, (1884) £216,940, all exclusive of railways and canals, which in the latter year were valued at £36,395. Population of registration county, which takes in part of Kirkliston from Edinburgh, and gives off part of Cramond to the same county (1831) 23,760, (1841) 27,466, (1851) 30,590, (1861) 39,045, (1871) 41,379, (1881) 44,005; of civil county (1801) 17,844, (1811) 19,451, (1821) 22,685, (1831) 23,291, (1841) 26,872, (1851) 30,135, (1861) 38,645, (1871) 40,965, (1881) 43,510, of whom 22,746 were males, and 20,764 females. The occupations of these in the registration county are shown in the following table:—

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional,	835	258	1,093
Domestic servants,	241	1,188	1,429
Commercial,	1,011	31	1,042
Agriculture and fishing,	1,710	639	2,349
Industrial,	10,253	1,183	11,436
No stated occupation,	8,929	17,727	26,656

Of the 1710 males and 639 females in the fourth class, 1637 males and 637 females were connected with farming; of those engaged in industrial occupations, 4635 men and 214 women were engaged in industries connected with mineral substances; and in the last class there were 8563 boys and 8704 girls under fifteen years of age. It is a curious and very inexplicable circumstance that Linlithgow is the only county in Scotland where the males are in excess of the females, and this has been the case at every census since 1841. In 1881 the number of persons to each square mile was 363, the county thus ranking fifth in the order of density of population. In the same year the number of families was 8911, occupying 8532 houses with 22,293 rooms.

A monastery is said to have existed at Abercorn as early as 675, but it was abandoned ten years after, and on the rise of the Roman Church the county became part of the diocese of Lindisfarne, and was subsequently comprehended in that of St Andrews. The old archdeaconry had probably the same limits as the modern presbytery, including not only the whole county itself, except a part of Cramond, but several parishes in Stirlingshire and in Edinburghshire. The Bishop of St Andrews had a regality jurisdiction over all the lands in the see lying to the S of the Forth, and his court sat at Kirkliston. During the time of the short-lived Protestant bishopric of Edinburgh, Linlithgowshire lay within the limits of that see. Though the Knights of St John had their seat at Torphichen—which thus passed into the hands of the present proprietors, the first Lord Torphichen being the last preceptor, and Lord St John of Jerusalem in Scotland—there were anciently in the county but few religious houses, two monasteries and a hospitium at Linlithgow and a Carmelite convent near Queensferry being the chief. The brass seal of the presbytery of Linlithgow dates from 1583, and has the inscription *Sigillum presbyterii Linlithcu* round the edge, while on the face is *Verbum Dei nostri stabit in æternum.* At the dawn of the historic period we find the county within the limits usually given to the Otaleni or Otadeni or Gadeni; but when the district was, in A.D. 81, brought by Agricola within the limits of the Roman power, the tribe that inhabited it are called the Damnonii, and

from Carriden the great general himself set sail to the opposite shore to attack the Horestii. He probably began his chain of forts at the same place. When Antonine's Wall was constructed in 139, almost the whole of the shire fell within the limits of Roman government, for the wall passed through the extreme NW corner of the county, beginning at the E corner of Carriden grounds and running westward for 5 miles by Kinneil House to the bridge near Inveravon, where it crossed the Avon and passed into Stirlingshire. From the Roman station at Cramond a road passed along near the coast to the end of the Roman wall at Carriden. Traces of a reputed Roman camp exist to the E of Abercorn; Blackness is said to have been a Roman port; and at Bridgeness there was found in 1868 one of the finest legionary tablets in the country. A *facsimile* of it has been placed on the spot, but the stone itself is in the Antiquarian Society's Museum at Edinburgh. It is 9 feet long, 2 feet 11 inches wide, and 9 inches thick. On one side of a central inscription a Roman soldier is sculptured, riding triumphantly over conquered Britons; on the other is the representation of a sacrificial ceremony. The inscription itself records that the Augustan Legion, after making 4652 paces of the wall, set up and dedicated the stone to the Emperor Cæsar Titus Antoninus. It was at Kinneil that St Serf stood and threw his staff across the Firth, in order to find out where he was to settle (see CULROSS); and, according to Dr Skene, the twelfth of the great Arthurian battles was fought at Bowden Hill in 516. Edwin of Northumbria in 617 extended his dominion over all the Lothians, and afterwards Kenneth Macalpine led the Scots to the conquest of these provinces, and they finally became incorporated with the Scottish kingdom about 1020. Traces of cairns or tumuli of these and earlier periods exist on the Lochcote Hills, on the Forth near Barnbougle, near Kirkliston, and on the S bank of the Almond near Livingston; and in the old bed of Lochcote there are the remains of a crannoge. There are standing-stones near Abercorn, near Bathgate, and near Torphichen, while there are traces of hill forts at Cocklerue, Bowden Hill, Cairn-naple, and Binns. The county was probably a sheriffdom in the time of David I., and certainly was so in the reign of Malcolm IV., and thus it remained down to the time of Robert Bruce, though after William the Lyon's reign the rule of the sheriffs was nominal rather than real. By Robert I. the district was put under a constable, whose successors held office till the reign of James III., when we find it again under a sheriff. In 1600 the latter office was granted to James Hamilton, the eldest son of Claude, Lord Paisley, and to his heirs, and was again, soon after the Restoration, given hereditarily to John Hope of Hopetoun, the ancestor of the Earls of Hopetoun. At the abolition of the hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the then earl claimed £10,500 as compensation for the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, the sheriffwick of Bathgate, the regality of St Andrews at Kirkliston, the bailiery of Crawfordmuir, and the regality of Kirkheugh, and obtained £4569. No county in the whole of Scotland had probably so many independent petty jurisdictions of baronies, regalities, and bailieries. Kirkliston and other lands were a regality, with an attached bailiery; Bathgate was long a barony, and afterwards became a separate sheriffwick; Torphichen was a regality first of the Knights of St John, and next of the Lords Torphichen. Other regalities were Kinneil, under the Duke of Hamilton; Philpstoun, under the monks of Culross, and afterwards under the Earls of Stair; and Brighouse and Ogleface, under the Earl of Linlithgow. Linlithgow was an hereditary royal bailiery, belonging, like the last-named regality, to the Linlithgow family, while Abercorn, Barnbougle, Caribber, Dalmeny, Livingston, and Strathbrock had baronial jurisdictions. The principal antiquities dating from mediæval times are Dalmeny church, the peel of Linlithgow, the castles of Abercorn, Barnbougle, Blackness, Bridgehouse, Dundas, Mannerston, and Niddry, the towers of Binny, Ochiltree, Midhope, and Torphichen, and the vestiges of a castle that afforded a retreat to Walter, Steward of Scotland, in a morass near Bathgate. Part of Dundas Castle is supposed to have stood since the beginning of the 11th century, and the family was the oldest in the county.

See also Sir Robert Sibbald's *History of the Sheriffdoms of Linlithgow and Stirlingshire* (Edinb. 1710); J. Trotter's *General View of the Agriculture of West Lothian* (Edinb. 1794; 2d ed., 1810); John P. Wood's *Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond* (Edinb. 1794); John Penney's *Historical Account of Linlithgowshire* (Edinb. 1831); Mr Farrall's paper 'On the Agriculture of Edinburghshire and Linlithgowshire,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1877); John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (2 vols., Edinb. 1883); and G. Waldie's *Walks along the Northern Roman Wall* (Linlithgow, 1883).

Linmill, a village in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, 2½ miles E by N of Alloa.

Linmill, a burn on the mutual boundary of Dalmeny and Abercorn parishes, Linlithgowshire, running to the Firth of Forth. It makes, near Springfield, a leap of 75 feet over a trap rock precipice.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Linn, an estate, with a mansion, in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire, adjacent to Lanarkshire and to White Cart Water, ¾ mile S of Cathcart village.

Linn, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs SSW of the town. Its owner, John Crichton, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1832), holds 335 acres in the shire, valued at £1139 per annum. Till about 1827 the ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel stood on the estate, which is believed to be the locality of a fine old ballad, *The Heir of Lynne;* and four urns containing burned human bones have been exhumed on it. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Linnburn. See LINBURN.

Linndean. See LINDEAN.

Linnhe, a beautiful sea-loch, mainly of Argyllshire, but partly also of Inverness-shire. Striking north-eastward from the junction of the Firth of Lorn with the Sound of Mull, it extends 31¼ miles, nearly in direct line with the former and at right angles to the latter; has a maximum breadth of 8½ miles, and at CORRAN NARROWS contracts to 1½ furlongs; contains Lismore, Shuna, and some other isles and islets; separates Appin on the SE from Morvern and Ardgour on the NW; sends off from its SE side Lochs Creran and Leven; and forms part of the line of navigation from the Caledonian Canal to the western seas. The upper 9⅝ miles, from Corran Narrows to Fort William, are often known as Lower Loch EIL. On 20 Aug. 1847 the Queen steamed up Loch Linnhe, whose 'scenery is magnificent, such beautiful mountains!' See also pp. 158-164 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 44, 45, 52, 53, 1876-84.

Linnhouse Water. See LINHOUSE.

Linnmill. See LINMILL.

Linshart. See LONGSIDE.

Lintalee, an estate, with a mansion, in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Jed Water, 1¾ mile S by W of Jedburgh town. It contains the famous camp formed by Douglas in the time of Robert Bruce for defence of the Borders, and described by Barbour. The camp was defended, partly by a deep ravine, partly by a precipitous bank of the Jed, partly by an artificial double rampart. Lintalee Cave, in the steep bank of the Jed, once used as a place of refuge, disappeared through a landslip in 1866.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Linthill, a modern mansion in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Ale Water, 1½ mile NNE of Lilliesleaf. Its owner, William Currie, Esq. (b. 1831; suc. 1858), holds 1020 acres in the shire, valued at £1389 per annum. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Linthill House. See EYEMOUTH.

Linton ('town on the lin or pool') or **West Linton,** a village and a parish of NW Peeblesshire. The village, standing, 800 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Lyne Water, by road is 16 miles SSW of Edinburgh, 11 NNE of Biggar, and 14 NW of Peebles, whilst its

station, Broomlee or West Linton (5 furl. SSE), on the Dolphinton branch of the North British railway, is 24 miles SSW of Edinburgh and 14½ ENE of Carstairs. The village is very irregularly built. Even in the main thoroughfare the houses are built on no fixed plan, and, in consequence, show great variety of style, age, and appearance. West Linton possesses 3 places of worship —the parish church, built in 1781 and repaired in 1871; the United Presbyterian church, built in 1784 (at that date occupied by a Relief congregation); and the Episcopal church of St Mungo. The parish church contains some beautiful wood-carving, the work of ladies. The carved work of the galleries and windows was done by Miss Fergusson, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Fergusson, surgeon to the Queen; that of the pulpit by Mrs Woddrop, wife of the proprietor of Garvald. The Free church (erected in 1845) is at Carlops. West Linton also possesses a public hall (built in 1881), a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, two inns, gasworks, and a police station. On the Rutherford estate, which belongs to Mr Philip, there is a mineral spring called 'Heaven Aqua Well,' the taste of whose waters somewhat resemble that of the waters of the Tunbridge Spa. West Linton was once known as Linton Roderick or Linton Rutherick. The double name is found as early as the 12th century, and was probably derived from that of the chief man or family in the district. There is another Linton in Haddingtonshire —East Linton—from which that in Peeblesshire is distinguished by the prefix *West*. According to Chambers (in his *History of Peeblesshire*, 1864), West Linton was at one time a burgh of regality and centre of traffic. Quoting from Pennicuick, he says:—'In the Regent Morton's time West Linton was a pendicle of Dalkeith, but was created a burgh of regality by John, the first Earl of Traquair, who derived from it his title of Lord Linton. . . . Linton is known to have had a resident bailie of regality, who was assisted in keeping order by a council, composed of portioners or small proprietors, known as the "Lairds of Linton."' Sheep markets were once held at West Linton four times a year, but their size and importance gradually dwindled until they ceased altogether. Now the business done in the village is almost entirely local, its chief frequenters being commercial travellers, anglers, and a few summer visitors.

An interesting relic of antiquity is to be found in the statue of a woman, placed on the top of the village pump. It represents the wife of James Gifford, usually known as Laird Gifford, who flourished as a mason and stone carver in 1666. Another curiosity, according to Chambers, 'consisted in a marble tombstone in the parish churchyard, over the grave of James Oswald of "Spital" or Spittals.' During his lifetime it had served in some way at the social gatherings of which Oswald was fond, and at his death (1726) it was placed over his grave by his widow. It bore the following inscription in Latin:—"To James Oswald of Spittal, her deserving husband, this monument was erected by Grizzel Russell, his sorrowing wife. This *marble table*, sitting at which I have often cultivated good living (*lit.* propitiated my tutelar genius), I have desired to be placed over me when dead. Stop, traveller, whoever thou art; here thou mayest recline, and, if the means are at hand, mayest enjoy this table as I formerly did. If thou doest so in the right and proper way, thou wilt neither desecrate the monument nor offend my *manes*. Farewell.' This relic was carried off about forty-six years ago, and sold for the value of the marble. The carving of gravestones was once largely engaged in at West Linton, suitable stone being found in the Deepsykehead quarries. Handloom weaving of cotton fabrics was also carried on by the villagers. Pop. of West Linton (1832) 395, (1861) 512, (1871) 514, (1881) 434, of whom 202 were males. Houses (1881) inhabited, 112; uninhabited, 11; building, 1.

The parish, containing also Carlops village, is bounded NW and NE by the Edinburghshire parishes of West Calder, Midcalder, Kirkliston (detached), and

Penicuik, SE by Newlands, S by Kirkurd, SW and W by Dolphinton and Dunsyre in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 9⅜ miles; its utmost breadth is 7⅝ miles; and its area is 23,420⅞ acres, of which 57 are water. Lyne Water, rising at an altitude of 1260 feet above sea-level, winds 7½ miles south-south-eastward through the middle of the parish, then 1½ mile south-by-westward along the Newlands boundary. The North Esk, fed by Carlops Burn, flows 5 miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward along the Midlothian border, and Medwin Water 4¼ miles along the W boundary. The drainage thus belongs mainly to the Tweed, but partly to the Clyde and partly to the Firth of Forth. Many small streams flow through the parish, which also contains Slipperfield Loch (1½ × ⅓ furl.), 9 furlongs SSW of the village. As a rule the surface is hilly, with a northward ascent to the Pentland range, which lies on the northern border. In the SE, along Lyne Water, it declines to 700 feet above the sea; and chief elevations, from S to N, are Blyth Muir (1015), Mendick Hill (1480), King Seat (1521), Byrehope Mount (1752), Mount Maw (1753), and West Cairn Hill (1844). The scenery is extremely pretty and attractive, especially near Carlops and Habbie's Howe, which, in the summer time, are visited by picnic parties without number. The greater part of the land is occupied by sheep farms (the parish being noted for a famous breed); but, near the rivers, the ground is under tillage, and yields good crops. The soil is chiefly either clay on limestone or sandy loam upon a gravelly bottom. White freestone has been largely quarried at Deepsykehead and Spittalhaugh, and limestone calcined at Whitfield; whilst fuller's earth is found near the Lyne, blue marl at Carlops, and Scotch pebbles in the streams. Mansions, noticed separately, are Garvald, Medwyn, and Spittalhaugh; and the property is divided among ten. This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £414. The church of Linton Roderick was a vicarage under the monks of Kelso from the reign of David I. to the Reformation. In the 13th century a chaplaincy of the Virgin Mary existed at Ingliston, and a chapel, attached to a hospital, at Chapel on Lyne Water. Four schools—public (1874), Episcopalian, female, and Sommervail endowed (1852)—with respective accommodation for 72, 68, 58, and 96 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 58, 19, 24, and 60, and grants of £53, 3s., £18, 8s. 6d., £17, 15s., and £0, the last being not under Government inspection, but managed by a committee of the U.P. presbytery of Edinburgh. Valuation (1860) £9263, (1884) £12,161. Pop. of parish (1801) 1064, (1831) 1577, (1861) 1534, (1871) 1387, (1881) 1117.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 32, 1864-57.

Linton, a Border parish of NE Roxburghshire, whose church, within 3 furlongs of the southern boundary, stands 1¼ mile N of Morebattle, 4 miles WSW of Yetholm, and 6¼ miles SSE of the post-town, Kelso. It is bounded NW by Sprouston, NE by Northumberland, E by Yetholm and Morebattle, S by Morebattle, and W by Eckford. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 6⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 9¼ furlongs and 4 miles; and its area is 6428 acres, of which 34⅝ are water. Kale Water flows 1⅝ mile westward along the southern boundary; and one burn, running southward to it, traces all the boundary with Eckford; whilst another, issuing from pretty Hoselaw Loch (3 × 1½ furl.; 640 feet) in the north-eastern extremity of the parish, is a feeder of Bowmont Water. A second lake, Linton Loch, which lay to the SE of the parish church, and covered some 50 acres, has been drained. Along the southern and the western boundary the surface declines to less than 300 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises to 926 feet at Linton Hill on the eastern border, 750 at the Kip and near Old Graden, and 715 at Hoselaw. The SW corner, a fertile level of about 300 acres, rises only a few inches above the level of Kale Water, and hence is subject to inundations. The rest of the parish is a mixture of hollows and rising-grounds, valleys and hills, and presents an appearance alike diversified

and charming. The low grounds, excepting some largish patches of moss and about 75 acres under wood, are in a state of rich cultivation, and all the eminences, excepting the top of Linton Hill, are wholly arable. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Rock crystal occurs in seams among the erupted rocks, sandstone has been quarried at Frogden, and coal is known to exist in thin seams. The soil of the plain at the SW corner is partly a strong retentive clay, and partly a deep loam incumbent on sand or gravel; elsewhere it is variously or mixedly clay, loam, sand, and gravel. Linton Tower, the baronial fortalice of the noble family of Somerville, stood on an eminence near the parish church, and seems to have been a place of considerable strength. It figured prominently in the Wars of the Succession, and was first severely damaged, next utterly demolished, by the English in the time of Henry VIII. Another ancient fortalice, at Graden, had a similar history to that of Linton Tower. The parish, both from its lying immediately on the Border, and from its forming part of the so-called 'dry marches,' which offered no natural hindrance to the movements of a hostile force, was peculiarly exposed to the turmoils and conflicts of Border warfare. A spot called 'the Tryst,' on Frogden Farm, once marked by several standing stones, was a place of rendezvous for parties about to make a foray into England; and a narrow pass between two heights, in the vicinity of the parish church, has been thought to bear marks of having been fortified, and may have been regarded as a suitable fastness for checking invasion or repelling pursuit. Remains of circular camps are on several eminences, and sepulchral tumuli are in various places. The poet, Thomas Pringle (1789-1834), was born at Blakelaw Farm; and Mr Dawson, a leading agricultural improver, tenanted Frogden Farm. Clifton Park, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and its owner, R. H. Elliot, Esq., holds nearly half the parish, 3 other proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and 1 of less, than £500. Linton is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £374. The pretty little antique church crowns the top of a small round hill, and contains 160 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 106 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 62, and a grant of £53, 19s. Valuation (1864) £7717, 12s. 3d., (1884) £8262, 15s. Pop. (1801) 403, (1831) 462, (1861) 608, (1871) 570, (1881) 543.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Linton, East, a small police burgh in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire. It stands 80 feet above sea-level, 1¾ mile NNE of conical Traprain Law (700 feet), mostly on the left bank of the river Tyne, and has a station on the North British railway, 5¾ miles WSW of Dunbar, and 23½ E by N of Edinburgh, whilst by road it is 5⅝ miles ENE of Haddington, and 6¼ SSE of North Berwick. It took the name of *Linton* from a large, deep linn here in the river Tyne; it gave that name to the parish from the earliest record down to the Reformation; and it bears the prefix *East* to distinguish it from West Linton in Peeblesshire. A prosperous place, conducting a considerable amount of rural trade, it consists mainly of East Linton proper, immediately on the railway, and partly of the extraburghal suburb of Preston, 3 furlongs lower down the river, and it has a post office (Prestonkirk), with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, 3 inns, a gas company, curling, bowling, football, cricket, and golf clubs; horticultural, athletic, and ornithological societies; Good Templars' and Foresters' lodges; a weekly Monday market, and cattle fairs on the second Mondays of March, May, and June, and on the Thursday before Falkirk October Tryst—the last of the most importance. A public hall, 60 feet long, 36½ broad, and 31 high, was erected in 1874-75 at a cost of £1000, and serves for volunteer drill, lectures, concerts, etc. A coffee-house, with reading-room and library, was built in 1880-81, at a cost of £1000, by Lady Baird of Newbyth; and in 1881 a public school, with accommodation for 464 children, was built at a cost of £3000. The parish church, in Reston suburb, was built in 1770, and, as enlarged in 1824, contains 800 sittings. The Free church, improved and enlarged in 1879-80 at a cost of £1200, is a handsome Romanesque building, with tower and spire; and the U.P. church is seated for 400 worshippers. The railway viaduct over the Tyne here is the finest on the North British, that of Dunglass only excepted. Robert Brown (1757-1831), an agricultural writer, was a native. The municipal constituency numbered 229 in 1884, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £2951; its revenue, including assessments, being £235. Pop. (1831) 715, (1861) 835, (1871) 1037, (1881) 1042, of whom 923 were within the police burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Linton, West. See LINTON, Peeblesshire.

Lintrathen (Gael. *linne-tre-auin*, 'falls in the river'), a hamlet and a parish in the Grampian district of W Forfarshire. The hamlet, Bridgend of Lintrathen, lies 715 feet above sea-level, on Melgam Water, 5⅞ miles NNE of Alyth station, and 7¼ W of Kirriemuir, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded NE by Kirriemuir (detached), E by Kingoldrum, SE by Airlie, and SW and W by Glenisla. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 10¼ miles; its utmost breadth is 5¼ miles; and its area is 22,872⅝ acres, of which 248⅝ are water. The river ISLA, running 7 miles south-eastward along the Glenisla boundary, here makes two beautiful falls, the REEKIE LINN and the Slugs of ACHRANNIE, and for 4 miles is overhung by steep, rocky, wooded banks, which rise in places to more than 100 feet. Back or Melgam Water, rising in the northern extremity of the parish at an altitude of 1970 feet above sea-level, winds 13¾ miles south-south-eastward through the interior, then 2 miles eastward, south-by-eastward, and west-south-westward, along the Kingoldrum and Airlie boundaries, till, after a total descent of 1600 feet, it falls into the Isla opposite Airlie Castle. The circular Loch of Lintrathen (5½ × 5¼ furl.), ¼ mile W of the village, is a picturesque sheet of water, and since 1875 has furnished the Dundee reservoirs with some 4,000,000 gallons per diem. In the extreme S the surface declines to less than 400 feet above sea-level, and chief elevations to the W of Melgam Water, as one goes up the glen, are the wooded Knock of Formal (1158 feet), Craiglea Hill (1272), *Hare Cairn (1692), and *Cairn Daunie (2066); to the E, Strone Hill (1074), Craig of Auldallan (1371), Creigh Hill (1630), *CAT LAW (2196), Milldewan Hill (1677), and *High Tree (2001)—where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks to the N of the Loch of Lintrathen are metamorphosed Silurian, but the southern district falls within the Old Red Sandstone area of Strathmore. Less than one-seventh of the entire area is arable, and even of this the soil is mostly moorish, whilst so late is the climate that oats were actually reaped on 30 Dec. 1881. Plantations cover some 1200 acres. The property is divided among four. Since 1879 giving off a portion to Kilry *quoad sacra* parish, Lintrathen is in the presbytery of Meigle and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £191. The parish church, built in 1802, contains 450 sittings. Three public schools—Backwater, Braes of Coull, and Lintrathen—with respective accommodation for 26, 63, and 148 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 15, 35, and 62, and grants of £29, 18s. 6d., £50, 11s. 6d., and £70, 6s. Valuation (1857) £4475, (1884) £13,610, 9s. Pop. (1801) 919, (1831) 998, (1861) 898, (1871) 756, (1881) 641, of whom 587 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Lintrose, an estate, with a mansion, in Kettins parish, SW Forfarshire, 2 miles S by E of Coupar-Angus. Its owner, Mungo Murray, Esq. (b. 1802; suc. 1828), holds 881 acres in the shire, valued at £1464 per annum. A cave, about 50 feet long, and from 3 to 8 feet high, was discovered on the estate in 1840.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Linvale, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 1¾ mile W of Lanark.

Linwood, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire. The village stands on the left bank of Black Cart Water (here spanned by a one-arch bridge), 1½ mile NE of Johnstone, and 3½ miles W of Paisley, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. It arose from a large cotton-mill, built in 1792, burned down in 1802, and rebuilt in 1805; was laid out on a regular plan; is inhabited chiefly by the operatives of its cotton-mill, and by workers in neighbouring mines; acquired, in 1872, a water supply by pipes from the Paisley waterworks; and has an Established church, a public school, and a Roman Catholic chapel-school. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1880, is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £220. Pop. of village (1831) 910, (1861) 1514, (1871) 1250, (1881) 1393; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 2505.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Lismore (Gael. 'great garden'), an island of Lorn district, Argyllshire, in the middle of the lower waters of Loch Linnhe, less than 1 furlong from the nearest point of the Argyllshire mainland, and 5 to 11 miles NNW and N of Oban. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 10⅓ miles; its breadth is 1½ mile; and its area is 6013⅘ acres, of which 368 are foreshore and 93 water. With a basis of limestone, it consists of an uneven rocky ridge; and its rugged surface attains a maximum altitude of 417 feet above sea-level at Barr Mor. Limestone rock crops everywhere up; but the soil, though thin, is a fertile deep-coloured loam. A lighthouse at the south-western extremity, built in 1833 at a cost of £11,229, shows a fixed light, visible at a distance of 16 nautical miles. The bishopric of Lismore or Argyll in 1236 had its seat transferred from Muckairn on the S side of Loch Etive to the island of Lismore, where long before a Columban monastery had been founded by St Lughadh or Moluoc. The only remains of the Cathedral, once 137 by 29½ feet, are an aisleless Decorated choir, with traces of a chapter-house and sacristy; and as re-roofed in 1749, this choir now serves as a parish church. One of its deans, Sir James M'Gregor, between 1512 and 1540, compiled a commonplace-book, filled mainly with Gaelic heroic ballads, several of which are ascribed to the authorship of Ossian or his kindred. This, the earliest specimen of Scottish Gaelic, strictly so called, was edited, with a translation and notes, by the Rev. T. M'Lauchlan and Dr Skene, in 1862. Achanduin or Auchindown Castle, Castle Rachal, Castle Guylen (a Danish fort), and Tirefoor Castle make up the antiquities with cairns and fortified camps. Lismore is the Epidium of Ptolemy, one of his five Ebudæ. The property is divided among four. Pop. (1801) 1329, (1831) 1790, (1861) 865, (1871) 720, (1881) 621, of whom 571 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 44, 1876-84.

Lismore and Appin, a united parish in Lorn district, N Argyllshire. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Appin and Lismore, with the whole of Ellan-Munde; and includes the three great districts of Lismore proper, Kingairloch, and Appin, the first consisting of islands in Loch Linnhe, the second lying between that loch and Morvern, the third lying on the SE side of Loch Linnhe, and extending from Loch Creran to Loch Leven. It is bounded N by Inverness-shire, E by Glenorchy and Ardchattan, S by Ardchattan, Kilmore, and Torosay, and W by Morvern and Ardnamurchan. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 25 miles; its utmost breadth is 20 miles; and its area is 148⅜ square miles or 95,171⅖ acres, of which 1683⅓ are foreshore, 829⅓ water, and 25¼ tidal water. Its districts and features, other than Lismore island, are noticed in our articles on Airds, Appin, Ballachulish, Castle-Mearnaig, Creran, Duror, Glencoe, Glencreran, Kingairloch, Leven, Musdale, Sheep-Island, and Shuna. At most, 4000 acres are in tillage; nearly as many are under wood; and all the rest of the land is moss, moor, hill-pasture, or barren mountain. Eleven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, seven of between £100 and £500, and five of from £20 to £50. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parishes of Appin and Duror, and including the chapelries of Glencoe and Kingairloch, Lismore is in the presbytery of Lorn and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £393. In the whole civil parish ten schools—three of them Episcopalian, the rest public—with total accommodation for 907 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 426, and grants amounting to £485, 15s. 10d. Valuation (1860) £15,065, (1884) £20,191, 5s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 3243, (1831) 4365, (1861) 3595, (1871) 3535, (1881) 3433, of whom 2968 were Gaelic-speaking, and 2182 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 44, 53, 1876-84.

Liston. See Kirkliston.

Listonshiels. See Kirkliston.

Little Colonsay, etc. See Colonsay, Little, etc.

Littledean Tower, a ruined baronial fortalice in Maxton parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the river Tweed, 1½ mile NE of Maxton village. Down to the first half of last century it was the seat of a branch of the Kers, and it now belongs to Lord Polwarth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Little Dunkeld, etc. See Dunkeld, Little, etc.

Little France, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 3 furlongs S of Craigmillar Castle, and 1¼ mile N of Gilmerton. The French servants of Queen Mary resided here, when in attendance upon her at Craigmillar Castle.

Little Loch Broom. See Broom and Lochbroom.

Littlemill, a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, on the N bank of the Clyde, near Bowling, and 2 miles ESE of Dumbarton. It carries on shipbuilding, and has a distillery.

Little Roe, an islet (4¾ × 3 furl.) of Delting parish, Shetland, in Yell Sound, 7 furlongs from the northern coast of the mainland part of Delting.

Little Ross, a small island of Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, at the W side of the mouth of the Dee's estuary, ¼ mile E of the headland which separates the entrance of that estuary from the entrance of Wigtown Bay. Measuring 2½ furlongs by 1, it is crowned by a lighthouse, which rises 123 feet above sea-level, and commands a magnificent view of the waters and screens of the estuary, all northward to Kirkcudbright, whilst seaward it looks across the entire breadth of Wigtown Bay, and along the Solway Firth on to its mergence with the Irish Sea. The lighthouse, built in 1843 at a cost of £8478, shows a flashing light every five seconds, visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles, and guiding the navigation of the Solway; and two towers, standing on a line with the lighthouse in a north-easterly direction, serve to guide a vessel over the bar at the mouth of the Dee into the fair way of the estuary.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Little Sorbie. See Sorbie.

Littlewood, a pretty shooting-box in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, 5 miles W by N of Alford.

Little Yarrow. See Yarrow.

Livet Water. See Glenlivet.

Livingston ('Leving's town,' after a Fleming of that name who settled here about the time of Alexander I.), a parish with a village of the same name near the middle of the SE border of the county of Linlithgow. It is bounded NE by Uphall parish, E and SE by the county of Edinburgh, SW by Whitburn parish, and NW by the parishes of Bathgate and Ecclesmachan. On the SE the boundary follows the course of the river Almond from a point almost 1 mile due E of Livingston church, up to the junction with Breich Water, and then follows the course of the latter stream for 3½ miles, till near Auchinhard the parish of Whitburn is reached. From this it passes 5 furlongs NNW to the SE branch of Foulshiels Burn, down which it passes to the Almond and up the Almond to a point 2½ furlongs due W of Riddoch-hill. Elsewhere, except at the N corner where it touches Brox Burn, the boundary is purely artificial and very irregular, the general shape of the parish

showing two compact portions to the NE and SW, united by a narrow neck in the centre. The greatest length, from NNE at Dechmont Toll to SSW on the Breich above Auchinhard, is 5¾ miles; the breadth varies from 3 miles to 5 furlongs; and the area is 5391 acres, 28¾ being water, and 5362¼ land, of which about 400 acres are under wood, and the rest is either arable or good pasture. The average height of the land above sea-level is from 400 to 500 feet, the highest elevations being 525 feet to the N of Blackburn village, and Dechmont Law (686) in the NE, the latter, which is volcanic, rising very abruptly and commanding an extensive view. The soil varies very considerably, passing from strong clay and rich loam to poor, thin, clayey, and moorish ground, but is on the whole good. The underlying rocks are sandstone, limestone, volcanic rocks, and coal; and all belong to the Carboniferous period. The beds of economic value—oil shale—are all worked along the SW and S; and at Blackburn there is a bed of a particular kind of volcanic rock known as pikrite, or lakestone, or ovenstone, which has been found very suitable for the construction of ovens, and which has long been largely quarried; the quarry is now partly in WHITBURN parish. The drainage is carried off by the river Almond and by Breich Water, and the burns that flow into them, the principal being the Foulshiels and Bickerton Burns on the SW, Dean Burn to the W of Cousland, Lochshot Burn to the W and Folly Burn to the E of Livingston village. The total length of the course of the Almond through or along the border of the parish is 6 miles. To the E of the village stood the peel of Linlithgow, which was a tower defended by an earthen rampart and a wide fosse, traces of which remained till the middle of last century. It was deemed of sufficient importance to be garrisoned by Edward I. in 1302. A mansion, N of the village, was pulled down shortly after the late Earl of Rosebery acquired the estate in 1812. The garden of the old mansion-house contained, about the middle of the 17th century, a large typical collection of plants, forming a sort of botanic garden, and amounting to about 1000 species—for those days a very large number. It was formed by Sir Patrick Murray of Livingston, one of the most promising men of science of his time, who died, while quite a young man, during a journey on the Continent, undertaken for the purpose of increasing his botanical knowledge. The plants were then removed to Edinburgh by Sir Andrew Balfour, and formed a large proportion of those with which the first Botanic Garden of that city—the Old Physic Gardens—was stocked in 1670. A number of uncommon plants that had escaped from the garden are still to be found in the neighbourhood. One mile NNE of the village, at the farmhouse of Newyearfield, a square tower, said to have been one of the hunting seats of the Scottish kings, remained down till about the close of last century. There is a well close by, the water of which, sprinkled on patients with the sovereign's own hand before sunrise on the first morning of a new year, was accounted a remedy for the king's evil. Of the Leving who bestowed his name on the parish, nothing is known, but *Thurstanus filius Levingi* witnessed a charter of Robert, Bishop of St Andrews, confirming a grant of the church to the monks of Holyrood, made by David I. The district also gave the title of Baron to the Livingstones, Earls of Linlithgow. The earldom was given in 1600 to Alexander, the seventh baron; and the fifth and last earl was attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1715. The lady celebrated in song as 'the bonnie lass o' Livingstone,' is said to have kept an inn at the old village of Livingston, about a mile to the W of the present village, which was then the Kirkton. The principal mansions are Blackburn House, DECHMONT House, and Westwood. The parish is traversed by two of the main lines of road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, one passing for 4¾ miles across the centre and S, from 1 mile E of the village of Livingston to the bridge across the Almond at the village of Blackburn, and the other by Dechmont on the N to Bathgate; and also by the Edinburgh and Bathgate branch of the North British railway system, which passes through the northern part for 2½ miles. Livingston station, 4½ miles ESE of BATHGATE on this line, and Newpark and MIDCALDER stations on the Caledonian system, which skirts the parish on the S, afford means of access, though they are from 1½ to 4 miles distant from the village. A mineral loop of the Caledonian also passes through the S end.

Besides the village of the same name the parish also contains the hamlet of Dechmont in the N, and part of the village of BLACKBURN on the SW. The village of Livingston itself, near the centre of the SE side of the parish, is merely the kirkton of the parish. It has a post office under Midcalder, and an inn. The parish church was rebuilt in 1732, and repaired in 1837, and contains 263 sittings: the silver communion cups have the inscription—'Gifted by Sir Patrick Murray of Livingstoun, 1696.' The Free church, built in 1844, is at the E end of the village. The school board have under their charge Livingston and Blackburn public schools, and these, with accommodation for 116 and 180 respectively, had in 1883 attendances of 130 and 80, and grants of £102, 7s. and £62, 15s. The parish, which is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, was once a vicarage of Holyrood, and prior to 1730 comprehended also the whole of Whitburn parish. The living is worth £234 a year. The industries are agriculture, mining, and a paper-mill at Blackburn, a cotton-mill at the same place having been burned down in 1876. The principal proprietor is the Earl of Rosebery. Valuation (1860) £6750, (1884) £11,909, 13s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 551, (1831) 1035, (1861) 1366, (1871) 1727, (1881) 1484, of whom 730 were males and 754 females. The decrease is mainly due to the burning of the cotton-mill at Blackburn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 31, 1857-67.

Livishy House, a mansion in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Moriston, 9 miles N by E of Fort Augustus.

Loanhead, a small town in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, 4½ furlongs from the North Esk's left bank, and 5 miles S by E of Edinburgh by road, but 10¼ by the Roslin and Glencorse branch of the North British railway. With charming environs, including a very romantic reach of the North Esk's glen, it mainly consists of two streets, which join each other at an obtuse angle; and it contains a number of good houses, which serve as a summer retreat for some of the Edinburgh townsfolk, though its own population consists in great measure of miners and papermill-workers. It communicates with Edinburgh by public coach as well as by railway; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the British Linen Company's Bank, a water supply by pipes, a police station, a public school, and a subscription library. Places of worship are an Established *quoad sacra* church, a Free church, a Reformed Presbyterian church (rebuilt 1875), and St Margaret's Roman Catholic church (1878). In Feb. 1884 it was proposed to make Loanhead a police burgh. Pop. (1861) 1310, (1871) 1759, (1881) 2493, of whom 1297 were males. Houses (1881) 465, 10 vacant, 14 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Loanhead, a village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire, 8½ miles NE of Dundee.

Loanhead-Denny. See DENNY-LOANHEAD.

Loaningfoot, a hamlet in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 10 miles ESE of Dalbeattie.

Loans, a village in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, 2¼ miles ENE of Troon.

Lochaber, a territorial district in the S of the mainland of Inverness-shire, bounded by Perthshire, Argyllshire, the Great Glen, and Badenoch. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 33 miles; and its greatest breadth is 21 miles. The river Leven, Loch Leven, Loch Linnhe, Loch Eil, the river Lochy, Loch Lochy, and the foot of Loch Laggan, form the greater part of its boundaries; lines of mountain watershed form parts

of its boundaries with Perthshire and Badenoch; the basin of the Spean, downward from the foot of Loch Laggan, forms about one-half of all the area; the Ben Nevis group of mountains, with the deep glens which skirt or cut them, occupies most of the south-western district; Glenspean, Gleuroy, Glengloy, Glentreig, Loch Ossian, Loch Gulbin, Loch Treig, Glen Nevis, and Ben Nevis, are prominent features of the interior; and the entire district is pre-eminently Highland, abounds in deep glens, broad moors, and lofty mountains, and is at once wild, romantic, and grand. It seems to take its affix of 'aber,' not as other places do from a confluence of streams, but from a girdling and intersecting of lochs. It belongs parochially to Kilmonivaig and Kilmallie, and has been noticed in detail in our articles on these parishes, and on its several lochs, glens, and prominent mountains. A wolf that was slain in it in 1680 by Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel is commonly stated to have been the last of its kind in Great Britain; but, according to Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, one was killed in the forest of Darnaway, Elginshire, so late as 1743. See the Rev. Alex. Stewart's *Nether Lochaber* (Edinb. 1883).

Loch-a-Bhealaich. See GLENSHIEL.

Loch-Achall, etc. See ACHALL, etc.

Lochalsh, a coast parish of SW Ross-shire, containing the village of Balmacara, which lies on the northern shore of Loch Alsh, 8 miles SW of Strome Ferry, 4 ENE of Kyle-Akin, 50 WNW of Invergarry, and 63 WSW of Beauly, and which has a branch of the Commercial Bank, an hotel, a steamboat landing-stage, and Lochalsh post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. Containing also the village and post office of Plockton (6½ miles N by W of Balmacara) and the STROME Ferry terminus of the Dingwall and Skye branch (1870) of the Highland railway (53 miles WSW of Dingwall), the parish is bounded NW by salt-water Loch Carron and Lochcarron parish, NE by Urray (detached), E by Kilmorack in Inverness-shire, and S by Kintail and salt-water Lochs Long and Alsh. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, viz., from the head of Loch Monar to Kyle-Akin Ferry, is 28¼ miles; its utmost breadth is 6 miles; and its area is 80½ square miles, or 51,513½ acres, of which 1077⅝ are water, 27⅝ tidal water, and 877½ foreshore. Loch Alsh, like a land-locked lake, with an utmost width of 2½ miles, strikes 7 miles eastward from Kyle-Akin to the vicinity of Ellandonan Castle, where it forks into Lochs Duich and Long, the latter of which curves 5¼ miles north-eastward, though its average width is less than ¼ mile. Issuing from Loch Cruashie (4 × 1½ furl.; 850 feet), the river Ling or Long flows 11 miles west-south-westward along the Kintail boundary to the head of Loch Long. Other lakes are Loch MONAR (4¼ miles × 3¾ furl.; 663 feet), at the Inverness-shire border; Loch-an-Laoigh (1 × ¼ mile; 893 feet), on the Lochcarron boundary; and Loch Calavie (9 × 3 furl.; 1129 feet), Loch an Tachdaidh (5 × 3 furl.; 970 feet), and An Gead Loch (7 × 2 furl.; 960 feet), in the eastern interior. The surface is everywhere hilly or grandly mountainous, rising east-north-eastward to Carn na h-Onaich (1100 feet), *Meall Ruadh (1476), Beinn Dronaig (2612), *Lurg Mhor (3234), Beinn Bheag (2030), and *An Riabhachan (3696), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Some small vales and the slopes of the lower hills have a good arable soil, and the uplands are neither rocky nor heathy, but furnish excellent pasture. Not more, however, than 1450 acres are in tillage; some 2000 are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Balmacara House is the only mansion; and Sir Alexander Matheson of Lochalsh, Bart., M.P., is almost sole proprietor. (See ARDROSS.) Lochalsh is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £250. The parish church at Balmacara village was built in 1806, and contains 650 sittings. Other places of worship are a Government church at Plockton, and Lochalsh and Plockton Free churches; and four public schools—Auchmore, Earbusaig, Lochalsh, and Plockton—with respective accommodation for 50, 82, 90, and 130 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 30, 31, 53, and 79, and grants of £43, 11s., £38, 0s. 6d., £46, 9s., and £66, 12s. Valuation (1860) £4083, (1884) £5850, 16s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 1606, (1841) 2597, (1861) 2413, (1871) 2319, (1881) 2050, of whom 1840 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 72, 81, 71, 1880-84.

Loch Alvie, etc. See ALVIE, etc.

Lochan Balloch. See MONTEITH, PORT OF.

Loch-an-Eilein, a beautiful lake in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, Inverness-shire, at the SE base of Ordbain Hill (1250 feet), and 1¾ mile S of Inverdruie House. Lying 840 feet above sea-level, and having an utmost length and breadth of 7¼ and 4½ furlongs, it is fringed with tall pines and weeping birches, remains of the ancient Forest of Rothiemurchus; and contains an islet, crowned with the ruins of a fortalice of the Wolfe of Badenoch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Lochanhead, a station at the mutual border of Troqueer and Lochrutton parishes, near the meeting-point with Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Dumfries and Castle-Douglas railway, 6 miles SW of Dumfries.

Lochans, a village of Inch parish, Wigtownshire, at the meeting-point with Portpatrick and Stoneykirk parishes, 2¾ miles S by E of Stranraer. It has a post office and a public school.

Lochar, a morass and a stream of S Dumfriesshire. Lochar Moss, which is distributed among the parishes of Caerlaverock, Ruthwell, Mouswald, Torthorwald, Dumfries, and Tinwald, extends 10 miles north-north-westward from the Solway Firth to Locharbriggs village, and varies in breadth between 2 and 3 miles. It is all but a dead flat, from 26 to 70 feet above sea-level, and seems at a comparatively recent period of the human epoch to have formed a navigable inlet of the sea, which, filling gradually with silt and aquatic vegetation, became successively a marshy forest and a bog. Most of it, to the depth of many feet, is soft, spongy, and quaking; and in the days of Robert Bruce it was impassable by any large body of men; but now it is traversed by four lines of good road, and by the Glasgow and South-Western and the Dumfries and Lockerbie railways, and has been so extensively reclaimed that a large aggregate of it is arable, pastoral, or wooded, and more resembles a pleasant valley than a morass. A ridgy tract in it, more than ½ mile long, and 35 acres in area, consists entirely of sea sand. Apparently the earliest portion won from the sea, it seems for some time to have formed an island, and still is called the Isle. A thick stratum of sea sand, which underlies all its moss, and here and there is mixed with shells and other marine deposits, has been found, by excavation, to contain canoes, fragments of vessels, several iron grapples, small anchors, and other relics of ancient navigation. Many large and seemingly aged trees—pine chiefly, but also oak, birch, and hazel—have been discovered in the portions of the moss immediately above the sea sand, and all lie with their tops towards the NE, seeming to have been overthrown by the continued action of impetuous tides and south-western blasts. Much of the morass has long served as turbary, for the supply of peat fuel; and parts of it were burned, in 1785 and 1826, by accidental fire. The villages of Locharbriggs, Roucan, Collin, Blackshaws, Bankend, and Greenmill all lie on or near the margin of the morass; and the village of Trench stands on one of the roads which traverse it.

Lochar Water, rising, as Park Burn, at an altitude of 480 feet above sea-level, flows 18¼ miles south-south-eastward along the boundary between Kirkmahoe, Dumfries, and Caerlaverock on the right, and Tinwald, Torthorwald, Mouswald, and Ruthwell on the left, till it falls into the Solway Firth at a point 2¾ miles E by N of Caerlaverock Castle. It traverses Lochar Moss from end to end, nearly through the middle, so as to cut it into pretty equal halves; and here is so sluggish, or almost stagnant, as generally to look more like a ditch than a stream. At low tide it has 5½ miles further to wind across the sands, through a channel less

than 1 furlong broad, before it reaches the open waters of the firth. Its fishing is poor—some trout, roach, pike, and eels above, with sea-trout, herling, and occasional salmon below.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 6, 1864-63.

Locharbriggs, a village in the N of Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of Lochar Water, with a station on the Dumfries and Lockerbie section of the Caledonian railway, 2¾ miles NNE of Dumfries. It adjoins a rising-ground, which superstition long regarded as a trysting-place of witches. Pop. (1881) 306.

Loch Archaig, etc. See ARCHAIG, etc.

Lochawe, a station of the Callander and Oban railway (1880), in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, at the SE base of Ben Cruachan, and on the NW shore of Loch Awe towards its foot, 22 miles E of Oban and 2½ W of Dalmally, under which there is a post office. Here also are a steamboat pier, a fine hotel (1881) in the Scottish Baronial style, and St Conan's Established chapel of ease (1883).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Loch Bay, a bay in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, deflecting from the E side of Loch Dunvegan, and striking 3 miles south-eastward into the middle part of Vaternish peninsula. It lies exposed to NW winds, yet affords good anchorage in ordinary weather.

Lochbroom, a coast parish of NW Ross and Cromarty, whose church stands at the head of salt-water Loch Broom, 6 miles SSE of Ullapool, 26 NW of Garve station, and 35⅔ NW by W of Dingwall, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Containing also ULLAPOOL village, it is bounded NE by Assynt in Sutherland, E by Kincardine and Contin, SE by Contin, SW by Gairloch, and W by the North Minch. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 29½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 20⅛ miles; and its area is 413⅜ square miles, or 264,795⅜ acres, of which 10,425⅝ are water, 69¼ tidal water, and 1832 foreshore. It thus is the third largest parish in Scotland, exceeded only by Kilmallie and Kilmonivaig, and larger than the whole county of Midlothian. The coast is much indented by Enard Bay, Loch BROOM, Little Loch Broom, and GREINORD Bay; projects the bold headlands of Rudha na Breige (302 feet), Rhu Coigach (263), Cailleach Head (370), and Stattic Point (607); and is fringed by TANERA, ISLE MARTIN, GREINORD, and other islands. On the Sutherland border lies Loch VEYATIE (4 miles × 1 to 3⅛ furl.; 390 feet), sending off the Uidh Fhearna 9 furlongs west-north-westward to FEWIN or Fionn Loch (2⅛ miles × 3 furl.; 357 feet), out of which the KIRKAIG runs 3¼ miles west-north-westward to the sea. FIONN LOCH (5⅜ miles × ½ furl. to 1¼ mile; 559 feet) sends off the Little GREINORD 5½ miles north-by-eastward along the Gairloch boundary to the head of Greinord Bay; and Loch DROMA (1¼ × ¼ mile; 905 feet) sends off the Abhuinn Droma or Broom 10 miles north-north-westward to the head of Loch Broom. Other freshwater lakes are triangular Loch Gainmheich (7 × 6½ furl.; 251 feet), isleted Loch Skinaskink (3 miles × 70 yards to 2¼ miles; 243 feet), Loch na Doire Seirbhe (1¼ × ¼ mile; 222 feet), the chain of Lochs Lurgain (3⅞ miles × 4½ furl.; 173 feet), Bad a' Ghaill (2 miles × ⅜ mile), and Owskeich (1⅝ × ⅜ mile; 72 feet), Loch ACHALL (1⅞ mile × 3 furl.; 265 feet), and Loch an Daimh (1¾ mile × 1⅛ furl.; 672 feet), all to the N of Loch Broom; with Loch a' Bhraoin (2⅜ miles × 2½ furl.; 813 feet) and Loch na Sheallag (4¾ miles × 5 furl.; 279 feet) to the S. From the latter the Meikle GREINORD flows 5¾ miles north-north-westward to the western side of Greinord Bay; and the Strathbeg river, rising at an altitude of 2240 feet, winds 12½ miles north-by-westward to the head of Little Loch Broom. Lesser streams and lakes there are without number, all, like the above, yielding capital fishing. The surface is everywhere hilly or wildly mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Cul Mhor (2786 feet), An Stac (2009), Cul Beag (2523), BENMORE-COIGACH (2438), Beinn Eilideach (1830), Meall Dubh (2105), Eididh nan Clach Geala (3039), *BEN DEARG (3547), Sail Mhor (2508), An Teallach (3483), Sgurr Ban (3194), and *A' Chailleach (3276), where asterisks mark two summits that culminate on the Contin boundary. 'To a spectator placed on a central eminence the appearance is that of a wide and dreary waste of bleak and barren heath, as if a segment of the great ocean, agitated and tossed and tumbled, not by an ordinary storm, however violent, but by some frightful convulsion of nature, with here and there a rude and lofty peak of rugged rock towering to the skies, had been suddenly condensed and formed into a solid shapeless mass of unproductive desert, without one spot of green on which to rest the eye.' But much of the vales, the seaboard, and the shores of the salt-water inlets exhibit delightful blendings of wood and water, fertile field, and green hill pasture, luxuriant lowland, and lofty romantic mountains, and is brilliantly picturesque. Metamorphic rocks, chiefly gneiss, but partly granite, partly quartzite, predominate in the mountains. Quartz is in places plentiful; Old Red sandstone prevails in Coigach, in some other parts of the mainland, and in most of the islands; limestone appears in Strathbeg; bog iron ore occurs in great quantity on Scorrig Farm; and mineral springs, chiefly of a chalybeate character, are numerous. The soil is exceedingly various, but on much of the arable land is light, sharp, gravelly loam. The adjoining estates of Braemore and Inverbroom were purchased in 1865-67 by the eminent engineer, John Fowler, Esq. (b. 1817), who holds 39,530 acres in Ross and 7618 in Inverness-shire, valued at £2995 and £760 per annum. At Braemore, 4 miles S by E of the parish church, he built a handsome mansion in 1866-68, and he has planted 1200 acres along the river Broom with larch and Scotch firs, besides doing much in the way of draining, fencing, reclaiming, road and bridge making, etc. Another mansion, noticed separately, is DUNDONNELL; and, in all, 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Sir George Simson (1792-1860), governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories, was a native. The only antiquities are several round drystone buildings of the kind called 'duns.' Loch Broom gives name to one of the twenty-five fishery districts of Scotland. Within this district the number of boats at the beginning of 1883 was 703, of fishermen 2337, of fishcurers 24, and of coopers 4, whilst the value of boats was £8844, of nets £15,240, and of lines £2191. The following is the number—of barrels of herrings cured or salted in different years (1854) 1328, (1874) 3070, (1878) 13,282, (1881) 4418, (1882) 1126; of cod, ling, and hake taken (1854) 117,194, (1874) 43,880, (1878) 70,388, (1882) 53,273. Since 1859, giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Ullapool, Lochbroom is in the presbytery of Lochcarron and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £468. The parish church, built in 1844, is amply commodious. Ten public schools, with total accommodation for 749 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 417, and grants amounting to £508, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £9329, (1884) £15,250, 18s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 3533, (1831) 4615, (1861) 4862, (1871) 4406, (1881) 4191, of whom 3726 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1618 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 101, 92, 1882-81.

Loch Brora, etc. See BRORA, etc.

Lochbuy, a hamlet in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of salt-water Loch Buy, 12 miles SW of Auchnacraig. It has a post office under Oban, with money order and savings' bank departments, an Episcopal church, St Kilda's (1876; 50 sittings), in 13th century Gothic, and a pre-Reformation chapel, which, lately roofed in, now serves as the mausoleum of the Maclaines, possessors of the lands of Lochbuy for more than five hundred years. Their present representative, Murdoch Gillian Maclaine (b. 1845; suc. 1863), is chief of the clan, and holds 26,843 acres, valued at £2067 per annum. His seat, Lochbuy House, is a spacious and handsome mansion, commanding a fine view. See BUY.

Lochcarron, a coast parish of SW Ross-shire, con-

taining the stations of Attadale, Strathcarron, and Auchnashellach, on the Dingwall and Skye branch (1870) of the Highland railway, 48, 45¾, and 40 miles WSW of Dingwall. Containing also the fishing village of JEANTOWN or Lochcarron, it is bounded N by Gairloch, E by Contin, SE by Urray (detached) and Lochalsh, S by Lochalsh and salt-water Loch Carron, and W by Applecross. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 20⅛ miles; its utmost breadth is 10⅝ miles; nd its area is 130$_{1}^{7}_{0}$ square miles, or 83,656⅛ acres, of which 1262⅜ are water, 54½ tidal water, and 851⅛ foreshore. The upper 8¾ miles of beautiful Loch Carron, ¼ to 1⅜ mile broad, belong to this parish, which takes its name therefrom, except that Strome Ferry terminus and the last 2½ miles of the railway (closely skirting all the south-eastern shore) are in the parish of Lochalsh. The river Carron, issuing from Loch Scaven or Sgamhain (9 × 2⅛ furl.; 491 feet) on the Contin border, flows 14 miles south-westward to the head of Loch Carron, and about midway in its course expands into Loch Doule or Dhughaill (11 × 3 furl.; 100 feet). Lochs Coulin and Clair, together 2½ miles long, and from 50 to 600 yards broad, lie on the GAIRLOCH border at an altitude of 300 feet, and send off a stream towards the head of Loch Maree; Loch an Laoigh (1 × ¼ mile; 893 feet) lies on the Lochalsh border, and sends off a stream towards the head of Loch Long; and elsewhere, either on the boundaries or dotted over the interior, are fully thirty smaller lakes and lakelets. The surface is everywhere mountainous. Chief elevations to the NW of loch and river, as one goes up Glencarron, are Bad a' Chreamha (1293 feet), Glas Bheinn (2330), Torr na h-Iolaire (1383), Meall a' Chinn Deirg (3060), Fuar Tholl (2868), Sgurr Ruadh (3141), Beinn Liath Mhor (3034), and Carn Breac (2220); to the SE, Carn nan Iomairean (1523), Creag a' Chaoruinn Eagan (2260), Sgurr Choinnich (3260), and Moruisk (3026). The predominant rock is gneiss, conjoined with quartzite, clay-slate, and limestone; Old Red sandstone occurs separately; and the presence of iron is indicated by a few chalybeate springs. The soil is exceedingly various. A good deal has been done in the way of planting, fencing, reclaiming, and road-making on the Auchnashellach and Lochcarron estates; but less than a twentieth of the entire area is in tillage or under wood. One of the twenty-five fishery districts of Scotland bears the designation of Loch Carron and Skye. Within this district the number of boats at the beginning of 1883 was 743, of fishermen 2152, of fishcurers 87, and of coopers 58, whilst the value of boats was £5738, of nets £18,074, and of lines £2429. The following is the number—of barrels of herrings cured or salted in different years (1854) 2056, (1874) 17,932, (1878) 5682, (1881) 53,649½, (1882) 77,783; of cod, ling, and hake taken (1871) 30,552, (1874) 15,180, (1879) 44,945, and (1882) 22,160. The only antiquities are an old circular dun or fort behind Jeantown, and the remains of Strome Castle, once a stronghold of the Macdonalds of Glengarry. Two Gaelic poets of the early part of the 18th century, William and Alexander Mackenzie, were natives of Lochcarron. Courthill House, in a small detached fragment of the parish, at the head of Loch Kishorn, 5½ miles W by N of Jeantown, is on the Lochcarron estate, which in 1882 was sold by Dugald Stuart, Esq., to C. J. Murray, Esq., M.P. Auchnashellach is a shooting lodge of Ivor-Bertie Guest, created Baron Wimborne in 1880; and two other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to Shieldaig parliamentary parish, Lochcarron is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £222. The parish church, 1¼ mile NNE of Jeantown, was built in 1751, and contains upwards of 300 sittings. There is also a Free church; and four public schools—Attadale, Balnachra, Lochcarron, and Strome—with respective accommodation for 43, 50, 170, and 56 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 31, 13, 71, and 27, and grants of £38, 6s. 6d., £24, 12s., £65, 16s. 6d., and £29, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £3271, (1884) £5699, 19s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1178, (1831) 2136, (1861) 1592, (1871) 1629, (1881) 1456, of whom 1311 were Gaelic-speaking, and 1405 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 81, 1882.

The presbytery of Lochcarron comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Applecross, Gairloch, Glenelg, Glenshiel, Kintail, Lochalsh, Lochbroom, and Lochcarron, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Knoydart, Plockton, Poolewe, Shieldaig, and Ullapool. Pop. (1871) 18,712, (1881) 17,243, of whom 297 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Lochcarron, with churches at Applecross, Coigach, Gairloch, Glenelg, Glenshiel, Lochalsh, Lochbroom, Lochcarron, Plockton, Poolewe, and Shieldaig, which 11 churches together had 5653 members and adherents in 1883.

Loch Carroy, etc. See CARROY, etc.

Lochcote House, a handsome mansion of 1843 in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, 4½ miles N of Bathgate. Its owner, William David Forbes, Esq. (b. 1876; suc. 1883), holds 1193 acres in the shire, valued at £1205 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Lochdochart Lodge, a modern mansion in Killin parish, W Perthshire, on the northern shore of Loch Iubhair near its foot, 3¾ miles ENE of Crianlarich station. Its owner, Edward Gordon Place, Esq. (b. 1827), holds 10,500 acres in the shire, valued at £1130 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Lochearnhead, a village in Balquhidder parish, Perthshire, at the head of Loch Earn, 1¾ mile NNE of Lochearnhead station on the Callander and Oban railway, this being 12 miles NNW of Callander. It is a small and scattered place; but it stands amid delightful scenery of lake, wood, glen, and mountain, and serves as a fine centre for tourists, communicating by public coach, during the summer months, with Crieff. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, two schools, and a good hotel. Here, on 10 Sept. 1842, the Queen changed horses on her way from Taymouth to Drummond Castle; and at the hotel, on 6 Sept. 1869, she called on Sir Malcolm and Lady Helen Macgregor.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Lochee, a town on the E border of Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, 1¾ mile by road NW of the centre of Dundee, but 6 miles by the Newtyle branch of the Caledonian railway. Forming part of the parliamentary and royal burgh of Dundee, it may be regarded as mainly a suburb thereof; yet it has the history, the proportions, and, to some extent, the interests of a separate town. With scarcely one building a century old, it long presented, and partly still presents, an uncontinuous and dispersed appearance, as it was formed without any precise alignment, and with reference only to the narrow notions and the private conveniences of the original and early feuars, so that it largely consists of mere lanes and incommodious thoroughfares. Still, it exhibits results of important improvements, tasteful renovations, and well-arranged extensions; is traversed by a very creditable main street, with substantial houses and good shops; shares the amenities of the fine public park of Balgay Hill, acquired in 1871 for the use of its inhabitants, and for those in the W end of Dundee; and has a post office under Dundee, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and North of Scotland Banks, two chief inns, and a number of miscellaneous institutions. Of two Established churches, the first, Lochee (1150 sittings), was built in 1829-30. It was recently remodelled through the liberality of Mr Thomas H. Cox at a cost of £5000, and in 1880 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. The second, St Luke's (750 sittings), was formerly a U.P. church, which, becoming insufficient for the increasing congregation, was purchased for the Establishment in 1874 for £1500, and was made *quoad sacra* in the succeeding year. The U.P. church, successor to what is now St Luke's, was built in 1871 at a cost of £4000; and has a tower and spire rising to the height of 172 feet, and containing a fine peal of bells, the automatic arrangement for the ringing of which is the only one of the kind in Scotland. It figures conspicu-

ously in the view from Balgay Park, and from a long reach of country to the W; and contains 1000 sittings. The Free church was built in 1846, and the Baptist chapel in 1866. St Margaret's Episcopal church, built in 1861, is a plain Middle Pointed edifice, with nave and chancel, and 120 sittings. The Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception was built in 1866, and contains 700 sittings; whilst St Clement's (1857) is now the chapel of the Wellburn Asylum, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, for 200 old and destitute men and women. Handloom weaving of coarse linen fabrics was long the principal occupation of the inhabitants, and towards the close of last century employed nearly 300 looms, and produced goods to the value of £12,520 a year. Bleaching was afterwards introduced, and continued to increase till it occupied, in 1819 and previous years, an area of not less than 25 acres. Factories for spinning, weaving, dyeing, bleaching, printing, and calendering were afterwards erected, and soon employed so many hands as to lead to a great and rapid extension of the town. The principal factory, the Camperdown Linen Works of Messrs Cox Brothers, on the N side of the town, occupies an area of 22 acres, and was erected in 1849-64. The largest jute factory in the world, it is a neat and regular suite of buildings, with an elegant clock-turret, a gigantic chimney-stalk, 282 feet high, which alone cost £6000, a half-time free school, etc. It employs 5000 persons within its own limits, besides 400 who work in their own houses; contains 820 power-looms engaged on flax or jute sackings, and 150 handlooms engaged on carpeting; has steam-engines varying from 3 to 120 horse-power, and aggregately equal to 2600 horse-power, and 34 boilers each 35 feet long, and 7 feet in diameter; and turns out annually some 24,000,000 yards of sacking, and 14,000,000 yards of other fabrics. An excellent sandstone has long been worked in several quarries contiguous to Lochee, and was a chief material in the construction of Dundee harbour. Pop. (1881) of Lochee *quoad sacra* parish, 2762; of St Luke's, 3716; of Lochee registration district (1871) 11,076, (1881) 12,370, of whom 5214 were males. Houses (1881) 2493 inhabited, 110 vacant, 1 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lochenbreck, an hotel and a spa in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Woodhall estate, 4 miles S by W of New Galloway station. Near it is Lochenbreck Loch ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ furl.; 650 feet), with remains of a crannoge.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Lochend, a small lake in South Leith parish, Edinburghshire, on the burgh boundaries of both Leith and Edinburgh, 5 furlongs NW of Jocks Lodge. It lies on the margin of a plain, extending to Leith and to the base of Calton Hill; has an utmost length and breadth of 390 and 160 yards; was formerly much more extensive than now; and is believed to have been only one of a chain of lakes, occupying much of the south-western portion of the plain. It gave once water-supply to Leith for all uses, and still gives it for manufacturing uses; and is overhung, on one side, by a short range of low cliffy rocks, crowned with vestiges of the castle of Logan of Restalrig. A strip of ground along its western margin, formerly covered with its water, but now left bare, was discovered in 1871 to contain what appears to have been part of a great wooden framework sustaining an ancient lake village.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lochend, a place in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, ½ mile SE of Killywhan station, and 7 miles SW of Dumfries. Here is the Free church of Lochend and Newabbey. Loch Arthur or Lochend Loch, immediately to the E, is noticed under NEWABBEY.

Lochend, a post-office hamlet in Inverness parish, at the foot of Loch Ness, 5¼ miles SSW of the town.

Lochend House, a seat of Sir George Warrender, Bart., in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire, ¾ mile S of Dunbar town. Its predecessor, a handsome Gothic edifice, was reduced to ruins by fire in 1859. See BRUNTSFIELD.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Locher Water, a pretty rivulet of Renfrewshire, rising at an altitude of 830 feet above sea-level, and winding 8 miles east-north-eastward, chiefly within Kilbarchan parish, till, after a total descent of 805 feet, it falls into Gryfe Water, at a point 1¾ mile E of Houston village. A petrifying spring on its banks has yielded many beautiful specimens of dendritic carbonate of lime.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Loch Fannyside. See FANNYSIDE.

Loch Feachan. See FEACHAN.

Loch Fell, a mountain of N Dumfriesshire, at the meeting-point of Eskdalemuir, Hutton, Wamphray, and Moffat parishes, 5⅜ miles E of Moffat town. One of the Hartfell group, it rises to an altitude of 2256 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Lochfield, a hamlet in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile E of the town.

Lochfoot, a village in Lochrutton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, at the foot of Lochrutton Loch, 5½ miles WSW of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

Lochgair, a small sea-loch, a hamlet, and a mansion in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire. The sea-loch, opening from the W side of Loch Fyne, penetrates the land 7 furlongs north-north-westward, and receives a streamlet 1¼ mile long from Loch Glashan. The hamlet, at the head of the sea-loch, 4½ miles SSW of Minard, has a post office, a small mission church of the Church of Scotland, and a public school. The mansion, in the vicinity of the hamlet, succeeded an ancient baronial fortalice, which was long the seat of extensive clan-power.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Loch Garve. See GARVE.

Lochgelly, a police burgh in Auchterderran parish, SW Fife. It stands 460 feet above sea-level, 5 furlongs NW of Loch Gelly, and ¾ mile S by E of Lochgelly station on the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway, this being 7¾ miles WSW of Thornton Junction and 7½ ENE of Dunfermline. The headquarters till 1798 of a gang of notorious Gipsies, it dates mostly from modern times, and owes its rapid rise in prosperity and population to the extensive collieries and ironworks of the Lochgelly Coal and Iron Company (1850). It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 6 insurance agencies, an hotel, a police station, a public water supply (1880), a subscription library (1867), a floral and horticultural society (1871), a co-operative society (1866), a Good Templar's lodge (1871), a masonic lodge, a curling club (1831), and cattle fairs on the first Thursday of April *o.s.*, the third Wednesdays of July and September, and the first Thursday of November. The Established church, built as a chapel of ease in 1855, in 1868 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. The Free church was built about 1860; the U.P. church, which was long the only place of worship in the town, contains 400 sittings; and St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1877) contains 250. Two public schools, East and West, with respective accommodation for 390 and 310 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 367 and 294, and grants of £321, 2s. 6d. and £257, 5s. Loch Gelly, lying chiefly in Auchterderran parish, but partly in Auchtertool, measures 5¾ by 3½ furlongs, and is wooded and beautiful on its northern bank, but elsewhere bleak and tame. Lochgelly House, a seat of the Earl of MINTO, stands near the NW corner of the lake, and has pleasant grounds. The municipal voters numbered 300 in 1884, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £4290, whilst the revenue, including assessments, is £480. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1881) 3190, of whom 605 were in Ballingry parish; of police burgh (1831) 612, (1861) 1629, (1871) 2496, (1881) 2601, of whom 117 were in Ballingry, and 1242 were females. Houses (1881) 500 inhabited, 98 vacant, 4 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Loch Gilp. See GILP.

Lochgilphead, a small town in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire, round the northern end of Loch Gilp, which opens from Loch Fyne, 125 miles W by N of Edinburgh, 80 WNW of Glasgow, 51 N by E of Campbeltown, 24½ SSW of Inveraray, 13½ N of Tarbert, and 2 NNE of Ardrishaig. By its nearness to the

Crinan Canal, which passes within ¼ mile of the town, and to Ardrishaig where the canal joins Loch Fyne, Lochgilphead shares in the growing trade of the West Highlands, to which it owes its rise from a small fishing village to a prosperous well built town, lighted with gas and plentifully supplied with water. In the summer it may be easily reached by the 'swift' steamers, and in winter there is regular communication, daily with Glasgow and twice a week with Inverness, Skye, Oban, etc. The main road from Campbeltown to Oban passes through it, and it is also on the route of the Loch Awe and Kilmartin coaches. Lochgilphead has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and Union Banks, offices or agencies of 13 insurance companies, and five good inns. The weaving of woollen cloth is carried on in two factories, and dyeing is also engaged in. There is a considerable fishing population. Horse markets are held on the third Thursday of March, and on the second Thursday after the fourth Thursday in November. A cattle market is held on the Wednesday fourteen days after the Kilmichael fair on the last Wednesday in May. Lochgilphead contains the Argyll and Bute District Asylum for the Insane, and the Combination poorhouse for the parishes of Glassary, Kilmartin, Kilcalmonell, and North and South Knapdale. The former was erected in 1862-64. In 1883, the Lunacy Board for the counties of Argyll and Bute decided to obtain more accommodation by erecting a building apart from the Asylum, to be occupied mainly by industrial patients. The new building is 202 feet long and three stories high. It has accommodation for 120, and its cost was £11,000. The fittings are of the most complete description, and the arrangement of rooms, dormitories, bath-rooms, etc., excellent. The poorhouse has accommodation for 72 paupers. Places of worship are Lochgilphead parish church (1827-28), a Free church (1843), a Baptist church (1815), and Episcopal Christ Church, the last a Middle Pointed edifice, containing some fine stained glass. The government of Lochgilphead is carried on by a senior and 2 junior magistrates, and 9 commissioners of police. It is a police burgh. A sheriff court is held four times in the year, and justice of the peace courts each Wednesday after the first Sunday of every month. There is a good-sized court-house. Connected with the town may be mentioned the public reading-room, mutual improvement association, a division of the Argyll and Bute Volunteers, Artillery. The *quoad sacra* parish of Lochgilphead included at one time Ardrishaig, which is now a separate *quoad sacra* parish. It is in the presbytery of Inveraray and synod of Argyll. The following schools are in Lochgilphead: Aird public, Ardrishaig public, Lochgilphead public, and Ardrishaig Episcopal, which, with respective accommodation for 50, 170, 325, and 114 scholars, had (1883) an average attendance of 24, 126, 203, and 66, and grants of £38, 5s., £111, 3s., £185, 17s., and £56, 10s. Pop. of town (1861) 1674, (1871) 1642, (1881) 1489, of whom 711 were males; of *quoad parish* (1881) 2381, of whom 2271 were in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, and 110 in South Knapdale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Lochgoilhead, a village and a parish in Cowal district, Argyllshire. The village, at the head of salt-water Loch Goil (6 miles × 2 to 6½ furl.), is 12½ miles SW of Arrochar, by Glencroe; 11½ SE of Inveraray, by Hell's Glen and St Catherine's Ferry; and 19½ NNW of Greenock, by water. A peaceful little place, with its lovely surroundings of wood and water, mountain and glen, it communicates daily by coach with Inveraray, by steamer with Greenock, and has a post office under Greenock, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, a steamboat pier, and a good many villas and pretty cottages.

The parish, containing also Cairndow hamlet, comprises the ancient parishes of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich, the former in the S, the latter in the N, and down to 1649 comprehended Strachur besides. It is bounded N by Glenorchy, NE by Killin in Perthshire, E by Arrochar, SE by the upper 10⅞ miles of salt-water Loch Long (½ mile broad), SW by Kilmun, W by Strachur, and NW by salt-water Loch Fyne and Inveraray. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 19 miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and 11 miles; and its area is 110$\frac{1}{11}$ square miles or 70,460½ acres, of which 39,192⅜ belong to the Lochgoilhead section, 191 are water, 6 tidal water, and 567$\frac{8}{7}$ foreshore. The northern division, extending from the vicinity of Benloy to the mountains which screen the northern side of Glencroe, includes Ben Bui (3106 feet), Ben Ime (3318), Ben Arthur (2891), and Glenfyne. The southern division, extending 10$\frac{7}{8}$ miles down Loch Long and 5 down Loch Fyne, is intersected by Loch Goil, and includes Glencroe, Glenkinglas, Hell's Glen, Ben-an-Lochain (2955 feet), Ben Bheula (2557), Ben Donich (2774), Ben Lochain (2306), and Argyll's Bowling Green. In all twenty-seven summits have a height of more than 2000 feet above sea-level, and the surface everywhere is wildly mountainous and very rugged, abounding in vast bare rocky masses, and in stupendous cliffs and precipices. Caves, grottos, and natural vaults are very numerous; streams, rapid and romantic, but all of short length of course, run to the several sea lochs; and four small lakes, well stored with trout, lie high up among the hills. Considerable pendicles of land on the coasts and in the glens are well cultivated and highly embellished; and a large aggregate of natural wood clothes much of the upland tracts, especially on and near the coasts, and charmingly hides or relieves the savageness of the mountain wastes. Eruptive and metamorphic rocks predominate; limestone has been worked in several quarries; at the head of Loch Fyne is a vein of lead ore, said to be very rich in silver; and jasper, several kinds of spar, and some other interesting minerals are found. The soil in the bottoms of some of the glens is rich and fertile; on patches of the coast lands is light, sharp, and sandy; in the high glens is generally wet and spongy, partly a deep moss; and on the pastoral uplands is mostly thin, dry, and firm to the tread of cattle. The chief antiquities, Ardkinglass, Carrick, and Dundarave Castles, are noticed separately, as also are the mansions of Ardgartan, Ardkinglass, and Drimsynie. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards. Lochgoilhead is in the presbytery of Argyll and the synod of Dunoon; the living is worth £280. The parish church, at Lochgoilhead village, is an old building, with 305 sittings; a mission church, at Cairndow, has 258. There is also a Free Church preaching station of Lochgoilhead; and two public schools, Kilmorich and Lochgoilhead, with respective accommodation for 44 and 72 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 34 and 73, and grants of £45, 19s. and £70, 7s. Valuation (1860) £6305, (1884) £10,963, 19s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1145, (1831) 1196, (1861) 702, (1871) 766, (1881) 870, of whom 419 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 38, 45, 46, 1871-76.

Lochinch Castle, the seat of the Earl of Stair, in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, on the W side of Castle-Kennedy Loch, 1⅝ mile N of Castle-Kennedy station, this being 2¾ miles E by S of Stranraer. Completed in 1867, it is a stately Scottish Baronial edifice, with pepper-box turrets, corbie-stepped gables, terraced gardens of singular beauty, a splendid pinetum, etc. The present and tenth Earl, since 1703, is John Hamilton Dalrymple (b. 1819; suc. 1864); and the Stair family possesses 82,666 acres in Wigtownshire and 13,827 in Edinburghshire, valued at £43,510 and £10,782 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856. See also Castle-Kennedy, Oxenfoord, and Bargany.

Lochindaal, a bay in Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It opens from the Sound of Sleat, opposite the mouth of Loch Hourn; washes most of the NE end of the Sleat peninsula; and is separated by an isthmus of only ½ mile in breadth from the head of Loch Eishart.

Loch Indal, a sea loch in Islay island, Argyllshire. Opening on the S between the Mull of Islay and the Point of Rhynns, and penetrating 12 miles north-north-

eastward to the centre of the island, it measures 8 miles across the entrance, and contracts gradually over the first 4⅝ miles to a breadth of 6⅔ miles. It then expands on the E side into Laggan Bay, then over the last 6½ miles has an average breadth of only about 2 miles; and, though all comparatively shallow, is much frequented by shipping, and abounds in fish. A light-house, designated of the Rhynns of Islay, stands on Oversay islet, adjacent to the W side of the loch's entrance, and shows a flashing light every 5 seconds, visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles; and another lighthouse, designated of Loch Indal, stands on Dune Point, and shows a fixed white light from NE by E to about N by E half E, a red light from about N by E half E to about W half N, and a white light from about W half N to SW by W three-quarters W, visible at the distance of 12 nautical miles. Dioptric prisms of a new form were introduced to the latter lighthouse in 1869.

Lochindorb (Gael. *loch-an-doirbh*, 'the lake of trouble'), a loch in the county of Elgin, partly in the parish of Edinkillie, but mostly in the parish of Cromdale, and just touched on the W side ⅔ mile from the N end by the county of Nairn. It is 2 miles in a straight line, or 3 miles by road, SW of Dava station on the Highland railway, and 6 miles in a straight line NNW of Grantown. It is 2½ miles long from NNE to SSW, a little over ⅝ mile wide at the broadest part near the centre, and ⅜ mile wide, farther to the SW, at the narrowest part, where the county of Nairn touches the edge, and 24 feet deep at the deepest part. At the SSW end it receives the burns of Glentarroch and Feith a Mhor Fhir, and several other small burns flow into it at other points, while the surplus water is carried off by the Dorbock Burn, which flows out near the NNE and takes a northerly course to its junction with the Divie, and so to the Findhorn. The boundary line between Edinkillie and Cromdale passes in a straight line from the point where the Dorbock leaves the loch, to the W side at the narrowest part, just opposite the projection below Lochindorb Lodge. The hills about it, though of considerable height, lose a good deal of their effect in consequence of the height of the surface of the loch itself, which is 969 feet above sea-level, and the effect therefore is pretty rather than grand, particularly as there is very little wood. On the W the hills rise gently to a height of over 1000 feet; on the E a little more abruptly to Craig Tiribeg (1586) and Carn Ruigh na Caorach (1585); while to the NNE the Knock of Braemoray (1493) towers above the valley of the Dorbock. The loch is preserved, and the fishing is good, the trout weighing from ¼ to ½ lb. Near the N end was the old king's highway between Findhorn and Spey, which is mentioned as early as the time of Alexander II. in 1236. The historical associations of the loch are important, and are connected with the castle, the ruins of which still remain on a small island of about an acre in extent, ⅔ mile from the NNE end of the lake, and 350 yards distant from its E side. The water round it is about 20 feet deep, and the island rises steeply and has almost its entire area covered by the castle. It is said to be artificial, for, according to the *Old Statistical Account*, 'great rafts or planks of oak, by the beating of the waters against the old walls, occasionally make their appearance;' and Mr James Brown, in his *Round Table Club*, says that an old gamekeeper in Elgin had once got his boat's anchor fixed among oak planks. The ruins at present consist of a wall about 21 feet high and 7 feet 8 inches thick, which forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers with sloping bases at the four corners. The length of the quadrangle within walls is 180 feet, and the width 126. Round this, inside the walls, there had been houses all round, but of these no traces now remain. On the S side the foundations of the chapel, 40 feet long, 25 wide, and with walls 3 thick, may still be traced; while to the E is the square keep. When the *Old Statistical Account* was written in 1793, the whole of the towers were standing, though only one is now at all entire. There were then also traces of houses round the inside of the walls, and the principal entrance—a pointed arch with a portcullis—is described as very fine. The portcullis is said now to be at Cawdor Castle. The building is of the kind which, from the date of their erection, are known as 'Edwardian,' of which other examples still remain in Scotland, at Bothwell, Dirleton, Kildrummy, and Caerlaverock. Tytler supposes that Edward I. merely added to the fortifications, but Taylor, in his *Edward I. in the North of Scotland*, probably rightly, thinks that the greater part of the building was erected by Edward's orders between 1303 and 1306. Prior to that, the castle, which was much smaller, and probably a mere hunting-seat, belonged to the Cumyns, Lords of Badenoch, to crush whose power Edward I. made his expedition to the N of Scotland in 1303. Edward arrived here on 25 Sept., and took up his residence in such castle as there then was, while his army encamped on the shore to the E. He remained here till 5 Oct., received the homage of many of the northern nobles, and during his intervals of leisure enjoyed the pleasures of the chase in the surrounding district, which, bare as it now is, was at that time covered with the woods of the royal forests of Leanich and Drummynd. Walsingham and John of London mention that, 'when he had leisure from war, he indulged in the hunting alike of birds and beasts, and more particularly of stags;' while Hardyng in his chronicle advises Edward IV. to take with him in the invasion of Scotland 'kennets and ratches, and seek out all the forests with hounds and horns, as King Edward with the Longshanks did.' After the fall of the English power, it seems to have remained a royal castle, probably in the keeping of the Earls of Moray, but during the minority of David II. it was held by the Earl of Athole for the English party, and after his defeat and death at Kilblane his wife and some other ladies fled hither for refuge in 1335. The castle was at once besieged by Sir Andrew Murray, the regent, who had already won all the other northern strongholds for King David. The siege was carried on for some time, and traces of the works are still to be seen on the point nearest the castle, on the E side; but in 1336 Edward III. advanced with a large army, and compelled Murray to retreat. In 1342 we find the place used as a state prison, and in that year William Bulloch, a favourite of David II., and a deserter from the Baliol party, who was suspected of hankering after his old associates, was imprisoned here and died of cold and hunger. When John Dunbar was made Earl of Moray in 1372, Badenoch was excepted from the grant of lands, and the castle became the stronghold of the king's son, the well-known Wolfe of Badenoch, and was the place from which he made his descent on Forres and Elgin. When Archibald Douglas became Earl of Moray he strengthened the castle, and after his fall at Arkinholme in 1455, one of the reasons of his forfeiture, as set forth in the Act of Parliament, was 'pro munitione et fortificatione castrorum de Lochindorb et Tarnua contra Regem,' and when James II. passed north after this, he entrusted the Thane of Cawdor with the oversight of the destruction of the fortress, a work carried out at the expense of £24. After this time it again reverted to the Earls of Moray, who in 1606 sold it to an ancestor of the present Earl of Cawdor, and the Cawdor family about 1750 sold it to the Earl of Seafield, whose property it now is, though the Moray estate still reaches the banks of the loch.

See also Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Wolfe of Badenoch* (Edinb. 1827), and his *Account of the Great Moray Floods* (Edinb. 1830); Taylor's *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* (Elgin, 1858); and chap. xx. of James Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).

Lochinvar, a lake in Dalry parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 miles NNE of New Galloway. Lying 770 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4⅓ and 2½ furlongs; sends off a burn south-south-westward to Ken Water; is stocked with very fine trout; and contains an islet, with vestiges of the ancient baronial fortalice of the Gordons, Knights of Lochinvar, ancestors of the Viscounts Kenmure, and one of them

the theme of Lady Heron's song in *Marmion*, 'Young Lochinvar.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Lochinver. See ASSYNT.

Lochlea. See TARBOLTON.

Lochlee (Gael. *loch-le*, 'the smooth lake'), a parish in the N of Forfarshire. The district is sometimes known as Glenesk. It is bounded N by Aberdeenshire, NE for a mile by Kincardineshire, E by Edzell, S by Lethnot and by Cortachy, SW by Clova, and W by Aberdeenshire. The boundary is entirely natural. Beginning at the NE corner, at the top of Mount Battock, the line passes down the course of the Burn of Turret to the North Esk, up the North Esk, 1½ mile, to the Burn of Keeny, and up the Burn of Keeny, and then up the Burn of Deuchary to the highest point of the Hill of Wirren (2220 feet), and from that westward along the line of watershed between the basin of the North Esk and that of the Water of Saughs—the main stream of the West Water—the principal summits being West Wirren (2060), West Knock (2273), two nameless tops to the W (2272) and (2246), Cruys (2424), East Cairn (2518), Muckle Cairn (2699), and White Hill (2787). From this point onwards the line continues between the upper waters of the North Esk and the upper waters of the South Esk in Glen Clova, the principal summits being Green Hill (2837 feet), Benty Roads (2753), Boustie Ley (2868), and Lair of Aldararie (2726), on the borders of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire. From this the line follows the watershed between the basins of the North Esk on the S and the Dee on the N, first N by Black Hill of Mark (2497 feet) and Fasheilach (2362), and then E by a nameless summit (2170), Hair Cairn (2203), Mount Keen (3077), with its W shoulder (2436 and 2500), Braid Cairn (2907), Cock Cairn (2387), and the ridge between (2478), Hill of Cat (2435), Mudlee Bracks (2259), and a summit between (2363), Hill of Cammie (2028), and Mount Battock (2555). From Lair of Aldararie to midway between Hill of Cammie and Mount Battock the line coincides with the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, and from this on to the Burn of Turret with the boundary between the counties of Kincardine and Forfar. The greatest length, from ENE at Mount Battock to WSW near the Lair of Aldararie, is 15⅜ miles; the greatest breadth, from N near Cock Cairn to S near West Knock, is 8½ miles; and the area is 58,382 acres. The surface, as might be expected from the vicinity of the parish to the Grampians, is very rough, and the average elevation is over 800 feet above sea-level. Besides the heights already mentioned, there are, between the Burn of Turret and the Burn of Tennet, Bennygray (1823 feet) and Craig Soales (1648); between Burn of Tennet and Water of Mark, Hill of Saughs (2141), Hill of Doune (2342), Craig Brawlin (1643), Badalair (1133), and Hill of Migvie (1238); between Glen Mark and Glen Lee are Round Hill of Mark (2257), Wolf Craig (2343), and Monawee (2276); to the S of Glen Lee are East Balloch (2731) and Craig Maskeldie (2224); between Loch Lee and Glen Effock is Cairn Caidloch (2117), and further to the E is Cowie Hill (1439). The heights are steep and rocky, or covered with heath and moss, and the heather extends even to the lower elevations. Of the whole area only about 2000 acres are arable, the rest is sheep-pasture or waste, and the W and SW is an extensive deer forest. The soil of the arable portion is thin and light with a gravelly subsoil, and the underlying rocks are primary, with beds of limestone. In the 16th century an iron mine at Dalbog was worked, and later lead ore was mined near Invermark, but the quantities are unremunerative. They were, however, noted in early times, and the last effort to work them was made by the South Sea Company in 1728 at Craig Soales. The drainage of the parish is effected by all the head-waters of the North Esk. The part to the W of Lochlee church, which is very near the centre of the parish, is drained by the Water of Mark (NW) and the Water of Lee (W). The former rises on the extreme W of the parish, and flows N, NE, and SE to its junction with the Lee, near Lochlee church, and receives on the N the burns of Fasheilach, Doune, Ladder, Easter, and Branny. The glen through which the Mark flows is in some places very wild and picturesque. The Water of Lee is joined by the Water of Unich, which itself receives from the S the burns of Longshank and Slidderies. To the NE of the church is the Water of Tarf, which receives from the W the burns of Adekimore, Easter, and Kirny, and from the N and NE the burns of Cat, Kidloch, Clearach, and Tennet, with the burn of Crospit. The Tarf is noted for its sudden and dangerous freshets. Farther E, on the boundary-line, is the Burn of Turret. To the E of the church the North Esk is joined on the S by the Water of Effock with the Burn of Cochlie, the Burn of Dalbrack, and the Burns of Berryhill and Deuchary, which unite to form the Burn of Keeny, and besides all these there are a very large number of smaller burns. The lochs in the parish are Carlochy and Loch Lee. The former lies in the bottom of a great basin-shaped hollow on the SE flank of Craig Maskeldie, surrounded by precipices. It contains char, and the fishing is good. The latter, about 1¼ mile E by N, and 900 feet above sea-level, is on the course of the Water of Lee. It is 1¼ mile long, and 3 furlongs wide at the widest part. The fish, which, when full grown, weigh from 1 to 3 lbs., are char and trout, and permission to fish is easily procured. The patron saint of the parish is St Drostan, Abbot of Donegal in Ireland, and of Holywood in Wigtownshire, who flourished in the end of the 16th century. Where his cell was it is difficult to say, but probably the site is now occupied by the present manse at Droustie. This seems a mere corruption of the saint's name, and a spring close at hand is known as Droustie's Well, while on Tarfside is Droustie's Meadow, and at Neudos in Edzell is St Drostan's Well. The whole district of Cairncross lying between the Tarf and the Turret belonged to St Drostan's Monastery, which was probably in this neighbourhood, though Dr Joseph Robertson maintained that it was in Edzell. The old church, which is at the E end of the loch, is sometimes called the 'Kirk of Droustie;' and a deep pool in the Lee has the name of 'Monk's Pool,' derived, according to tradition, from the right possessed by the monks to catch salmon in it during Lent. In 1384, the parish is mentioned as being a chaplainry of LETHNOT, and in 1558 mention is made of a curate, but it was not till 1723 that it became a separate charge. Of the oldest church that is noticed, nothing is known but that it was burned in 1645 by the soldiers of the Marquis of Montrose. It probably was on the same site as the present old kirk, at the E end of the loch, in a very picturesque position. This building was originally thatched, but was slated in 1784. The present parish church, which is a mile to the eastward, was built in 1803, and contains 270 sittings. The Free church, built in 1843, is farther to the E, and ¼ mile NE of the village of Tarfside. It contains 250 sittings, and in 1881 was adorned with two stained-glass windows by Messrs Ballantine, to the memory of Lord Dalhousie and Dr Guthrie, the former of whom chiefly built the church, whilst the latter worshipped within its walls for upwards of twenty summers. The Episcopal church (St Drostane), at Tarfside, was built in 1878-79 by Lord Forbes, in memory of the late Rev. Alex. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin (1817-75). The church, which is First Pointed in style, was consecrated in 1880; it has 135 sittings, and there are three stained-glass windows and a fine font. Tarfside, near the junction of the Tarf and N Esk, is now the only village in the parish, the older Glenlee or Kirkton being gone. It has a sub-post office under Brechin, the Episcopal church and parsonage, the public school, and a masonic lodge (St Andrew's). This body, on its institution in 1821, erected St Andrew's Tower on Modlach Hill, to afford a refuge to benighted travellers who might be caught in snowstorms. The cairn on the top of Migvie or Rowan Hill, to the W, was erected in 1866 by the late Earl of Dalhousie (1805-80) as a family memorial, the names of himself, his wife, his brothers, and

his sisters being engraved on a slab at the bottom. The only seat in the parish is Invermark Lodge (the Earl of Dalhousie—born 1847 ; suc. 1880), W of the parish church ; and close by are the ruins of Invermark Castle, a fine square tower on a commanding site, close to the North Esk. It remained almost entire down to the erection of the present parish church, when all the out-buildings were pulled down, and the interior of the tower itself cleared out, in order that the materials might be used for that building. It has a curious old door made of iron, said to have been mined and smelted on the Farm of Tarfside. It seems to date from the earlier portion of the 16th century, and to have had a moat filled from the Mark, the mouth of which seems at one time to have been closer to it. It commands the important pass of Mount Keen to Deeside. Built by one of the Lindsays, it is now in the possession of the Earl of Dalhousie. The parish is traversed by a district road from Edzell up the basin of the North Esk, and there are a number of connecting roads to the E, the W being, as might be imagined, entirely destitute of any communication. A track leads from the church up Glen Mark and Ladder Burn by a winding path known as 'The Ladder,' across Mount Keen and by Glen Tanner to Deeside. It was along this that the Queen and Prince Albert travelled 20 Sept. 1861, on their expedition to Fettercairn. The Lochlee part is thus described in *Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands* (1868): 'We came in sight of a new country, and looked down a very fine glen—*Glen Mark*. We descended by a very steep but winding path, called *The Ladder*, very grand and wild ; the water running through it is called *The Ladder Burn*. It is very fine indeed, and very striking. There is a small forester's lodge at the very foot of it. The pass is quite a narrow one ; you wind along a very steep and rough path, but still it was quite easy to ride on it, as it zigzags along. We crossed the burn at the bottom, where a picturesque group of "shearers" were seated, chiefly women, the older ones smoking. They were returning from the south to the north, whence they came. We rode up to the little cottage ; and in a little room of a regular Highland cabin, with its usual "press bed," we had luncheon. This place is called *Invermark*, and is 4½ miles from *Corrie Vruach*. After luncheon, I sketched the fine view. The steep hill we came down immediately opposite the keeper's lodge, is called *Craig Boestock*, and a very fine isolated craggy hill which rises to the left—over-topping a small and wild glen—is called the *Hill of Doun*. We mounted our ponies a little after three and rode down *Glen Mark*, stopping to drink some water out of a very pure well, called *The White Well ;* and crossing the *Mark* several times. As we approached the *Manse of Loch Lee* the glen widened, and the old *Castle of Invermark* came out extremely well ; and, surrounded by woods and corn-fields, in which the people were "shearing," looked most picturesque. We turned to the right and rode up to the old ruined castle, which is half covered with ivy. We then rode up to Lord Dalhousie's shooting-lodge, where we dismounted. It is a new and very pretty house, built of granite, in a very fine position overlooking the glen, with wild hills at the back. . . . We passed through the drawing-room and went on a few yards to the end of a walk, whence you see *Loch Lee*, a wild but not large lake, closed in by mountains.' In commemoration of the visit, the late Earl of Dalhousie erected a granite well at the White Well. It bears the inscription 'Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness The Prince Consort visited this well and drank of its refreshing waters on the 20th September 1861—the year of Her Majesty's great sorrow ;' and round the basin is

> 'Rest traveller, on this lonely green,
> And drink and pray for Scotland's Queen.'

On 19 Sept. 1865, the Queen and Princess Helena 'drank with sorrowing hearts from this very well where just four years ago I had drunk with my beloved Albert. . . . We afterwards had some tea close by ; and this fine wide glen was seen at its best, lit up as it was by the evening sun, warm as on a summer's day, without a breath of air, the sky becoming pinker and pinker, the hills themselves, as you looked down the glen, assuming that beautifully glowing tinge which they do of an evening. The Highlanders and ponies grouped around the well had a most picturesque effect. And yet to me all seemed strange, unnatural, and sad' (*More Leaves from the Journal*, 1884). On Migvie or Rowan Hill are a number of cairns traditionally but wrongly asserted to be connected with an engagement between Bruce and Cumyn in 1307. There was certainly a meeting between their forces ; but Cumyn either sued for peace or ran away without fighting. A stone with a rudely incised figure of a cross is pointed out as the position of Bruce's standard, but it is probably a boundary mark of church lands. Other objects worthy of notice are the standing stones at Colmeallie ; the Court Hill, S of Modlach Hill, probably an old law hill ; St Fillan's Well, beside the Burn of Gleneffock ; Eagil's or Edzell's Loup, where the young laird of Edzell leaped across the Mark when pursued by the Earl of Crawford ; Bonnymune's Cave, near Curmand Hill, where the laird of Balnamoon resided for a time after the battle of Culloden ; Johnny Kidd's Hole (all these three are in Glenmark). At Gilfumman there was formerly a fine rocking-stone, but it has been thrown down. Near Carlochy is a small cave called Gryp's Chamber, after a robber of that name who lived in it. In the churchyard at the old church is a memorial of Alexander Ross (1699-1784), the author of *Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess*, and of other shorter pieces, who was long schoolmaster of Lochlee, and who died there. The monument was erected by public subscription, and was at first erected in the new churchyard, but the Earl of Dalhousie removed it in 1856, and placed it near Ross's grave.

The parish is in the presbytery of Brechin and the synod of Angus and Mearns, and the living is worth £230 a year. The only proprietor is the Earl of Dalhousie. Originally belonging to the Lindsays, the district passed to the Panmure family, and on the Earl of Panmure's forfeiture in 1716 was sold to the York Buildings Company, but was afterwards recovered for its present possessors. Lochlee public school at Tarfside, with accommodation for 91 pupils, had in 1882 an attendance of 30, and a grant of £34. Valuation (1857) £1473, (1884) £3941, 6s. Pop. (1801) 541, (1831) 553, (1861) 495, (1871) 424, (1881) 359.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 65, 1871-70. See Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (Edinb. 1853 ; 2d ed. 1882).

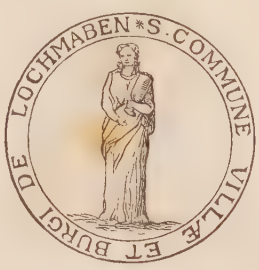
Lochlin or **Lochslin**, an ancient castle in the NE corner of Fearn parish, Ross-shire, on a little eminence 3⅜ furlongs ENE of Loch Eye, and 4¾ miles E by S of Tain. Said to be more than five centuries old, it comprises two square towers, 20 and 38 feet broad, standing conjointly corner to corner, and 60 feet high. It has one large turret on the lesser square, and two others on the greater square ; and it figures conspicuously in a wide extent of landscape.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Lochmaben, a town and parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. A royal, parliamentary, and police burgh, the town stands 183 feet above sea-level, amid a perfect cordon of lakes, and within 9 furlongs of the right bank of the Annan. Its station, on a branch line of the Caledonian, is 10¼ miles NE of Dumfries, 4⅛ WNW of Lockerbie, 52 SSE of Carstairs, 79½ S by W of Edinburgh, and 83¼ SSE of Glasgow ; whilst by road it is 15 S of Moffat, 65 S by W of Edinburgh, 8 NE of Dumfries, and 13 NNW of Annan. 'Lochmaben,' says Mr Graham, 'is situated in the beautiful vale of the Annan, and, though an inland town, has much more of the aquatic than many seaports. There are no less than seven lochs around it, and the rivers Annan, Kinnel, and Ae are in the immediate vicinity. Viewed from the Pinnacle Hill or some other neighbouring height, it seems, like the city of Venice, to rise from the water. Nor are the beauties of hill and valley wanting. North-

ward the view is only stopped by the Moffat and Queensberry Hills; the Beacon and Pinnacle Hills bound the western side of the valley, and Brunswark the eastern; whilst to the S lies Annandale stretched to view, the eye at last resting on Skiddaw and Scafell. The town itself is regularly built. Its High Street, ¼ mile long, is wide and spacious. At the S end stands the parish church, at the N end are the town-hall and market-place. Until within the last few years most of the houses were thatched with straw, but now there is only one that has not been roofed with more stable materials. There are no buildings of much pretension, but two or three deserve a passing notice.'

The new town-hall, successor to one of 1723, is a handsome edifice in the Scottish Baronial style, erected in 1878 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., at a cost of over £2000. Since 1879 six of its windows have been filled with stained glass. In front, on the site of the ancient market-cross, is a freestone statue, 8 feet high, of Robert Bruce, by Mr John Hutchison, R.S.A., unveiled on 13 Sept. 1879, and surmounting a pedestal of Dalbeattie granite, 10 feet high. The parish church, built in 1818-20 at a cost of £3000, is a Gothic structure, with 1400 sittings, a bold square tower, and two good bells, one of which is said to have been the gift of the Pope to Robert Bruce. Its predecessor, at the W side of the town, on the shore of the Kirk Loch, was a Gothic edifice, with a large choir, dedicated to St Mary Magdalene. The Maxwells, after their defeat by the Johnstones in the battle of Dryfe Sands (Dec. 1593), having taken refuge in this church, the Johnstones fired it, and forced them to surrender. Near the site of it is St Magdalene's Well, enclosed with a stone and lime wall, and roofed with freestone. The Free church, built in 1844 at a cost of £800, and greatly improved in 1867, contains 700 sittings; and a U.P. church, on a rising-ground in the northern division of the town known as Barras, was built in 1818, and contains 800 sittings. Lochmaben has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, a local savings' bank, 5 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a gas company, a masonic lodge, 2 curling clubs, a reading and recreation room, and a boating club. Monday is market-day; fairs for the sale of pork are held on the first and third Mondays of Jan., Feb., and March, the fourth Monday of Nov., and the second and fourth Mondays of Dec.; and one for pork and seeds is held on the fourth Monday of March. A considerable manufacture of coarse linen cloth, for sale unbleached in the English market, was at one time carried on, but has many years been extinct; and the weaving of stockings and shirts is now the only industry. To-day the town, in many respects, is nothing better than many a village, but it looms large and important when seen through the haze of antiquity. Under the fosterage of the Bruces it must have sprung into vigour before the close of the 12th century, and probably soon acquired more consequence than any other town in the SW of Scotland. Like other Border towns, it suffered severely and lost its records from the incursions of the English; but it is traditionally asserted to have been erected into a royal burgh soon after Bruce's accession to the throne. Its latest charter, granted in 1612 by James VI., confirms all the earlier charters. In 1463 the town was burned by the English, under the Earl of Warwick; and in 1484 the recreant Earl of Douglas and the treacherous Duke of Albany attempted to plunder it on St Magdalene's fair day, but were repelled by the inhabitants. The corporation consists of a provost, a bailie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and five councillors. They once possessed considerable property, but so squandered and alienated it as to become bankrupt; and the corporation revenue now is only from £10 to £45. Lochmaben unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright in returning a member to parliament. The municipal and

the parliamentary constituency numbered 210 and 166 in 1884, when the annual value of real property amounted to £2794 (£2257 in 1873). Pop. of royal burgh (1861) 1544, (1871) 1627, (1881) 1539; of parliamentary and police burgh (1841) 1328, (1851) 1092, (1871) 1244, (1881) 1216, of whom 634 were females.



Seal of Lochmaben.

Houses in parliamentary burgh (1881) 299 inhabited, 13 vacant, 4 building.

Lochmaben Castle, the ancestral residence of the Bruce, stands 1 mile SSE of the burgh, on the extreme point of a heart-shaped peninsula which juts a considerable way into the S side of the Castle Loch. Across the isthmus at the entrance of the peninsula are vestiges of a deep fosse, which admitted at both ends the waters of the lake, and converted the site of the castle into an island, and over which a well-guarded drawbridge gave or refused ingress to the interior. Within this outer fosse, at brief intervals, are a second, a third, and a fourth, of similar character. The last, stretching from side to side of the peninsula immediately at the entrance of the castle, was protected in front by a strong arched wall or ledge, behind which a besieged force could shield themselves while they galled, at a distance, an approaching foe, and midway was spanned by a drawbridge which led into the interior building, and was probably the last post an enemy required to force in order to master the fortress. Two archways at the north-eastern and south-western angles of the building, through which the water of the fosse was received or emptied, remain entire. But no idea can now be formed of the original beauty or polish either of this outwork or of the magnificent pile which it helped to defend. Vandal hands began generations ago to treat the castle of the Bruce as a convenient quarry; and, for the sake of the stones, they have peeled away every foot of the ashlar work which lined the exterior and the interior of its walls. So far has barbarian rapacity been carried, that now only the heart or packing of some of the walls is left, exhibiting giant masses of small stones and lime, irregularly huddled together, and nodding to their fall. Many portions of the pile have tumbled from aloft, and lie strewed in heaps upon the ground, the stone and the lime so firmly cemented that scarcely any effort of human power can disunite them. The castle, with its outworks, covered about 16 acres, and was the strongest fortress of the Border country, all but impregnable till the invention of gunpowder. But what remains can hardly suggest, even to fancy itself, the greatness of what that which Vandalism has stolen. Only one or two small apartments can be traced, and they stand in the remoter part of the castle, and excite but little interest. The enclosed space around is naturally barren, fitted only for the raising of wood; and its present growth of trees harmonises well with the ruin. The view of the loch and of the circumjacent scenery, from all points in the vicinity, is calmly beautiful. The date of the castle is uncertain, but probably was the latter part of the 13th century—the period of the competition for the Crown.

Tradition, though unsupported by documentary evidence, asserts this castle to have been not the original Lochmaben residence of the Bruces, but only a successor of enlarged dimensions and augmented strength. A little way S of the town, on the NW side of the loch, is a large rising-ground called Castle Hill, which is pointed out as the site of the original castle, and even as the alleged birthplace of the first royal Bruce. That a building of some description anciently crowned the eminence, is evident from the remains of an old wall an inch or two beneath the surface of the summit, and from the vestiges of a strong and deep intrenchment carried completely round the base. Tradition says that the stones of this edifice were transferred from the Castle Hill across the intervening part of the lake, to the point of the heart-shaped peninsula on the southern shore, as materials for the more recent erection; and it adds, that a causeway was constructed, and still exists, across the bed of the lake, to facilitate their conveyance. But here monuments, documents, and physical probabilities, concur in refusing corroborative evidence. The Castle Hill commands a fine view of the burgh, of the adjacent lakes, and of a considerable expanse of the Howe of Annandale. Near it is a lower hill or mount, the Gallows Hill, on which in ancient times stood a formidable gallows, seldom seen during the Border wars without the dangling appendage of one or two reivers. The baronial courts of Lochmaben, and even occasional warden courts, were probably held on the summit of the Castle Hill, whence the judges beheld their sentences promptly carried into execution.

Robert the Brus of Cleveland, a grandson of that noble knight of Normandy who came into England with William the Conqueror, and first possessed the manor of Skelton, was a comrade in arms of our David I. while prince, and received from him, when he came to the throne in 1124, the lordship of Annandale, with a right to enjoy his castle there, and all the customs appertaining to it. A charter, granted by William the Lyon to Robert, third Lord of Annandale, confirming to him the property held by his father in that district, is dated at Lochmaben. This is supposed to have been granted between 1165 and 1174. Robert, fourth Lord of Annandale, wedded Isobel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, the younger brother of William the Lyon, thus laying the foundation of the royal house of Bruce. Their son, Robert, the competitor for the throne, and the grandfather of Robert I., died at his castle of Lochmaben in 1295. In the year preceding his death he granted a charter, dated thence, confirming a convention between the monks of Melrose and those of Holmcultram. 'The old castle of Lochmaben,' says Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, 'continued the chief residence of this family during the 12th and 13th centuries. Robert de Bruce, the first Earl of Carrick, of this dynasty, probably repaired the castle at Annan.' As a stone from the ruins of Annan Castle bears his name, with the date 1300, the conjecture seems to be formed with great probability that the family had continued previously to reside at Lochmaben.

In July 1298 Edward took possession of Lochmaben Castle; and in 1300 he strengthened it and the castle of Dumfries, placing adequate garrisons in them, with ample supplies, and appointing a governor for each. Hither fled Bruce in 1304, on his way from London, before erecting his royal standard. Having met, near the west marches, a traveller on foot, whose appearance aroused suspicion, he found, on examination, that he was the bearer of letters from Comyn to the English king, urging the death or immediate imprisonment of Bruce. He beheaded the messenger, and pressed forward to his castle of Lochmaben, where he arrived on the seventh day after his departure from London. Hence he proceeded to DUMFRIES, where the fatal interview between him and Comyn took place.

At the accession of the Bruce to the Scottish throne, he conferred his paternal inheritance, with its chief seat, the castle of Lochmaben, on Randolph, Earl of Moray. When Edward III. obtained from Edward Baliol the

county of Dumfries as part of the price for helping him to a dependent throne, he appointed a variety of officers over Lochmaben Castle, and garrisoned the fortress in defence of the cause of England. In 1342 the Scots made a strenuous attempt to capture the castle, but were repulsed; and next year the forces of David II., whom he was leading into England, were stoutly resisted and harassed by its garrison. David, exasperated by the repeated disasters inflicted on him, in 1346 vigorously assaulted the fortress, took it, and executed Selby its governor. But after the battle of Durham, which speedily followed, the castle changed both its proprietor and its tenants. John, Earl of Moray, falling in that battle, the castle passed by inheritance to his sister, Agnes, the Countess of March, and from her was transmitted, through the reigns of Robert II. and Robert III., to her son, Earl George; whilst David II. becoming the English king's prisoner, the castle once more opened its gates to an English garrison. Even after David II.'s restoration, Edward III. retained the district of Annandale, and kept the fortress well garrisoned to defend it; but though connived at by the pusillanimity of the Scottish king, his dominion was pent up by the bravery of the people within the narrow limits of the castle. Sallies of the garrison provoked frequent retaliations, occasioned incursions into England, and led, in particular, to a hostile foray (1380) into Westmoreland, and the carrying away of great booty from the fair of Penrith. In 1384 the Earl of Douglas and Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, whose territories had been infested by the garrison, marched in strong force against the castle, besieged and captured it, and, by effecting its reduction, expelled the English from Annandale. In 1409 the castle was resigned by the Earl of March to the Regent Albany, and conferred, along with the lordship of Annandale, on the Earl of Douglas. In 1450, when the Earl of Orkney was sent to quell some outrages of the dependants of a Douglas, and, though acting by the king's authority, was opposed and defied, James II. marched an army into Annandale, and took and garrisoned Lochmaben Castle. In 1455, in common with the lordships of Annandale and Eskdale, the castle became the property of the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Douglas. Till the union of the Crowns it was preserved as a Border strength, and belonged either to the kings personally or to their sons; and it was maintained and managed by a special governor.

From 1503 to 1506, James IV. made great repairs and improvements on the castle, and built within it a large hall. In 1504, during a public progress through the southern parts of his kingdom, he paid it a personal visit. In 1511 he committed the keeping of it for seven years, with many perquisites, to Robert Lauder of the Bass. During the minority of James V., Robert, Lord Maxwell, being a favoured counsellor of the queen-mother, was by her intrusted with the keeping of the castles of Lochmaben and Threave for nineteen years, with the usual privileges. In 1565, when Queen Mary chased into Dumfriesshire those who had broken into rebellion on account of her marriage with Darnley, she, accompanied by him, visited Lochmaben Castle, which was then in the keeping of Sir John Maxwell. In 1588, when James VI., in the prosecution of his quarrel with Lord Maxwell, summoned his various castles to surrender, Lochmaben Castle offered some resistance, but, after two days' siege, was given up. In 1612 the governorship of the castle, together with the barony of Lochmaben, was granted to John Murray, 'grome of his Maiesties bedchalmer,' who was created Viscount of Annan and Lord Murray of Lochmaben, and afterwards Earl of Annandale. From him descended the noble family of Stormont, now merged in that of Mansfield. The title of constable and hereditary keeper of the palace of Lochmaben is borne by Mr Hope Johnstone of Annandale, as representative of the Annandale marquisate. The governor of the castle had a salary of £300 Scots, and the fishing of the lochs. He had also, for the maintenance of the garrison, from

every parish of Annandale, what was called *laird a mairt*, or a lairdner mart cow, which, it was required, should be one of the fattest that could be produced, besides thirty-nine meadow geese and 'Fasten's e'en' hens. So late as the first half of last century this tax was exacted. Although the right of fishing in all the lochs was granted, by a charter of James VI., to the burgh of Lochmaben, yet the proprietors of the castle enjoyed the exclusive privilege of fishing in the Castle and Mill Lochs with boats, nets, etc.—a privilege, however, disputed by the townsfolk, who now exercise the right of fishing in all the lochs. About the year 1730 the inhabitants of Annandale, galled by the exactions of the Marquis of Annandale, the governor, resisted payment of his wonted claims, stoutly litigated his rights, and obtained from the Court of Session a decree forbidding the future levying of his usual receipts. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the Marquis claimed £1000 as compensation for his governorship; but was not allowed a farthing.

The dilapidation of the castle was probably commenced not long after the place was abandoned as useless; but it must have been mainly incited by the triumph of the people over pretensions based on the sinecure office of its noble governor. Our good old Bellenden, in his translation of Boece (1536), has given a very curious picture of the character of the ancient inhabitants of this district, and of the original reason of the erection of the castle. 'In Annandail is ane loch namit Lochmaben, fyue mylis of lenth, and foure of breid, full of uncouth fische. Besyde this loch is ane castell, vnder the same name, maid to dant the incursion of theuis. For nocht allanerlie in Annandail, bot in all the dalis afore rehersit, ar mony strang and wekit theuis, inuading the cuntré with perpetuall thift, reif, & slauchter, quhen thay sé ony trublus tyme. Thir theuis (becaus thay haue Inglismen thair perpetuall ennymes lyand dry marche upon thair nixt bordour) inuadis Ingland with continewal weris, or ellis with quiet thift; and leiffis ay ane pure and miserabill lyfe. In the tyme of peace, thay are so accustomit with thift, that thay can nocht desist, bot inuadis the cuntré—with ithand heirschippis. This vail of Annand wes sum tyme namit Ordouitia, and the pepill namit Ordouices, quhais cruelteis wes sa gret, that thay abhorrit nocht to eit the flesche of yolding prisoneris. The wyuis vsit to slay thair husbandis, quhen thay wer found cowartis, or discomfist be thair ennymes, to give occasioun to otheris to be more bald & hardy quhen danger occurrit.' Whatever might be their character in that early period, they have in later ages showed, at least, a good deal of humour in their depredations. Of this we have an amusing proof in the ballad of the *Lochmaben Harper*, who, having been seized with a strong attachment to the Lord Warden's 'Wanton Brown,' made his way to Carlisle Castle, blind though he was, and so enchanted the whole company, and even the minions, by the charms of his music, that he found means, not only to send off the warden's charger, but to persuade him, that while he was exerting himself to the utmost to gratify the company, some one had stolen his 'gude gray mare,' and thus to secure far more than the value of all his pretended loss:

> '"Allace! allace!" quo the cunning auld harper,
> "And ever allace that I cam here!
> In Scotland I lost a braw cowt foal;
> In England they've stown my gude gray mare!"
>
> 'Then aye he harped, and aye he carped;
> Sae sweet were the harpings he let them hear:
> He was paid for the foal he had never lost,
> And three times ower for his "gude gray mare."'

The parish of Lochmaben, containing also the villages of Templand, Hightae, Greenhill, Heck, and Smallholm, is bounded N by Johnstone, E by Applegarth and Dryfesdale, S by Dalton and Mouswald, W by Torthorwald and Tinwald, and NW by Kirkmichael. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 9 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ furlong and 4 miles; and its area is $11,367\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 555 are water. The Annan, in mazy folds, flows $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-eastward along or close to all the eastern border; Kinnel Water winds $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-south-eastward through the northern interior, till it falls into the Annan at a point $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile NE of the town; and the Kinnel itself is joined by the Water of Ae, flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward along the Kirkmichael boundary and through the north-western interior. Six lakes, with their utmost length and breadth in furlongs, are Castle Loch ($6 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$) and Hightae Loch ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$), to the S of the town; Kirk Loch ($3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$), to the SW; Mill Loch ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$) and Upper Loch ($1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$), to the NW; and Halleath or Broomhill Loch ($4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$), to the E. Under Castle Loch we have noticed the vendace, which is also taken in Mill Loch. Over most of the area the surface sinks little below 140, and little exceeds 230, feet above sea-level; but in the SW it rises to 788 feet at Carthat Hill, 816 at the Mouswald boundary, and 803 at the Torthorwald boundary. Permian red sandstone, suitable both for masonry and for roofing, has been largely quarried at Corncockle Moor, and there presents fossil reptilian footprints. The soil towards the W is light and gravelly, but elsewhere is uncommonly rich, consisting over a large area of the finest alluvial loam, occasionally 9 feet deep, and everywhere growing capital crops. The land is too valuable to admit more than some 90 acres of plantation; but it is finely enclosed, and sheltered by rows of trees. Excepting three small mosses, which are of value for fuel, the whole parish is capable of cultivation, though a largish proportion is disposed in meadow-land and pasture. Overlooking the Mill Loch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the town, is a rising-ground called Woody or Dinwoody Castle. The summit shows no vestiges of building, but is surrounded with a very distinct trench. In a field SW of the town is the circular trace of a tower, which is called Cockie's Field, from one John Cock, or O'Cock, who resided in it, and was one of the most renowned freebooters of Annandale. An old ballad, still extant, details his feats of arms, dilates on his personal strength, and narrates the manner of his death. A party of the king's foresters, to whom he had been an intolerable pest, and whom he had relieved of many a fat deer, chancing one day to find him asleep in the forest, cautiously beset him, and were bent on his destruction. John suddenly awaking, and perceiving at once the snare into which he had fallen, and the hopelessness of escape, resolved to sell his life dearly, and ere they could overpower him, laid seven of their number dead at his feet. In the SW corner of the parish is a large and artificial mound of earth, perfectly circular, quite entire, and terminating in a sharp tower. It is called both Rockhall Moat and the Beacon Hill, and possibly served both as a moat or seat of feudal justice, and as a beacon-post for descrying the movements of Border marauders, and giving the alarm. Its position is on the summit of a low but conspicuous ridge which divides Nithsdale, or rather the district of Lochar Moss, from Annandale, and commands a map-like and very brilliant view of a large part of the champaign country of Dumfriesshire, a portion of Galloway, and all the Solway Firth. The parish has remains of several Roman encampments; and must have been traversed by Agricola, along a route easily traced, on his march from Brunswark Hill to Glota and Bodotria. On the lands of Rokele, or Rockhall, there anciently stood an endowed chapel, the pertinents of which, though seized by lay hands at the Reformation, now yield some proceeds to the parish minister. Some other pre-Reformation chapels existed in the parish, but cannot now be very distinctly traced. Spedlins Tower has been noticed under Jardine Hall.

The four villages of Heck, Greenhill, Hightae, and Smallholm, with the lands around them, form the barony of Lochmaben, or the Fourtowns. The lands are a large and remarkably fertile tract of holm, extending along the W side of the Annan, from the vicinity of Lochmaben Castle to the southern extremity of the parish. The inhabitants of the villages are proprietors of the lands, and hold them by a species of tenure, nowhere else known in Scotland except in the Orkney

Islands. From time immemorial they have been called 'the King's kindly tenants,' and occasionally the 'rentallers' of the Crown. The lands originally belonged to the kings of Scotland, or formed part of their proper patrimony, and were granted, as is generally believed, by Bruce, the Lord of Annandale, on his inheriting the throne, to his domestic servants or to the garrison of the castle. The rentallers were bound to provision the royal fortress, and probably to carry arms in its defence. They have no charter or seisin, but hold their title by mere possession, yet can alienate their property by a deed of conveyance, and by procuring for the purchaser enrolment in the rental-book of the Earl of Mansfield. The new possessor pays a small fee, takes up his succession without service, and in his turn is proprietor simply by actual possession. The tenants were, in former times, so annoyed by the constables of the castle that they twice made appeals to the Crown, and on both occasions—in the reigns respectively of James VI. and Charles II.—they obtained orders, under the royal sign-manual, to be allowed undisturbed and full possession of their singular rights. In more recent times, at three several dates, these rights were formally recognised by the Scottish Court of Session and the British House of Peers. A chief part of the lands existed till the latter half of last century in the form of a commonty, but it was then, by mutual agreement, divided; and being provided, in its several parcels, with neat substantial farm-houses, and brought fully into cultivation, it soon became more valuable than the original allotments immediately adjacent to the villages. More than a moiety of the lands, however, has been purchased piecemeal by the proprietor of Rammerscales, whose mansion-house is in the vicinity, within the limits of Dalton parish. But such portions as remain unalienated exhibit, in the persons of their owners, a specimen of rustic and Lilliputian aristocracy unparalleled in the kingdom. If the possession of landed property in a regular line of ancestry for several generations is what confers the dignity of gentleman, that title may be justly claimed by a community whose fathers have owned and occupied their ridges and acres from the 13th century. Their names run so in clusters that soubriquets are very generally in use. Richardson is commonest, then Rae, Kennedy, Nicholson, and Wright. These names were borne by companions of Wallace and Bruce in their struggles against the usurping Edward.

Mansions, noticed separately, are Elshieshields Tower and Halleath; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 14 of from £50 to £100, and 49 of from £20 to £50. Lochmaben is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £384. A Free church at Hightae, built for a Relief congregation in 1796, and afterwards Reformed Presbyterian, was restored in 1883. Three public schools—Hightae, Lochmaben, and Templand—with respective accommodation for 152, 425, and 94 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 72, 283, and 75, and grants of £51, 15s., £247, 12s., and £63, 3s. Valuation (1860) £10,502, (1884) £13,997, 6s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 2053, (1831) 2795, (1861) 3087, (1871) 3085, (1881) 2816.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

The presbytery of Lochmaben comprises the parishes of Applegarth, Dalton, Dryfesdale, Hutton, Johnstone, Kirkmichael, Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Lochmaben, Moffat, Mouswald, St Mungo, Tundergarth, and Wamphray. Pop. (1871) 16,177, (1881) 16,126, of whom 3876 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. The Free Church presbytery, comprising the parishes around Lochmaben, takes designation from Lockerbie.

See William Graham, *Lochmaben Five Hundred Years Ago* (Edinb. 1865); and M. E. Cumming Bruce, *Family Records of the Bruces and the Cumyns* (Edinb. 1870).

Lochmaddy, a village and a sea-loch in North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The village, on the W shore of the sea-loch, 19½ miles W of Vaternish Point in Skye and 65 SW by S of Stornoway, communicates regularly with Skye and the Scottish mainland by steamers, and is a centre of trade and commerce for the middle and southern portions of the Outer Hebrides. It comprises some poor huts, an inn, a sheriff's residence, and a court-house and prison, at considerable distances one from another; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, and a considerably frequented harbour. The sea-loch, opening on the E from the Little Minch, and expanding from an entrance only 1¼ mile wide to an interior width of 2¾ miles, penetrates the land to a length of 5½ miles, and includes, not one harbour, but many harbours, safe, capacious, and wanting nothing but sufficient trade to render them one of the finest groups of natural harbours in the world. About ¼ mile inward from the sea are two remarkable isolated rocks of columnar basalt, 100 feet high, called Maddy-More and Maddy-Grisioch, which serve as marks to mariners. The country around is all low, flat, and peaty country; and Loch Maddy itself is so beset with innumerable islets and intersected by multitudes of little peninsulas, as to present a perfect labyrinth of land and water. It does not cover more than 9 square miles with its waters, but its aggregate coast-line can hardly be less than 200 miles.

Loch Maddy or **Loch na Meide.** See Mudale.

Lochmalonie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmany parish, Fife, 4½ miles N by W of Cupar.

Lochnagar, a finely-shaped mountain of Braemar district, SW Aberdeenshire, 6⅝ miles SE of Castletown and 9¾ SW of Ballater as the crow flies, but 10½ and 13 to walk. One of the frontier Grampians, it flanks the W side of the upper part of Glenmuick, and blocks the heads of Glengelder and Glengarrawalt; and it rises so steeply and fitfully as to be scaleable on foot only with extreme fatigue, yet can be conveniently ascended on Highland ponies, as by the Queen and Prince Albert on 16 Sept. 1848. Far up its north-eastern side lies triangular Lochnagar or the 'Lake of the Hare' (2½ × 2 furl.; 2575 feet), a gloomy tarn, overhung by precipices 1200 feet high; and it is gashed on other sides and on its shoulders by frightful corries. Some of its higher hollows retain deep snow-drifts throughout the summer months; and the whole of it was white with snow all day on 4 June 1880. The predominant rock is granite, and topazes, beryls, and rock crystals are found. Rising to an altitude of 3786 feet above sea-level, Lochnagar commands, from its summit a very extensive and most magnificent view. Lord Byron pronounced it 'the most sublime and picturesque of the Caledonian Alps,' and celebrated it, as 'dark Lochnagar,' in one of his best known and most beautiful minor poems.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Loch-na-Keal, a sea-loch penetrating the W side of Mull island, Argyllshire. Opening a little E of Staffa island, and extending eastward to the length of 14½ miles, it measures 12½ miles across the entrance, and diminishes gradually to a width of only 1 mile; contains Gometra, Ulva, Little Colonsay, Eorsa, and Inchkenneth islands; is divided by Gometra and Ulva into two sections, slenderly connected with each other; and, in the part to the N of Gometra and Ulva, bears the separate name of Loch Tuadh.

Loch nan Cuinne. See Kildonan.

Loch-na-Sheallag. See Lochbroom.

Lochnaw Castle, a mansion in Leswalt parish, Wigtownshire, on the southern shore of the White Loch, 5¾ miles WNW of Stranraer. Its oldest part, a central square battlemented tower, five stories high, bears date 1426; the modern portion, well harmonising with the old, was commenced in 1820. The garden and grounds are of great beauty, finely wooded with trees both native and exotic. The White Loch (3 × 2¼ furlongs) was drained in the early part of last century, but a hundred years after was restored to its original condition. It contains abundance of capital trout; and on its wooded islet are traces of the ancient King's Castle of Lochnaw. From 1330 to 1747 the Agnews of Lochnaw were hereditary sheriffs of Galloway; and the present representative, Sir Andrew Agnew, eighth Bart. since 1629 (b. 1818; suc. 1849), Liberal M.P. for Wig-

townshire 1856-68, holds 6777 acres in the shire, valued at £6997 per annum. See his *Agnews of Lochnaw* (Edinb. 1864).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Lochnell, an estate, with a mansion, in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire. The mansion, at the head of Ardmucknish Bay, 12 miles WNW of Taynuilt, was built by Sir Duncan Campbell, and enlarged, at a cost of more than £15,000, by his successor, General Campbell. A spacious and handsome edifice, it was destroyed by fire about 1859; and an observatory, in the form of a tower, was reduced to a mere shell by fire in 1850, but continues to figure conspicuously in the view from the neighbouring waters. The present proprietor, Archibald Argyll Lochnell Campbell, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1882), holds 39,000 acres in the shire, valued at £6801 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Lochore House, a mansion, with well-wooded grounds, in Ballingry parish, Fife, 3 miles NNW of Lochgelly, under which there is a post office of Lochore. The lake, Loch Ore, which gave it name, was a considerable sheet of water, formed by expansion of the river Ore, and was drained, towards the close of last century, with the result of its bottom becoming very fertile corn land, but subject to floods in times of heavy rains. See BALLINGRY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Loch Park. See BOTRIPHNIE.

Loch Ranza, a small village, situated round the head of a bay or loch of the same name, on the N coast of Arran, Buteshire. The loch, which opens from Kilbrannan Sound, pierces the land in a SSE direction, and has a length of 7 furlongs and a breadth of ½ mile. At its upper end, a grass-covered peninsula, terminating in a shingly spit, stretches almost across the loch, and leaves only a narrow opening for the water to pass into the inner harbour, formed by this natural breakwater. This harbour affords safer anchoring ground than the loch, which is much exposed to sudden squalls, and, in consequence, the fishermen prefer to lay their boats up in it. In the herring-season, however, the loch is often crowded with fishing-boats, as it is conveniently near Loch Fyne, Kilbrannan Sound, etc. Beyond the harbour lies a stretch of marshy ground, through which the Ranza Burn flows by many channels to the sea. On both sides of the loch the hills rise to a considerable height, while the low ground behind the harbour is backed by the range of Caisteal Abhael (2735 feet), Meall Mor (1602), and Torr Nead an Eoin (1057), mountains which are separated by two glens. On the E is Glen Chalmadale, up which passes the carriage road to Corrie; and on the W is Glen Easan Biarach, which contains some very grand scenery. Such are the natural surroundings that belong—

> 'To the lone hamlet, which her inland bay
> And circling mountains sever from the world.'

The village of Loch Ranza may be approached either by land from Brodick (15 miles SSE) or direct by sea, the Campbeltown steamers stopping off the mouth of the bay, and a large ferry-boat going out for goods and passengers. It contains a post-office under Greenock, an inn, a public school, two or three small shops, a line of cottages on the W side of the bay, and a few houses, irregularly dotted round the head and E side of the loch. The Free church is a neat, modern building of reddish sandstone. Service is held regularly in it, and it is the only church in the neighbourhood, the nearest Established church being at Brodick. Loch Ranza gives name to a registration district. Pop. (1861) 824, (1871) 777, (1881) 714.

Loch Ranza Castle stands upon the peninsula which stretches across the bay. All that now remains is a square tower with thick walls, which, combined with its situation, must have made the Castle almost impregnable. The building is now roofless. Although it is not known when the Castle was erected, it must be very old, since it is mentioned as 'a hunting-seat of the Scottish kings in 1380, when it was regarded as one of the royal castles.' Like many other places in Arran, Loch Ranza and its castle are associated with the name of Robert the Bruce. No vestige now remains either of the chapel, built by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, or of the convent of St Bride.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Lochridge, an estate, with a mansion, in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile S of Stewarton town.

Lochrutton, a parish of E Kirkcudbrightshire, containing at its south-eastern border the station of Lochanhead, 6 miles SW of Dumfries, and 13¾ NE of Castle-Douglas; as also Lochfoot village, 1¾ mile NNW of that station, and 5½ miles WSW of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. It is bounded NW and N by Kirkpatrick-Irongray, NE by Terregles and Troqueer, SE by Troqueer and Newabbey, and SW by Kirkgunzeon and Urr. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3⅞ miles; and its area is 7561 acres, of which 150 are water. Lochrutton Loch (7 × 3½ furl.; 325 feet) extends south-by-westward from Lochfoot village, and contains the tiny islet of Dulton's Cairn and the larger Big Island, which, partly at least, is an artificial crannoge. Half-a-dozen rivulets flow eastward, north-eastward, or westward to this lake, which sends off CARGEN Water towards the Nith. Kirkgunzeon or Dalbeattie Burn, a feeder of Urr Water, traces all the Newabbey boundary; and Merkland Well, near the head of Lochrutton Loch, is a strong chalybeate spring, which was formerly very celebrated for the cure of agues and of dyspeptic and nervous disorders. The surface undulates, sinking along the northern and south-eastern boundaries to less than 300 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 637 feet near the manse, 550 near Carswadda, and 604 near Slack. The predominant rocks are eruptive and Silurian, and the soil is mostly a light shallow loam. Nearly six-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage or in meadow; about 250 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral, moss, or waste. An ancient Caledonian stone circle, called the 'Seven Grey Stones,' but really comprising nine, with a diameter of 70 feet, is on the eminence near the manse, which commands a very extensive and brilliant view. Old baronial fortalices, or peel towers, were in various places; and the most perfect, HILLS TOWER, has been noticed separately. Henry Duncan, D.D. (1774-1846), the founder of savings' banks in Scotland, was the son of a former minister. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, and 6 of from £50 to £100. Lochrutton is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £221. The church, 1 mile E by S of Lochfoot, was built in 1819, and contains upwards of 300 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 119 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 68, and a grant of £60. Valuation (1860) £5810, (1884) £9076, 17s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 514, (1831) 650, (1861) 677, (1871) 656, (1881) 614.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Loch Ryan. See RYAN.

Lochryan, a *quoad sacra* parish in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, around CAIRNRYAN village, on the E side of Loch Ryan, 5½ miles N of Stranraer. Lochryan House, 3 furlongs NNW of Cairnryan, is a plain substantial mansion, with finely-wooded grounds. Its owner, Sir William T. F. Agnew-Wallace, eighth Bart. since 1669 (b. 1830; suc. 1857), holds 5785 acres in the shire, valued at £1373 per annum. The parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer and the synod of Galloway; its minister's stipend is £120. The church was built in 1841 as a chapel of ease. Pop. (1871) 354, (1881) 292.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Lochs, a parish of Lewis proper, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, whose church stands on the northern shore of Loch Erisort, 11½ miles SSW of the post town, Stornoway. Its main part, the south-eastern section of Lewis proper, is bounded N by Stornoway, E and SE by the North Minch, SW by Loch Seaforth and Harris, and W by Uig; another part, the CARLOWAY district, on the W coast, is bounded NW by the Atlantic, NE by Barvas, E by Stornoway, and S and SW by Uig; and other parts are the SHIANT Isles, 5 miles SE of the nearest point of the main body, with several islets lying

off the coast and within the sea-lochs. The utmost length of its main portion, from N to S, is 19¼ miles, its utmost breadth is 16⅞ miles; the utmost length of the Carloway district, from NW to SE, is 9 miles, its utmost breadth is 6½ miles; and the area of the entire parish, including foreshore and water, is 225⅝ square miles, or 144,444 acres. A profusion of sea-lochs and of fresh-water lakes cuts all the main district into a labyrinth of land and water, and gave the parish its name of Lochs. Lochs Grimshadar, Luirbost, Erisort, Odhairn, Shell, Brolum, Claidh, and Seaforth, penetrate from the sea to lengths of from 2¼ to 10 miles; Loch Seaforth, besides penetrating 8¾ miles inland, lies for 7 miles along the boundary with Harris; fresh-water Loch Langavat, with a maximum breadth of 7 furlongs, extends 8½ miles north-north-eastward along the boundary with Uig; innumerable other fresh-water lakes, both large and small, lie scattered over the interior; and several sea-lochs and fresh-water lochs also diversify the Carloway district. Kebock Head flanking the S side of Loch Odhairn, Uskenish Point flanking the E side of Loch Brolum, and numerous smaller headlands jut out along the coast-line, which for the most part is very bold and rocky. Part of the interior, especially in the south-eastern district, called the Park or the Forest, is mountainous, and contains the summits of Crionaig (1500 feet) and Benmore (1750); elsewhere the surface is mostly low, and either marshy or heathy. The Park district, forming a great peninsula between Lochs Erisort and Seaforth, and intersected by fully one-half of all the sea-lochs, connects with the south-western district by an isthmus, only 1¾ mile broad, was once a deer forest, protected by a very high wall across that isthmus, and exhibits a profusion of wild, grand, Highland scenery. Barely one-fiftieth of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; and all the arable lands have more or less a mossy soil, generally of blackish colour, occasionally intermixed with gravel, and, to some extent, improved by cultivation. The inhabitants mostly reside in groups of 40 families or fewer; and each group has its habitations in the form of a sort of village. Lochs has largely participated in the improvements effected by the late Sir James Matheson, and noticed in our articles Hebrides, Lewis, and Stornoway. A great dune is in Carloway; ruins or vestiges of other but smaller fortifications are in several other places; and a ruined pre-Reformation church, surrounded by a burying-ground, is on Ellan Collumkill in the mouth of Loch Erisort. Lady Matheson is sole proprietor. Lochs is in the presbytery of Lewis and the synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £233. The parish church was built about 1830, and contains about 700 sittings. There are Free churches of Lochs, Park, Kinloch, and Carloway; and 13 public schools, with total accommodation for 1564 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 764, and grants amounting to £605, 8s. 10d. Valuation (1860) £2944, (1884) £4159, 11s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1875, (1831) 3067, (1861) 4904, (1871) 5880, (1881) 6284, of whom 6128 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 89, 105, 1858.

Lochside, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles ESE of the town.

Lochton, an estate, with a mansion, in Longforgan parish, E Perthshire, 4 miles NNW of Inchture. Its owner, Andrew Brown, Esq. (b. 1829), holds 1100 acres in the shire, valued at £1122 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lochtower, a quondam baronial fortalice of NE Roxburghshire, at the foot of Yetholm Loch, 2 miles W of Yetholm village. It belonged to a branch of the Ker family; and its site and surrounding scenery were the prototype of those of Avenel Castle in Sir Walter Scott's *Monastery*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Lochty, a rivulet, partly of Kinross-shire, but chiefly of Fife. Rising on Bennarty Hill, a little NW of Lochore House, it runs 10¼ miles eastward through or along the boundaries of Ballingry, Portmoak, Kinglassie, Dysart, and Markinch parishes, and falls into the Ore 2⅜ miles WSW of the Ore's confluence with the Leven. A bleachfield of its own name is on it within Markinch parish, in the vicinity of Thornton Junction.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Loch Wharral. See Wharral.

Lochwinnoch, a town and a parish of S Renfrewshire. The town stands on the left bank of the river Calder, at the SW end of Castle-Semple Loch, 1 mile NW of Lochwinnoch station on the Glasgow & South-Western railway, this being 6¾ miles NNE of Dalry Junction, 8¾ SW of Paisley, and 15¾ WSW of Glasgow. Its name was written in nearly forty different ways before the present spelling was finally adopted; and while the first part of it manifestly refers to Castle-Semple Loch, the latter part may be either the genitive *innich* of the Celtic *innis*, 'an island,' refering to an islet in the lake, or the name of a St Winnoc, to whom some old chapel on or near the town's site was dedicated. That site is a pleasant one, sheltered on all sides except the SE by rising-grounds or thick plantations. The older part of the town is mean and irregular; but its modern portion comprises a main street, half a mile in length, with some streets diverging at right angles, and chiefly consists of slated two-story houses. Manufactures of linen cloth, thread, leather, candles, and cotton were formerly carried on; but a wool-mill, a bleachfield, and a steam-laundry are now the only industrial establishments. Lochwinnoch has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, an inn, a gas company, reading and recreation rooms, an agricultural society, a public library, and cattle fairs on the second Tuesday of May and the first Tuesday of November, both old style. The parish church (1806; 1150 sittings) has the form of an irregular octagon, and is adorned with a columnar porch, surmounted by a neat short spire. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption; and the U.P. church (1792; 503 sittings) is in the form of an octagon with a small front tower. Pop. (1841) 2681, (1861) 1190, (1871) 1683, (1881) 1192, of whom 659 were females. Houses (1881) 329 inhabited, 122 vacant.

The parish of Lochwinnoch, containing also the village of Howwood, is bounded N by Kilmalcolm and Kilbarchan, E by Kilbarchan, Neilston, and Dunlop, and S and SW by the Ayrshire parishes of Beith, Kilbirnie, and Largs. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 11 miles; its utmost breadth is 6⅝ miles; and its area is 19,877¾ acres, of which 371¼ are water. Castle-Semple Loch (1⅝ mile × 3 furl.; 90 feet) extends across the greater part of the interior, and divides the parish into two parts of about one-third on the SE, and two-thirds on the NW. Kilbirnie Loch (11⅜ × 3½ furl.; 105 feet) touches a projecting point on the southern border; Queenside Loch (2⅜ × 1 furl.; 1300 feet) lies among hills in the extreme NW; and Walls Loch (4⅛ × 3 furl.; 560 feet) lies on the eastern boundary. Rowbank Dam is the Paisley reservoir. The Calder, rising in Largs parish at an altitude of 1400 feet above sea-level, flows 9¼ miles east-south-eastward to the head of Castle-Semple Loch, out of which the Black Cart runs 2⅝ miles north-eastward along the Kilbarchan boundary. Auchenbathie Burn winds 4 miles along the Beith boundary to the head of Castle-Semple Loch; Dubbs Burn, running from Kilbirnie to Castle-Semple Loch, traces for 1¼ mile further the boundary with Ayrshire; and Maich Water, rising and running 1¼ mile near the western border, traces for 4 miles a portion of the Ayrshire boundary south-south-eastward to Kilbirnie Loch. The surface of the south-eastern division of the parish nowhere exceeds 656 feet above sea-level; but that of the north-western attains 908 feet at Thornlybank Hill on the northern boundary, and of 1711 at the Hill of Stake on the south-western, the highest summit of the Mistylaw Hills. The central district is mainly a low-lying valley along the banks of Dubbs Burn, Castle-Semple Loch, and the Black Cart, flanked with slopes, undulations, and rising-grounds up to the base of the hills. It formerly contained a much larger expanse of Castle-Semple Loch than now, and an

entire other lake called Barr Loch; and, having an elevation over great part of its area of not more than from 90 to 170 feet above sea-level, it possesses a wealth of artificial embellishment in wood and culture, and presents a warm and beautiful appearance. Partly eruptive and partly carboniferous, the rocks comprise all varieties of trap, fused into one another in endless gradations. They include workable beds of limestone, sandstone, and coal; and contain carbonate of copper, oxide of manganese, jasper, agate, very fine white prehnite, and other interesting minerals. The soil of the lower grounds is clay and loam; and that of the higher grounds, exclusive of the moors, is of a light, dry quality. Nearly half of the entire area is arable; more than 700 acres is under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are Barr Tower, Elliston Castle, foundations or sites of Castle-Tower and Beltrees, Cloak, and Lorabank Castles, remains of an ancient camp on Castlewalls farm, an ancient bridge at Bridgend, and various relics found in Castle-Semple Loch. Alexander Wilson (1766-1813), minor poet and American ornithologist, worked at Lochwinnoch as a journeyman weaver. Three estates, noticed separately, are Castle-Semple, Barr, and Auchenbathie; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards. Lochwinnoch is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £450. At Howwood is a chapel of ease; and four public schools—Glenhead, Howwood, Lochwinnoch, and Macdowall—with respective accommodation for 66, 140, 250, and 92 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 29, 114, 183, and 61, and grants of £31, 7s. 6d., £103, 16s., £169, 7s., and £48, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £17,965, (1884) £30,154, 1s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 2955, (1841) 4716, (1861) 3821, (1871) 3816, (1881) 3369.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65.

Lochwood Tower, a ruined baronial fortalice in Johnstone parish, Dumfriesshire, 6½ miles S of Moffat. Standing upon a rising-ground amid a flat expanse that formerly was forest and morass, it was the seat, from the 14th century, of the Johnstones, who received the titles of Lord Johnstone of Lochwood (1633), Earl of Hartfell (1643), Earl of Annandale and Hartfell (1661), and Marquis of Annandale (1701). It was burned by the Maxwells in 1593, but restored and again inhabited, till in 1724 it was finally abandoned. Of great strength, seemingly at once in structure and from situation, it now is represented by only one angle, with two vaulted rooms, and an outspread mass of rubbish. The ruins are embosomed in grand old trees, the finest of which, with their girth in feet at 5 feet from the ground, are two oaks (20 and 18⅝), a sycamore (13½), and an ash (17).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Lochy, a stream of Glenorchy and Innishail parish, Argyllshire, issuing from Lochan Bhe (822 feet), 2 miles WNW of Tyndrum, and running 8¾ miles west-south-westward, till, after a descent of 676 feet, it falls into the Orchy at a point 1½ mile above Dalmally. It is closely followed by the high road and by the Callander and Oban railway.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 45, 1872-76.

Lochy, a small river of Breadalbane district, W Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 2050 feet, and curving 17½ miles east-north-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1690 feet, it falls, near Killin village, into the Dochart, ½ mile above the influx of the latter to Loch Tay. It forms, 2¾ miles NW of Killin, a series of six cataracts in two groups, with a deep round pool between. Higher than this salmon cannot ascend; but capital trout fishing may be had all up Glenlochy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Lochy, a lake and a river of SW Inverness-shire. Lying 93 feet above sea-level, Loch Lochy is the south-westernmost of the chain of fresh-water lakes in the Great Glen, and forms part of the navigation of the Caledonian Canal. It extends 9⅝ miles south-westward, and varies in width between 1 and 9¼ furlongs. It receives the Archaig on its north-western side, and the stream from Glengloy on its south-eastern; has steep shores and lofty continuous mountain screens, mostly of bare appearance, and here and there torn with gullies; commands, to the SW, a magnificent vista, closed by Ben Nevis; near its banks has Glenfintaig House, Glenfintaig Lodge, and Achnacarry House; and adjoins, at its head, the scene of a sanguinary battle, fought in 1544 between the Frasers under the fifth Lord Lovat and the Macdonalds of Clanranald. On 12 Sept. 1873 the Queen, who was staying at Inverlochy, sailed half way up Loch Lochy on the small screw steamer of Cameron of Lochiel, and by him was shown the scenes of Prince Charlie's wanderings—an excursion described on pp. 252-256 of *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* (1884). The river Lochy, issuing from the foot of the lake, winds 9⅜ miles south-south-westward along the mutual border of Kilmallie and Kilmonivaig parishes—for the last 5⅛ miles dividing Inverness-shire from Argyllshire—till, near Fort William, it falls into the head of salt-water Loch Linnhe. It goes first for 3¼ furlongs in an artificial channel, cut for it at the formation of the Caledonian Canal, and then for 5 furlongs in the channel of its former tributary, the Spean, and it rushes with such force and rapidity into Loch Eil as to preserve, for a considerable distance, distinctness of current and freshness of water. One of its greatest spates, that of 22 June 1880, swept away 350 sheep at Inverlochy. It is one of the best salmon streams in Scotland, and contains also plenty of sea and river trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 62, 1873-75.

Lochy, Burn of Brown or. See Kirkmichael, Banffshire.

Lochyside, a hamlet in Kilmallie parish, Argyllshire, on the right bank of the Lochy, 3 miles NNE of Fort William.

Lockerbie, a market town and police burgh in Dryfesdale parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It stands 244 to 297 feet above sea-level, at the SW base of steep Whitewoollen Hill (733 feet), on a flat tract 2 miles E of the river Annan and 1⅜ mile W of the Water of Milk. Its station, on the main line of the Caledonian, is the junction for Dumfries and Portpatrick, by rail being 25⅜ miles NW of Carlisle, 14½ ENE of Dumfries, 47¾ SSE of Carstairs, and 75¼ S by W of Edinburgh; and this station, on 15 May 1883, was the scene of a railway accident, in which 7 persons were killed and 25 wounded. The country around is one of the pleasantest parts of Annandale; and the town itself, a neat and thriving place, stretches N and S, on the E being flanked by a beautiful rising-ground, called Lockerbie Hill (515 feet). Like most of the Border towns, it originated in the protection and influence of a castle or fortalice. On a ridge, which was nearly surrounded by two lochlets, now drained, and one of them anciently traversed by the great Roman road up Annandale, stands an ancient quadrangular tower, the seat in bygone days of the Johnstones of Lockerbie. Around this tower grew up a hamlet, which gradually swelled into a village, and eventually, by the liberal policy of granting feus and long tacks, increased to the bulk of a small provincial town. But though the place is of remote origin, and the scene of some curious traditionary tales (the phrase, 'a Lockerbie lick,' dating back to the battle of Dryfe Sands, 1593), it comes mainly into notice as the seat of a vast lamb fair, and of considerable pastoral traffic. After the union of the Crowns, and the commencement of international friendly intercourse, English dealers here yearly met the Dumfriesshire sheep-farmers, to buy their surplus stock for the southern markets. The 'tryst,' as the meeting was called, was held on the skirt of Lockerbie Hill; but it grew with the growth of intercourse between the two nations, till it could no longer be held within the limits of its original arena. Some one, unknown to record and tradition, now granted, for the holding of the tryst, the whole hill in perpetuity as 'a common' to the town. This common—above 100 acres in extent—was once, in some way or other, dependent on the city of Glasgow; but, the right of superiority having been bought up by the Douglases of Lockerbie House, it is let out by auction to a person who exacts a small sum per score for the lambs shown

on it, and who, in some good years, pays £30 to the proprietor for a single day's collection. The lamb fair of Lockerbie is the largest in Scotland, no fewer than from 30,000 to 50,000 lambs being usually on the ground; and the day for it is late in the season, being the 13th of August, old style, unless that be a Saturday, a Sunday, or a Monday, and in that case the Tuesday following. Thursday is market-day; and fourteen other fairs—for pork, cattle, and sheep, or hiring—are held in the course of the year—on the second Thursdays of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, and Nov., on the third Thursdays of June, July, and Oct., and on the Thursday before Christmas (all ten according to old style), on the Thursdays before 19 April and 30 Sept., and on the Thursdays after the October Falkirk Tryst and the first November Doune Tryst. Lockerbie has a new post office (1883), with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Clydesdale, Commercial, and Royal Banks, a local savings' bank (1824), 19 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a gas company (1855), a drill-hall, and a Thursday Liberal paper—the *Annandale Herald and Moffat News* (1862). Nearly £1000 has been expended by the police commissioners on the erection of water-works at the head of Bridge Street; but the water supply, as also the drainage, is still very defective. A project started in 1873 to build a market-house from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., has resulted only in the purchase of a site and the depositing in a bank of £900 subscribed. A mechanics' institute, originating in a bequest of Mr George Easton of Chester, was erected in 1866 at a cost of £1050. Scottish Baronial in style, it comprises a reading-room and a lecture-hall, with accommodation for more than 800 persons. The minister of the parish, the U.P. minister, and the Provost of Dumfries are its trustees. Dryfesdale public school is a handsome and commodious Gothic edifice, built in 1875 at a cost of £4500, exclusive of site, and having accommodation for 600 children. Dryfesdale parish church was built in 1757, and contains 750 sittings; the session-house and the front wall of the churchyard were rebuilt in 1883 at a cost of £350. There are also a conspicuous Free church (1872) and an Early English U.P. church, rebuilt in 1874-75 at a cost of £2600, with 500 sittings and a spire 135 feet high. The municipal voters numbered 445 in 1884, when the annual value of real property amounted to £6500, whilst the revenue, including assessments, is £325. Pop. (1831) 1414, (1851) 1569, (1861) 1709, (1871) 1960, (1881) 2029, of whom 1046 were females. Houses (1881) 414 inhabited, 25 vacant, 13 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

A Free Church presbytery of Lockerbie, in the synod of Dumfries, comprises the churches of Annan, Canonbie, Ecclefechan, Eskdalemuir, Halfmorton, Johnstone, Kirkmichael, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Langholm, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, and Moffat, which 12 churches together had 2138 members in 1883.

Lockerbie House, a mansion in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire, 1¼ mile N by E of Lockerbie town. Its owner, Arthur Henry Johnstone-Douglas, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1866), holds 2336 acres in the shire, valued at £3345 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Logan, an estate, with a Scottish Baronial mansion, enlarged (1872) from designs by David Bryce, R.S.A., in Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire, 2¼ miles SSE of Ardwell. Its owner, James M'Douall, Esq. (b. 1840; suc. 1872), holds 16,290 acres in the shire, valued at £14,786 per annum, his ancestors having possessed the estate from time immemorial. See PORT LOGAN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 1, 1856.

Logan or **Glencorse Burn**, a rivulet of Penicuik and Glencorse parishes, Edinburghshire, rising 1400 feet above sea-level, among the Pentland Hills, at a point 4½ miles W by N of Penicuik town, and running 7¾ miles north-eastward and east-south-eastward, till, after a total descent of 800 feet, it falls into the North Esk in the vicinity of Auchendinny. See GLENCORSE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Loganbank, a mansion in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, near the right bank of Glencorse Burn, 1½ mile N by W of Auchendinny station. Gradually enlarged under the superintendence of David Bryce, R.S.A., it at first was a small thatched house, built in 1810 by the Rev. John Inglis, D.D. (1763-1834), minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, who died here.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Logan House, a mansion in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the left bank of Lugar Water, 1¼ mile E by N of Cumnock town. Its owner, William Allason Cuninghame, Esq. (b. 1805), holds 3783 acres in the shire, valued at £2836 per annum. The famous Ayrshire wit, Hugh Logan, better known as the Laird of Logan, passed most of his life on the estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Logan House, a mansion in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on a head-stream of Logan Water, 7 miles SW of Abbeygreen. Logan Water, formed by four head-streams which rise close to the Ayrshire boundary, runs 6 miles north-eastward and east-by-southward to the Nethan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Logan House, an old mansion in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of Logan Burn, 5½ miles NW of the town. Its owner, Charles Cowan, Esq. (b. 1801), Liberal M.P. for Edinburgh 1847-59, holds 5677 acres in the shire, valued at £1816 per annum. See GLENCORSE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Loganlee, a hamlet in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, a little N of Greenlaw Barracks, and 2 miles NNE of Penicuik.

Logie. See CRIMOND.

Logie, a 17th century baronial mansion, with a modern W wing, in Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, on the right bank of the Findhorn, 2½ miles NNW of Duniphail station. Its owner, Miss Cumming (suc. 1880), holds 1625 acres in the shire, valued at £529 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Logie, a mansion in Dunfermline parish, Fife, on the PITTENCRIEFF estate, 1¼ mile SW of Dunfermline town.

Logie, a *quoad sacra* parish in LIFF and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, now incorporated with Liff and Benvie. Constituted in 1877, it is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns. Pop. (1881) 4270.

Logie, a village and a parish of NE Fife. The village stands 3 miles NNW of Dairsie station, and 5 NNE of its post-town, Cupar.

The parish, containing also the village of Lucklawhill Feus, was anciently called Logie-Murdoch. It is bounded N by Forgan, E by Leuchars, S by Dairsie, and W and NW by Kilmany. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 4⅝ miles; its breadth varies between ¾ mile and 2¼ miles; and its area is 3599¼ acres. Motray Water traces the northern boundary, Moonzie Burn traces the southern; and the surface, sinking along these two streams to 85 and 180 feet above sea-level, between them rises in several parallel ridges to 335 feet at Crumblie Hill, 626 at Lucklaw or INCHLAW Hill, and 571 at Forret Hill. The predominant rocks are eruptive; and the soil on the slopes of the hills is mostly a good fertile loam, on their shoulders and summits is thin and moorish. Nearly five-sixths of the entire area are in tillage; 290 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The estate of Logie, on the S side of the parish, belonged in the time of Robert III. to Sir John Wemyss, ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss, and passed in the reign of James VI. to a younger branch of the Wemyss family. An incident in the life of one of its proprietors forms the theme of a ballad called the *Laird of Logie*, and published by Sir Walter Scott in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. CRUIVIE Castle, the chief antiquity, has been separately noticed. John West, author of a *System of Mathematics*, was the son of a minister of the parish, who lived about the middle of last century. Logie is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £252. The parish church (1826) was restored in 1882, and contains 280 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public

school, with accommodation for 72 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 55, and a grant of £63, 18s. Valuation (1860) £4724, 10s. 5d., (1884) £5386, 7s. Pop. (1801) 339, (1831) 430, (1861) 410, (1871) 402, (1881) 390.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

Logie, a parish of Stirling, Clackmannan, and Perth shires, containing most of the post-town of Bridge of Allan, part of the royal burgh of Stirling, the villages of Causewayhead and Menstrie, and the hamlets of Blairlogie and Craigmill. The Stirlingshire portion is in two sections, detached from each other, and the smaller detached from all the rest of the county; the larger Clackmannanshire section is likewise detached from the rest of Clackmannanshire by the intervention of the Perthshire portion; yet all five sections lie mutually contiguous, and form a compact whole. The entire parish is bounded NW and N by Dunblane, E by Alva and Alloa, S by St Ninians and Stirling, and W by Lecropt. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6⅛ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5⅛ miles; and its area is 12,079 acres, of which 53 are foreshore and 212½ water, whilst 3095 belong to Stirlingshire, 593 to Perthshire, and 3811 to Clackmannanshire. Allan Water flows to the Forth 2¼ miles southward along or close to all the Lecropt boundary; the Forth, in the serpentine winding of the 'Links of Forth,' meanders 11¼ miles east-south-eastward along all the southern boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are but 4¼ miles distant as the crow flies; the Devon winds 2¼ miles west-south-westward along the upper part of the Alloa boundary; and Wharry Burn runs 5⅛ miles westward and south-westward along most of the Dunblane boundary on its way to the Allan. The surface all S of Blairlogie and Bridge of Allan is low, flat carseland, only 15 to 40 feet above sea-level; but northward it rises to 362 feet at isolated Abbey Craig, 1375 at abrupt Dunmyat, 896 at Pendriechmuir, 1240 at Myreton Hill, and 1832 at Colsnaur Hill. The southern district, thus, all onward from the Forth, to the extent of nearly one-third of the entire area is strong and beautiful carse land, unsurpassed in opulence by any land in the kingdom; the eastern district is part of the beautiful vale of Strathallan, with flanking braes rising eastward; and all the rest is part of the grand masses, romantic intersections, and lofty shoulders and summits of the Ochil Hills. The entire landscape, both in itself and in views commanded from it, is exquisitely picturesque; and the southern front of the Ochils in particular, in one continuous chain from E to W, with soaring precipitous acclivity, partly clothed in verdure, partly rugged precipice and naked rock, both offer magnificent features in its own vast façade, and commands most gorgeous and extensive prospects from each of its many vantage grounds. Dunmyat, standing out boldly in the middle of that grand front, and Abbey Craig, rising isolatedly in advance of it, and crowned with the conspicuous Wallace Monument, are specially prominent, both for their own picturesqueness and for the views which they command. The rocks of the plain are carboniferous; those of the hills are eruptive. Coal does not seem to exist in any workable thickness; limestone of coarse quality occurs in thin beds, as also does shale or slate clay, containing balls of clay ironstone; whilst sandstone of various shades of white and red is plentiful. Greenstone and amygdaloid are the most common of the eruptive rocks; and they contain iron ores, agates, rock crystals, calc spar, heavy spar, and other minerals. A mine of copper ore was for some time mined near Westerton, and seemed to have the promise of a very rich vein; but it failed to repay the cost of working, and was abandoned in 1807. The famous mineral springs of Airthrey have been separately noticed. The soil of the carse lands is rich argillaceous alluvium; of the hill slopes is mostly good loam; and of the uplands is either sandy or moorish. About two-fifths of the entire area are arable; one-tenth is under wood; and one-half is either pastoral or waste. The Battle of Stirling (11 Sept. 1297), in which Wallace defeated the English under Surrey and Cressingham, was fought to the W of the Abbey Craig. Antiquities are a Roman causeway across the Forth at Manor, faint traces of a Pictish fort on Castle Law, sites of a pre-Reformation chapel and hermitage, and the grand old tower of Cambuskenneth Abbey. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. (1734-1801), the hero of Aboukir Bay, was born at Menstrie. Airthrey Castle is the principal mansion; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 28 of between £100 and £500. Giving off Bridge of Allan *quoad sacra* parish, Logie is in the presbytery of Dunblane and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £418. The parish church, 2 miles ESE of Bridge of Allan, is a plain edifice of 1805, containing 644 sittings. Its predecessor, a little way NNW, is a beautiful ivy-clad ruin, with a number of very old tombstones. Three public schools—Bridge of Allan, Causewayend, and Menstrie—with respective accommodation for 200, 120, and 250 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 160, 69, and 149, and grants of £132, 15s., £59, 9s., and £121, 12s. Valuation (1860) £21,409, (1884) £37,229, 2s. 11d., of which £24,192, 12s. 6d. was for Stirlingshire, £9481, 12s. 8d. for Clackmannanshire, and £3554, 17s. 9d. for Perthshire. Pop. (1801) 2166, (1831) 1945, (1861) 3483, (1871) 4553, (1881) 4696, of whom 2985 were in Stirlingshire, 1438 in Clackmannanshire, and 273 in Perthshire, whilst 2234 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Logie, a mansion in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, 1½ mile SSE of the town. Its owner, Col. John Grant-Kinloch (b. 1807; suc. 1824), holds 2059 acres in the shire, valued at £2732 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Logiealmond, a district in Monzie parish, central Perthshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish, partly also in Fowlis-Wester, Methven, and Redgorton. The district lies on the N bank of the river Almond, 6 miles NW of Methven station; and in 1702 was annexed *quoad sacra* to Moneydie. It contains the meeting-point of the three ancient dioceses of Dunblane, Dunkeld, and St Andrews, and according to tradition was a place of conference for the bishops of those three sees. (See Monzie.) The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted about 1852, is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's stipend is £120. An ancient church at Chapelhill, which had been in a ruinous state for upwards of a century, was refitted for public worship in 1834, and contains 285 sittings. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church (1811; 450 sittings); and a public school, with accommodation for 73 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 56, and a grant of £55, 13s. Pop. (1871) 646, (1881) 581, of whom 117 were in Fowlis-Wester, 62 in Methven, 372 in Monzie, and 30 in Redgorton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Logiebride. See Auchtergaven.

Logie-Buchan, a parish of E Aberdeenshire, whose church stands on the right bank of the Ythan, 2 miles E by S of the station and post-town, Ellon. The parish is bounded N by Cruden, E by Slains, S by Foveran, SW by Udny, and W by Ellon. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5¼ miles; its breadth varies between 7¼ furlongs and 4⅝ miles; and its area is 6975$\frac{9}{10}$ acres, of which 198⅓ are foreshore, 3⅜ water, and 90½ tidal water. The river Ythan, here navigable at full tide for small sloops, winds 3⅜ miles south-eastward across the interior and along the Ellon and Slains boundaries, dividing the parish into two pretty equal halves; and its little affluents, the burns of Auchmacoy, Forvie, and Tarty, trace part of the western and all the eastern and southern boundaries. Precipices of gneiss rock flank the river on the western border, and in a calm evening give a very distinct echo to short sentences. The surface is comparatively flat, attaining a maximum altitude of 184 feet above sea-level to the S, and of 234 to the N, of the Ythan. The predominant rock is gneiss; and the soil is generally loam of various quality, incumbent upon clay. Nearly nine-tenths of the entire area are in tillage, some 70 acres are under wood, and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. In 1597 the lands of Logie, Rieve, Allatham, and Boni-

town were taken from Logie-Buchan to form part of Udny. In 1644 the Royalists defeated a Covenanting force on the lands of Tarty, and gave occasion to that hasty rising of the Gordons which led to the flight of the Marquis of Huntly and the execution of Sir John Gordon. The *Boat of Logie*, a well-known tune, has reference to this parish; but the still better known song of *Logie o' Buchan* relates to a gardener about the middle of last century, at Logie in the parish of Crimond. Alexander Arbuthnot (1538-83), first Protestant principal of King's College, Aberdeen, was minister from 1568 till his death. AUCHMACOY, noticed separately, is the only mansion; but 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 4 of less, than £500. Logie-Buchan is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £293. The parish church, built in 1787, contains 300 sittings; and two public schools, Artrochie and Tipperty, with respective accommodation for 76 and 81 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 72 and 77, and grants of £59 and £69, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £4479, (1884) £5678, *plus* £161 for railway. Pop. (1801) 539, (1831) 684, (1861) 762, (1871) 808, (1881) 767.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 77, 1876-73.

Logie-Coldstone, a parish of SW Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 608 feet above sea-level, 4 miles W of Tarland, and 4½ NNW of the station and post-town, Dinnet. Comprising since 1618 the ancient parishes of Logie-Mar and Coldstone, it is bounded N by Towie and two fragments of Tarland, E by Tarland and Coull, SE by Aboyne, S by Glenmuick, and W by Strathdon. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 7⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 6⅓ furlongs and 5¾ miles; and its area is 13,624½ acres, of which 23⅝ are water. DESKRY Water flows 6¼ miles north-north-eastward along the Strathdon boundary; and other streams run to triangular Loch DAVEN (6 × 4⅜ furl.; 480 feet) on the boundary with Glenmuick, so that the drainage belongs partly to the Don but mainly to the Dee. The north-western district, drained by Deskry Water, is in Donside; and all the rest of the parish is in Cromar. A range of heights, extending north-eastward, divides the Donside from the Cromar district; and a loftier range, extending thence south-south-westward to the meeting-point with Glenmuick and Strathdon parishes, culminates in the lofty summit of MORVEN (2862 feet), celebrated in a poem of Lord Byron, and commanding a view down Deeside as far as the eye can reach. Of the eastern division of the parish the highest summit is the Sockaugh (2032 feet), at the meeting-point with Leochel and Tarland. Great part of the parish appears to have anciently been occupied by a large lake, or a chain of lakes, and now is a valley, diversified by rising-grounds. The predominant rock is granite; and the soil on the hill slopes is generally deep and fertile, on the low grounds is mostly shallow, and either sandy or peaty. About 3000 acres are in tillage, and 900 are under wood. Mansions are BLELACK, CORRACHREE, and Deskry Shiel; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 4 of less, than £500. Logie-Coldstone is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £326. The parish church, erected in 1780, and almost rebuilt in 1876 at a cost of £900, contains 400 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 155 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 74, and a grant of £55, 17s. Valuation (1860) £4041, (1884) £6368, 5s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 861, (1831) 910, (1861) 932, (1871) 900, (1881) 908.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 76, 1876-74.

Logie-Crimond. See LOGIE and LOGIE-BUCHAN.

Logie-Durns. See CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.

Logie-Easter, a parish of NE Ross and Cromarty, containing, near its eastern boundary, Nigg station, on the Highland railway, 7¾ miles NE of Invergordon and 20 NE of Dingwall. It is bounded N by Tain, E by Fearn, SE by Nigg, S by Kilmuir-Easter, and W by Eddertoun. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 7⅝ miles; its breadth varies between ⅔ mile and 4⅝ miles; and its area is 10,532⅓ acres, of which 479½ are foreshore and 75 water. Balnagown river flows 8⅜ miles eastward and south-eastward along all the Kilmuir-Easter boundary till it falls into Nigg Bay; and eight tiny lochs are in the interior. Fine springs are numerous; and the water of one of them was thought, when carried into the presence of a sick person, to change colour if he would die, and to remain clear if he would get well. The surface rises gently east-north-eastward to 208 feet near Logiehill, 351 near Lamington, and 1238 near the western boundary. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone; and the soil, in places a strong deep clay, in others is either a rich black mould or a light earth on a sandy irretentive bottom. Several cairns on both sides of one of the burns are said to commemorate an ancient battle in which the Danes were routed by the Scotch. A gallows hill, towards the middle of the parish, and a deep small pond hard by, called *Poll a' bhaid* ('pool for drowning'), were places of capital punishment in the old days of hereditary jurisdiction. Mansions are Shandwick and Calrossie; and the property is divided among four. Logie-Easter is in the presbytery of Tain and the synod of Ross; the living is worth £336. The parish church, 1⅝ mile W by S of Nigg station and 1¼ NNE of the post-town, Parkhill, is a neat modern edifice, containing 700 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Logie-Easter and Scotsburn, with respective accommodation for 102 and 75 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 60 and 26, and grants of £45, 14s. 6d. and £34, 3s. Valuation (1860) £3990, (1884) £5988, 3s. Pop. (1801) 1031, (1831) 934, (1861) 932, (1871) 912, (1881) 827.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Logie-Elphinstone, a plain old mansion, with prettily wooded grounds, in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Ury, 5 miles NW of Inverurie, and 1 mile W by N of Pitcaple station. Within it are portraits of Bishop Elphinstone, Charles Lord Elphinstone, other members of the Elphinstone family, Viscount Dundee, Count Patrick Leslie, and Sir James Leslie. In 1754 Robert Dalrymple, Esq. of Horn and Westhall, a grandson of Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir James Elphinstone of Logie; and their grandson, Sir James Dalrymple-Horn-Elphinstone, second Bart. since 1827 (b. 1805; suc. 1848), M.P. for Portsmouth 1857-65 and 1868-80, holds 5524 acres in the shire, valued at £5107 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Logie-Mar. See LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

Logie-Montrose. See LOGIE-PERT.

Logie-Murdoch. See LOGIE, Fife.

Logie-Pert, a parish of NE Forfarshire, with a post-office village of its own name, 2 miles W by S of Craigo station, and 4¾ NW of the post-town, Montrose. Containing also CRAIGO village and the post office of North Water Bridge (under Laurencekirk), it comprises the ancient parishes of Logie-Montrose and Pert, united between 1610 and 1615, and constituting respectively its eastern and western divisions. It is bounded NW, N, NE, and E by Fettercairn, Marykirk, and St Cyrus in Kincardineshire, S by Montrose and Dun, and W by Stracathro. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 5 miles; its utmost breadth is 2⅞ miles; and its area is 5808 acres, of which 68⅜ are water. The river North ESK flows 6⅛ miles east-south-eastward along all the Kincardineshire border; and along it the surface declines to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 306 feet at the Hill of Craigo, 366 near Ballochy, and 357 at the Brae of Pert—heights that command a magnificent view of great part of Strathmore, the Howe of Mearns, and the grand range of the frontier Grampians. There is a fine medicinal spring in Martin's Den; but good springs are in several other places. Sandstone abounds, but is not much quarried; and limestone was at one time calcined. The soil ranges from light gravelly loam to strong hard clay, a pretty large extent being good sharp medium loam on a moderately open subsoil. Fully three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; and plantations cover some 1200 acres. The historian of British India, James Mill (1773-1836), was the son of a Logie-Pert shoemaker, 'a

douce bein body,' who followed his calling in a humble thatched cottage at North Water Brig; and John Stuart Mill about 1864 paid a visit to his father's birthplace. In the ruined 'Auld Kirk of Pert' close by, George Beattie makes John o' Arnha' see 'unco sights.' Nearly a mile to the W of Craigo House are three remarkable tumuli, the Laws of Craigo, two of which, being opened, were found to contain five human skeletons of extraordinary size. Mansions, noticed separately, are CRAIGO and GALLERY; and the property is divided among three. Logie-Pert is in the presbytery of Brechin and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £293. The old church of Logie, like that of Pert, still stands in ruins by the North Esk's bank. The present parish church was built in 1840, and contains 700 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Craigo Works and Logie-Pert, with respective accommodation for 158 and 96 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 69 and 61, and grants of £48, 4s. and £51, 19s. Valuation (1857) £6292, (1884) £8353, 3s., *plus* £1517 for railway. Pop. (1801) 908, (1841) 1560, (1861) 1483, (1871) 1251, (1881) 995.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Logierait (Gael. *lag-an-rath*, 'hollow of the castle'), a village and a parish of N central Perthshire. The village is beautifully situated on the N bank of the Tay, 5 furlongs above the influx of the Tummel, and ¾ mile W of BALLINLUIG Junction, this being 8¾ miles E by N of Aberfeldy and 8 N by W of Dunkeld. A neighbouring eminence was crowned by a castle of Robert III. (1390-1406), and now is the site of a conspicuous and richly-sculptured Celtic cross, erected in 1866 to the memory of the sixth Duke of Athole. Long the seat of the regality court of the lords of Athole, which wielded wide jurisdiction with almost absolute powers, the village then had its court-house, gaol, and Tom-na-croiche or 'gallows-knoll.' The court-hall is said to have been 'the noblest apartment in Perthshire,' more than 70 feet long, with galleries at either end; whilst Rob Roy escaped from the gaol (1717), and Prince Charles Edward confined within it 600 prisoners from Prestonpans. Almost the sole survivor of the past is the hollow 'Ash Tree of the Boat of Logierait,' which, 63 feet in height and 40 in girth at 3 feet from the ground, is said to have been 'the dool tree of the district, on which caitiffs and robbers were formerly executed, and their bodies left hanging till they dropped and lay around unburied.' The lower part of the trunk is quite a shell, and has been formed into a summer-house or arbour, capable of accommodating a considerable number of people. A chain-boat over the Tay was started in 1824; and Logierait also has a post office, an inn, and the Athole and Breadalbane combination poor-house, erected in 1864, and accommodating 117 inmates. Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy dined at Logierait on 6 Sept. 1803.

The parish comprises a main body and five detached sections, its total area being 61½ square miles or 39,253 acres, of which 1493½ are water, and 21,098⅝ belong to the main body. This, with Logierait village on its southern border, is bounded W by Dull, N by Dull and Moulin, NE by Kirkmichael, SE by Clunie, and S by Dunkeld-Dowally, Little Dunkeld, and Dull. It all but surrounds the Dalcapon section of DUNKELD AND DOWALLY, and has an utmost length from E to W of 11 miles, whilst its width varies between 1⅞ mile and 4½ miles. The TUMMEL runs 6½ miles south-south-eastward, partly along the Moulin boundary, but mainly across the interior, till it falls into the TAY, which itself flows 6⅝ miles east-by-southward along the western half of the southern border. Much the largest of nine sheets of water are Lochan Oisinneach Mhor (4 × 3 furl.) and Loch BROOM (5½ × 2 furl.), which latter partly belongs to Moulin and Dalcapon. In the extreme S the surface sinks along the Tay to 185 feet above the sea; and chief elevations to the E of the Tummel are *Creg-nam Mial (1842 feet), *Meall Reamhar (1741), and Tom Bheithe (1192); to the W, *Carra Beag (1250), Creagan an Feadaire (1318), and the *eastern shoulder (2000) of Beinn Eagach, where asterisks mark those heights that culminate on the confines of the parish.

Two only of the detached sections are of any size. Of these the largest, containing Carie, 3 miles WSW of Kinloch Rannoch, on the N is bounded for 3¼ miles by Loch RANNOCH, and on all other sides by Fortingall. It has an utmost length and width of 5 and 4⅝ miles; and its surface is mountainous, rising southward from 668 feet to 3370 at Carn Gorm on the southern border. The second largest section, containing Lochgarry House, 2½ miles E by N of Kinloch Rannoch, on the S is bounded for 3⅝ miles by the winding Tummel, and on all other sides by Fortingall. It has an utmost length and width of 5½ and 2¼ miles; and the surface rises northward from 650 feet to Beinn a' Chuallaich (2925), from which again it declines to 1250 along a head-stream of ERICHDIE WATER. The three other sections are all small—one containing KILLIECHASSIE House and a third of the town of ABERFELDY; another bordering on Loch GLASSIE; and the third including the SW half of Loch DERCULICH.

The scenery of the parish, especially that of its main body, is eminently picturesque. 'The windings of the rivers, the rich vales, the sloping corn-fields and pastures, the hanging woodlands, and the awful mountains in the distance,' as seen from a rock about 1 mile distant from Logierait village, 'form one of the noblest landscapes, for extent, variety, beauty, and grandeur, that the eye can behold;' and the combinations of vale and hill, glen and mountain, wood and water, cliff and cascade, exquisite culture and sublime desolation, as seen from many standpoints, both in the main body and in the detached sections, are striking specimens of almost all the best kinds of Highland scenery. The rocks are very various. Several strata of limestone lie in different parts; in one place occurs a variety of talc; and building stones of different kinds are occasionally raised on almost every estate. The soil of the low grounds is chiefly alluvium; on the slopes of the hills is mostly deep and loamy; on the higher grounds is cold and spouty; and on the mountains is nearly everywhere moorish. Less than one-fifth of the entire area is in tillage; rather more than one-tenth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Distilling is still carried on, though not to such an extent as formerly. Antiquities are Caledonian standing-stones and cairns in several places, an ancient camp near Middlehaugh, a sculptured stone in the parish churchyard, a ruined beacon-house on a rock 2 miles from Logierait village, and sites and burying-places of several pre-Reformation churches. Amongst natives of Logierait have been Adam Ferguson, LL.D. (1724-1816), the historian; Robert Bisset, LL.D. (1739-1805), the biographer of Burke; Daniel Stewart (1741-1814), the founder of Stewart's Hospital in Edinburgh; and General Sir Robert Dick of Tullymet, who fell at Sobraon (1846). Mansions, noticed separately, are BALLECHIN, DONAVOURD, DUNFALLANDY, EASTERTYRE, EDRADYNATE, KILLIECHASSIE, LOCHGARRY, MIDDLEHAUGH, PITNACREE, and TULLYMET; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, and 22 of from £20 to £50. Giving off part to Kinloch Rannoch *quoad sacra* parish, Logierait is in the presbytery of Weem and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £364. The parish church, at Logierait village, was built in 1806, and contains 1000 sittings; and a handsome mission-church was built at Aberfeldy in 1884. Logierait Free church dates from Disruption times; and Tullymet Roman Catholic church, Our Lady of Good Aid, was built in 1855. In Strathtay are Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels; and four schools—Aberfeldy public, Logierait public, Strathtay Stewart's free, and Tulloch of Pitnacree—with respective accommodation for 310, 201, 129, and 68 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 185, 128, 41, and 33, and grants of £138, 5s. 6d., £120, 13s., £52, 0s. 6d., and £36, 14s. Valuation (1866) £14,396, 17s. 8d., (1884) £19,118, 0s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 2890, (1831) 3138, (1861) 2592, (1871) 2417,

(1881) 2323, of which 1523 were Gaelic-speaking, and 2220 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 56, 54, 1869-73.

Logierieve, a station in Udny parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Buchan and Formartine section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 16¼ miles N by W of Aberdeen.

Logie-Wester, an ancient parish in Ross-shire, annexed about 1490 to Urquhart.

Loing or **Ling.** See LONG, LOCH, Ross-shire.

Loirston, a loch (3 × 1½ furl.) in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, 1¼ mile SSW of the parish church.

Lomond (Gael. ? *Laomain*, the name of an old Celtic hero), a large lake, partly in Stirlingshire and partly in Dumbartonshire. To the N both banks are in Dumbartonshire as far as Inch Vow, whence to Ross Point the boundary line follows the middle of the loch; there it curves to the E of Inchlonaig back between Inchmoan and Inchruim, and between Torrinch and Inchcailloch to the mouth of Endrick Water. All to the E of this line is in Stirlingshire, all to the N, W, and S in Dumbartonshire. Along the E side are the parishes of Arrochar and Buchanan; to the S are Kilmaronock and Bonhill; and to the W are Luss and Arrochar. From the N end at Glen Falloch to the extreme S end at the LEVEN river, at Balloch pier, is 20¾ miles in a straight line, or following windings, about 22; and along the course of the steamers that ply on the lake 24. The S end forms an irregular triangle, with its E corner at the bay S of the mouth of Endrick Water, the S angle at Balloch pier, and the N angle opposite Ross Point. Measured in straight lines the distances are—NE 6½ miles, SE 5, and W 8¼; but the shores are very winding, and the distances by them would be fully ⅛ greater. From the E corner, in a straight line through Inchmurrin, W by S across the widest part of the loch, the distance is 5 miles. To the N of Ross Point the basin becomes much narrower, the width being on an average about ¾ mile, though at some places—as at Rowardennan Lodge, Tarbet, and Inversnaid—it widens to 1 mile. There are altogether thirty islands in the loch, but of these only six very small ones are to the N of Ross Point; all the others, including the whole of the large ones, are in the triangular space just mentioned. The larger and more important, most of which are noticed separately, are Inchlonaig (120 feet),* Bucinch, Inchconnachan (200), Inchtavannach (200), Inchmoan (33), Inchruim (50), Inchfad (78), Inchcailloch (278), Clairinch, Torrinch (105), Creinch (110), and Inchmurrin (291); the smaller islets are Inch or Eilan Vow with, near the N end, the ruins of a castle, once a stronghold of the Macfarlanes; Inveruglas and Wallace's Islands, off Inversnaid; Tarbet Island, ¾ mile SE of Tarbet pier; three islets off Rowardennan; Ross Island, and another off Ross Point; a group of small islets off Luss; an islet off Inchmoan; Ceardach E of Bucinch; and Aber Island at the E corner. The surface is 23 feet above sea-level, and a subsidence of less than 40 feet would again unite the waters with the sea across the narrow neck between Tarbet and Arrochar at the head of Loch Long. In the prehistoric period after the appearance of man, and when our remote ancestors were sailing their log canoes over the site of GLASGOW, the loch was in this way probably an arm of the sea. The hollow in which the lake lies is a true rock-basin due, to a considerable extent, to the scooping powers of the ice by which, during the glacial epoch, it must have been occupied. Striæ may still be detected along its shores, and traced over the neck at Arrochar down to Loch Long. The depth at the extreme S end slopes very gradually to 12 fathoms between Inchmurrin and Inchmoan, and by the time the narrow portion is reached at Ross Point the depth is 34 fathoms. From that point it shoals to 2 fathoms off Rowardennan, and again deepens northwards to 96 fathoms due W of Ben Lomond, and to 105 fathoms off Culness half-way between Tarbet and Inversnaid, which is the deepest part. At Eilan Vow the depth is 8 fathoms, and after sinking to 34 opposite Doune it finally shoals to the N end of the loch. The surface temperature varies with the season and the weather, but according to Sir Robert Christison, the lowest 100 feet of water in the deeper parts has a constant temperature of 42° Fahr. The area is about 21,000 acres; and sea-trout, lake-trout, pike, and perch are abundant; while salmon are from time to time able to find their way up the river Leven. The sea-trout run up to 5 lbs., and the lake-trout to ½ lb., while pike are of large size, there being a tradition of one caught many years ago which reached a weight of 79 lbs. The fishing is free, and boats may be had at any of the hotels along the banks. The loch lies completely imbedded among different ranges of hills. To the SE are the Kilpatrick Hills (1313 feet) and the western spurs of the Campsie Fells, and in the flat between that and the border of the loch is the conical little Duncryne (462), which forms a well-marked feature in all the views of this end. To the NE rising almost directly from the water's edge are Conic Hill (1175 feet), Beinn Bhreac (1922), Beinn Uird (1957), Ben Lomond (3192) with its shoulders, Ptarmigan (2398) to the W, and Creag-a-Bhocain (1613) to the SW, Cruinn a' Bheinn (2077), Cruachan (1762), Stob-an-Fhainne 2144), Beinn a' Choin (2524), Stob-nan-Eighrach (2011), Cruach (1678), and to the NW Beinn Chabhair (3053); these summits form the line of the watershed of Scotland, the streams to the E running to the Forth, those to the W to the Clyde. Along the W side of the loch are Killeter (978 feet), Creachan Hill (1758), Beinn Ruisg (1939), Bein Dubh (2108), Beinn Bhreac (2500), Ben Reoch (2163), Cruach Tairbeirt (1364), and the double-topped Ben Voirlich (N, 3055; S, 3092), while behind farther inland are Balcnock (2092), Beinn Tharsuinn (2149), Beinn Chaorach (2338), Beinn Eich (2302), Doune Hill (2409), Tullich Hill (2705), Ben Arthur or the Cobbler (2891), Ben Ime (3318), and Ben Vane (3004), the last three being beyond Loch Long. From the slopes of these many streams rush down to the lake, the chief being the Falloch at the N end, Inveruglas Water (W) S of Ben Vorlich, Arklet Water (E) directly opposite at Inversnaid, Douglas Water (W) from Glen Douglas opposite Rowardennan, Luss Water (W) from Glen Luss at Luss, Endrick Water (E) with its tributary, Mar Burn, at the E corner; and Fruin Water (W), from Glen Fruin opposite the S end of Inchmurrin. Besides these the loch receives, from the E, Culness Burn from the SW shoulder of Ben Lomond, Caol Ghlean Burn from Beinn Uird, and Cashell and Blair Burns from Beinn Bhreac; from the W Finlas Water, between the Luss and the Fruin; and many smaller burns on all the sides. The surplus water is carried off by the LEVEN, which joins the Clyde at Dumbarton.

It is said that the old name of the lake was Leven, as that of the river still is, and that the present name was taken from the name of the Ben so late as about the 13th century. From the old name came that applied to the whole district, viz., Levenax, the modern Lennox. Traditionally, the waters of Loch Lomond have risen within the last 300 years, for Camden in his *Atlas Britannica* speaks of an island existing in his time called Camstraddan, situated between the lands of that name and Inchtavannach, on which he adds, were a house and an orchard. The island has now disappeared, but the people of the neighbourhood maintain that about 100 yards from the shore the ruins of houses are to be seen under the water. Such an accident may, however, have occurred without any increase in the waters of the lake, and indeed the valley of the Leven presents no appearance of such a rise being possible. Loch Lomond was at one time famed for three wonders:—'Waves without wind, fish without fin, and a floating island.' The first was the swell in the widest part of the loch after a storm, and the second vipers that swam from island to island. The writer in Blaeu's *Atlas*, in noticing it in 1653, says, 'the fish which they speak of as having no fins, and which they commonly call *Paones*, are a kind of snake, and are therefore no cause

* The figures denote the height of the highest points above sea-level.

of wonder. Of the floating island various accounts have been given, one of them being that it was constructed of large square beams of oak firmly mortised into one another by a Keith Macindoil, a contemporary of Finmacoul or Fingal, and this looks somewhat like a tradition pointing to the former existence of a crannoge in the lake. 'As for the floating island,' says Camden, 'I shall not call the truth of it in question, for what could hinder a body from swimming that is dry and hollow like a pinnace, and very light? And so Pliny tells us that certain green lands covered with rushes, float up and down on the lake of Vundimon. But I leave it to the neighbours who know the nature of this place to be judges, whether this old distich of our Neckham be true—

> "Ditatur fluviis Albania, saxea ligna
> Dat Lomund multa, frigiditate potens."'

of which Defoe has given the paraphrase—

> 'With Rivers Scotland is enrich'd,
> And Lomond there a Lake,
> So cold of Nature is, that Sticks
> It quickly Stones doth make.'

The whole country round is rich in historical associations of various kinds. During Haco's great expedition to the W (1263), his son-in-law, Magnus King of Man, sailed up Loch Long with a squadron of 60 ships, and on arriving at Arrochar, his men dragged some of the galleys across the narrow neck there—only 1¼ mile across—and launched them on Loch Lomond, 'where their sea-boats must have created as much astonishment among the agriculturists of the Lennox as if they had fallen from the clouds.' No doubt the pillage amply rewarded them for their exertions, as the ground was fresh, and not likely to be guarded 'against maurauders coming from so unlikely a direction.' In 1306, after the Battle of Dalree, Robert Bruce is said to have taken refuge in what is now Rob Roy's Cave, and at this time also to have planted many of the yew trees on Eilan Vow, while subsequently he is accredited with having caused many trees of the same kind to be planted on Inchlonaig, to provide a supply of bows for his soldiers. A few still survive, but the others were accidentally burned down many years ago. Clairinch gave the Buchanans their slogan. Inchcailloch—the island of women or of nuns—had a nunnery, and this was followed on the same site by the parish church, which, in its turn, has been abandoned, and a new church built on the mainland at Buchanan; and to the churchyard, as the burying-ground of the Macgregors, reference is made in the *Lady of the Lake*, the Fiery Cross being made from yew grown here. To the WNW of the church is the Pass of Balmaha, another of Scott's localities in the same poem, while farther up the scenery figures in his novel of *Rob Roy*. The whole of the district about Inversnaid is all Rob Roy's country. On the opposite side, to the S, is the district that belonged to the Colquhouns; and Glen Fruin—the glen of wailing—was in 1603 the scene of the great battle between the Macgregors and the Colquhouns, in which the latter were almost entirely destroyed, a matter that led to the proscription of the Macgregors.

It was on Inchlonaig that the chief of the Colquhouns and Rob Roy made their agreement about the blackmail which Colquhoun paid.

In the rebellion of 1715 the Macgregors took up arms in the Jacobite cause, and threatened the country to the S. In October they seized the whole of the boats on the loch, and took them to Rowardennan, so that they might be able to make forays anywhere along the shore, but no enemy could reach them except by passing round the loch. The western Hanoverians were, however, not to be outdone, and accordingly some 500 men assembled from Paisley and other towns in the W, and having been joined by 100 men, 'well-hearted and well-armed,' from a man-of-war lying in the Clyde, they dragged armed boats up the Leven to the loch, and advanced to the attack both by land and by water.

The further proceedings are thus described in a contemporary account of the expedition. 'When the pinnaces and boats, being once got in within the mouth of the loch, had spread their sails, and the men on shore had ranged themselves in order, marching along the side of the loch, for scouring the coast, they made altogether so very fine an appearance as had never been seen in that place before, and might have gratified even a curious person. The men on the shore marched with the greatest order and alacrity—the pinnaces on the water discharging their patteraroes, and the men their small arms, made so very dreadful a noise through the multiplied rebounding echoes of the vast mountains on both sides the loch, that perhaps there was never a more lively resemblance of thunder.' Having thus given sufficient warning of their approach, it is hardly to be wondered that when they reached Rowardennan they found no one, and though the 'Paisley men and their friends mounted the rocky bank of the lake, and forming as well as they could, beat their drums for an hour in noisy challenge,' there was no answer, and they went home, asserting that they had so frightened the Macgregors as to cause them to flee in panic to the camp at Strath Fillans. They accomplished the object of the expedition, however, for having, more by good fortune than good management, discovered the boats that had been carried off, by destroying some and taking away the rest they effectually prevented any renewal of the raids. Besides the Macgregors and the Colquhouns the other clans on the shores were the Græmes and the Macfarlanes, the former being still represented by the Duke of Montrose, while the possessions of the latter have passed to the Colquhouns. One of the last survivors of the Macfarlanes took up his residence in a vault of their old ruined castle on Eilan Vow, and gave Wordsworth a subject for his poem of *The Brownie's Cell* in 1814, and again for the sonnet called *The Brownie*, written on his subsequent visit in 1831. Glenfinlas was a royal hunting forest. To the S is Bonhill associated with Smollett; and to the E is Killearn where George Buchanan was born, and where there is now a monument to his memory; while Gartness House on the Endrick is associated with Napier's calculations about logarithms. Inchmurrin, on which are the ruins of Lennox Castle, is used as a deer park by the Duke of Montrose, and Inchlonaig is also a deer park belonging to the Luss estate. It was while Sir James Colquhoun of Luss was returning from shooting on this island that he was drowned along with two gamekeepers on 18 Dec. 1873. Inchtavannach—the island of the monks' house—is so named, from being the site of a monastery. On the S end of Inchmurrin are the ruins of Lennox Castle. It was at Inversnaid that Wordsworth, during his tour in 1803, saw the *Highland Girl* whose beauty he made famous in his poem of that name. Of history in late years the loch has none except that ever-increasing swarms of tourists resort to it every year. During the severe winter of 1880-81 the S end of the loch was frozen over from Balloch up to Luss, and on 22 Jan. 1881 it was calculated that some 15,000 skaters were on the ice.

The Prince Consort visited the loch in 1847 and the Queen on 4 Sept. 1869. In *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* (1884), Her Majesty's impressions are thus recorded: 'We steamed southward [from INVERSNAID, where she had gone on board the steamer], and for the first half nothing could be finer or more truly Alpine, reminding me much of the *Lake of Lucerne*, only it is longer, *Loch Lomond* being twenty-two miles long. We kept close to the E shore, passing under *Ben Lomond*, with its variously called shoulders—*Cruachan*, *Craig a Bochan*, and *Ptarmigan*—to *Rowardennan* pier, where there is a pretty little house, rented from the Duke of Montrose (to whom half *Loch Lomond* belongs) by a Mr Mair—a lovely spot from whence you can ascend *Ben Lomond*, which is 3192 feet high, and well wooded part of the way, with cornfields below. After you pass this, where there are fine mountains on either side, though on the W shore not so high, the lake widens out, but the shores become much flatter and tamer (in-

deed, to the E and S completely so); but here are all the beautifully-wooded islands, to the number of twenty-four. . . . To the left we passed some very pretty villas. . . . Then *Tarbet*, a small town, where dearest Albert landed in 1847; and here began the highest and finest mountains, with splendid passes, richly wooded, and the highest mountains rising behind. A glen leads across from *Tarbet* to *Arrochar* on *Loch Long*, and here you see that most singularly-shaped hill called the *Cobbler*, and a little further on the splendid *Alps of Arrochar*. All this, and the way in which the hills run into the lake, reminded me so much of the *Nasen* on the *Lake of Lucerne*. The head of the lake, with the very fine glen (*Glen Falloch*), along which you can drive to *Oban*, is magnificent. We (Louise and I) sketched as best we could.' In 1875, on her way back from Inveraray, she drove along the bank of the loch from Tarbet to Balloch. 'The drive along *Loch Lomond*, which we came upon almost immediately after *Tarbet*, was perfectly beautiful. We wound along under trees on both sides, with the most lovely glimpses of the head of the loch, and ever and anon of *Loch Lomond* itself below the road; the hills which rose upon our right reminding me of *Aberfoyle* near *Loch Ard*, and of the lower part of the *Pilatus*. Such fine trees, numbers of hollies growing down almost into the water, and such beautiful capes and little bays and promontories! The loch was extremely rough, and so fierce was the wind that the foam was blown like smoke along the deep blue of the water. The gale had broken some trees. The sun lit up the whole scene beautifully, but we had a few slight showers. It reminded me of *Switzerland*. I thought we saw everything so much better than we had formerly done from the steamer. As we proceeded, the hills became lower, the loch widened, and the many wooded islands appeared. We next changed horses at *Luss*, quite a small village —indeed, the little inn stands almost alone. . . . From here we drove along past the openings of *Glen Luss* and *Glen Finlas*, which run up amongst the fine hills to the right, the loch being on our left, and the road much wooded.'

In consequence of its size and beautiful scenery Loch Lomond is often styled the 'Queen of Scottish lakes,' a title which it certainly deserves. At the S end the banks have none of that bleakness and wildness that characterise so many of the lakes of the Highlands of Scotland. 'I have seen,' says Smollett in *Humphrey Clinker*, 'the Lago di Gardi, Albano, De Vico, Bolsena, and Geneva, and on my honour I prefer Loch Lomond to them all; a preference which is certainly owing to the verdant islands that seem to float on its surface, affording the most enchanting objects of repose to the excursive view. Nor are the banks destitute of beauties which even partake of the sublime. On this side they display a sweet variety of woodland, cornfields, and pasture, with several agreeable villas emerging as it were out of the lake, till, at some distance, the prospect terminates in huge mountains, covered with heath, which, being in the bloom, affords a very rich covering of purple. Everything here is romantic beyond imagination. This country is justly styled the Arcadia of Scotland; and I don't doubt but it may vie with Arcadia in everything but climate: I am sure it excels in verdure, wood, and water. What say you to a natural basin of pure water nearly thirty miles long, and in some places seven miles broad, and in many above an hundred fathoms deep, having four-and-twenty habitable islands, some of them stocked with deer, and all of them covered with wood; containing immense quantities of delicious fish, salmon, pike, trout, perch, flounders, eels, and powans, the last a delicate kind of fresh-water herring peculiar to this lake.' He also adds that the powan never descends the Leven. These are probably the animals that the writer in Blaeu's *Atlas* calls paones, though he is incorrect in confusing them with vipers. They belong to the Salmonidæ, and the species is scientifically known as *Coregonus La Cepedei* (Parnell) or *C. clupeoides* (Lacepede). The level and well wooded ground at the S end of the loch and the number and

beautifully wooded condition of the islands gives this part great softness, and it presents an appearance more akin to that of the Lakes of Killarney than any other sheet of water in Scotland. Above Luss, where the loch contracts and the hills rise more steeply from the water and at the same time lose somewhat of the green colour they have further to the S, the scenery becomes wilder, but by no means savage. Many parts of the lower skirts of the hills are still well wooded, and the slopes themselves have smooth rounded outlines, which the height, however, prevents from being tame. Everywhere, too, Ben Lomond towers above the lake, and fills up or borders the view.

Dr Johnson (who, however, visited it late in the year and during rain) expresses his opinion of the scenery in terms of great dissatisfaction; but Boswell, on the other hand, declares that the Doctor was very much pleased with the scene. Wordsworth, who visited Loch Lomond in his Scottish tours in 1803, 1814, and 1831, had all manner of faults to find with it. He thought 'the proportion of diffused water was too great,' and wished for 'a speedier termination of the long vista of blank water,' and 'the interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side.' He thought that 'a notion of grandeur as connected with magnitude has seduced persons of taste into a general mistake upon this subject. It is much more desirable for the purposes of pleasure that lakes should be numerous and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety and for recurrence of similar appearances.' This may be true, but one hardly sees that the proposition that everything great is not magnificent also implies the opposite that everything magnificent is not great. Dorothy Wordsworth, his sister, who, along with Coleridge, accompanied him in 1803, was no more satisfied. The hills were not such as 'a Cumbrian would dignify with the name of mountains,' nor was Ben Lomond 'seen standing in such company as Helvellyn.' Everything was too good for them; it would not submit to be measured by the spirit of Ullswater, but doubtless things have changed for the better in many ways about the shores of the loch since then, for the Luss of that time, with 'not a single ornamented garden,' must have been a very different place from the Luss of to-day, in midsummer, bright with rhododendron bloom. Dissatisfied, however, as she was, she had to admit beauty. They crossed to Inchtavannach, from which the view is thus described: —'We had not climbed far before we were stopped by a sudden burst of prospect so singular and beautiful that it was like a flash of images from another world. We stood with our backs to the hill of the island which we were ascending, and which shut out Ben Lomond entirely and all the upper part of the lake, and we looked towards the foot of the lake, scattered over with islands without beginning and without end. The sun shone, and the distant hills were visible, some through sunny mists, others in gloom, with patches of sunshine; the lake was lost under the low and distant hills, and the islands lost in the lake, which was all in motion with travelling fields of light or dark shadows under rainy clouds. There are many hills, but no commanding eminence at a distance to confine the prospect so that the land seemed endless as the water. What I had heard of Loch Lomond, or any other place in Great Britain, had given me no idea of anything like what we beheld: it was an outlandish scene—we might have believed ourselves in North America. The islands were of every possible variety of shape and surface—hilly and level, large and small, bare, rocky, pastoral, or covered with wood. . . . There were bays innumerable, straits or passages like calm rivers, land-locked lakes, and, to the main water, stormy promontories.' The scene 'was throughout magical and enchanting—a new world in its great permanent outline and composition, and changing at every moment in every part of it by the effect of sun and wind, and mist and shower and cloud, and the blending lights and deep shades which

took place of each other, traversing the lake in every direction. The whole was indeed a strange mixture of soothing and restless images, of images inviting to rest and others hurrying the fancy away into an activity more pleasing than repose. Yet, intricate and homeless, that is without lasting abiding-place for the mind, as the prospect was there was no perplexity; we had still a guide to lead us forward. Wherever we looked, it was a delightful feeling that there was something beyond. Meanwhile, the sense of quiet was never lost sight of. . . . The whole scene was a combination of natural wildness, loveliness, beauty, and barrenness, or rather bareness, yet not comfortless or cold, but the whole was beautiful.'

Professor Wilson, dealing with the remarks of Wordsworth already given, says, 'The "diffusion of water" is indeed great; but in what a world it floats! At first sight of it how our soul expands! The sudden revelation of such majestic beauty, wide as it is and extending afar, inspires us with a power of comprehending it all. Sea-like indeed it is,—a Mediterranean Sea,—enclosed with lofty hills and as lofty mountains,—and these indeed are the Fortunate Isles! We shall not dwell on the feeling which all must have experienced on the first sight of such a vision—the feeling of a lovely and a mighty calm; it is manifest that the spacious "diffusion of water" more than conspires with the other components of such a scene to produce the feeling; that to it belongs the spell that makes our spirit serene, still, and bright, as its own. Nor when such feeling ceases so entirely to possess, and so deeply to affect us, does the softened and subdued charm of the scene before us depend less on the expanse of the "diffusion of water." The islands, that before had lain we knew not how—or we had only felt that they were all most lovely—begin to show themselves in the order of their relation to one another and to the shores. The eye rests on the largest, and with them the lesser combine; or we look at one or two of the least, away by themselves, or remote from all a tufted rock; and many as they are, they break not the breadth of the liquid plain, for it is ample as the sky. They show its amplitude; as masses and sprinklings of clouds, and single clouds, show the amplitude of the cerulean vault. And then the long promontories—stretching out from opposite mainlands, and enclosing bays that in themselves are lakes—they too magnify the empire of water; for long as they are, they seem so only as our eye attends them with their cliffs and woods from the retiring shores, and far distant are their shadows from the central light. Then what shores! On one side where the lake is widest, low-lying they seem and therefore lovelier — undulating with fields and groves, where many a pleasant dwelling is embowered, into lines of hills that gradually soften away into another land. On the other side, sloping back, or overhanging, mounts beautiful in their bareness, for they are green as emerald; others, scarcely more beautiful, studded with fair trees — some altogether woods. They soon form into mountains—and the mountains become more and more majestical, yet beauty never deserts them, and her spirit continues to tame that of the frowning cliffs. Far off as they are, Benlomond and Benvoirlich are seen to be giants; magnificent is their retinue, but they two are supreme, each in his own dominion; and clear as the day is here, they are diademed with clouds. It cannot be that the "proportion of diffused water is here too great;" and is it then true that no one "ever travelled along the banks of Loch Lomond, variegated as the lower part is by islands, without feeling that a speedier termination to the long vista of blank water would be acceptable, and without wishing for an interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side?" We have travelled along them in all weathers and never felt such a wish. For there they all are—all but the "sparkling stream to run by our side," and we see not how that well could be in nature. "Streams that sparkle as they run," cross our path on their own; and brighter never issued from the woods. Along the margin of the water, as far as Luss—ay, and much farther—the variations of the foreground are incessant. "Had it no other beauties," it has been truly said, "but those of its shores, it would still be an object of prime attraction; whether from the bright green meadows sprinkled with luxuriant ash trees, that sometimes skirt its margin, or its white pebbled shores on which its gentle billows murmur, like a miniature ocean, or its bold rocky promontories rising from the dark water rich in wild flowers and ferns, and tangled with wild roses and honeysuckles, or its retired bays where the waves dash, reflecting, like a mirror, the trees which hang over them, an inverted landscape."

'The islands are for ever arranging themselves into new forms, every one more and more beautiful; at least so they seem to be, perpetually occurring, yet always unexpected, and there is a pleasure even in such a series of slight surprises that enhances the delight of admiration. And alongside, or behind us, all the while, are the sylvan mountains, "laden with beauty;" and ever and anon open glens widen down upon us from chasms; or forest glades lead our hearts away into the inner gloom—perhaps our feet; and there, in a field that looks not as if it had been cleared by his own hands, but left clear by nature, a woodman's hut. Half-way between Luss and Tarbet the water narrows, but it is still wide; the new road, we believe, winds round the point of Firkin, the old road boldly scaled the height, as all old roads loved to do; ascend it, and bid the many-isled vision, in all its greatest glory, farewell. Thence upwards prevails the spirit of the mountains. The lake is felt to belong to them—to be subjected to their will—and that is capricious; for sometimes they suddenly blacken it when at its brightest, and sometimes when its gloom is like that of the grave, as if at their bidding, all is light. We cannot help attributing the "skiey influences" which occasion such wonderful effects on the water, to prodigious mountains; for we cannot look on them without feeling that they reign over the solitude they compose; the lights and shadows flung by the sun and the clouds imagination assuredly regards as put forth by the vast objects which they colour; and we are inclined to think some such belief is essential in the profound awe, often amounting to dread, with which we are inspired by the presences of mere material forms. But be this as it may, the upper portion of Loch Lomond is felt by all to be most sublime. Near the head, all the manifold impressions of the beautiful which for hours our mind had been receiving begin to fade; if some gloomy change has taken place in the air, there is a total obliteration, and the mighty scene before us is felt to possess not the hour merely, but the day. Yet should sunshine come, and abide a while, beauty will glimpse upon us even here, for green pastures will smile vividly, high up among the rocks; the sylvan spirit is serene the moment it is touched with light, and here there is not only many a fair tree by the water-side, but yon old oak wood will look joyful on the mountain, and the gloom become glimmer in the profound abyss. Wordsworth says, that "it must be more desirable, for the purposes of pleasure, that lakes should be numerous, and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety, and for recurrence of similar appearances." The Highlands have them of all sizes—and that surely is best. But here is one which, it has been truly said, is not only "incomparable in its beauty as in its dimensions, exceeding all others in variety as it does in extent and splendour, but unites in itself every style of scenery which is found in the other lakes of the Highlands." He who has studied and understood and felt all Loch Lomond, will be prepared at once to enjoy any other fine lake he looks on; nor will he admire nor love it the less, though its chief character should consist in what forms but one part of that of the Wonder in which all kinds of beauty and sublimity are combined.'

Elsewhere he says again: 'Loch Lomond is a sea!

Along its shores might you voyage in your swift schooner, with shifting breezes, all a summer's day, nor at sunset, when you dropped anchor, have seen half the beautiful wonders. It is many-isled, and some of them are in themselves little worlds, with woods and hills. . . . Ships might be sailing here, the largest ships of war; and there is anchorage for fleets. But the clear course of the lovely Leven is rock-crossed and intercepted with gravelly shallows, and guards Loch Lomond from the white-winged roamers that from all seas come crowding into the Firth of Clyde, and carry their streaming flags above the woods of Ardgowan. . . . We should as soon think of penning a critique on Milton's *Paradise Lost* as on Loch Lomond. People there are in the world, doubtless, who think them both too long; but, to our minds, neither the one nor the other exceeds the due measure by a leaf or a league. You may, if it so pleaseth you, think it, in a mist, a Mediterranean Sea. For then you behold many miles of tumbling waves, with no land beyond; and were a ship to rise up in full sail, she would seem voyaging on to some distant shore.'

The loch may be reached by rail to Balloch Pier, and thence steamers ply to the piers at Balmaha (E), Luss (W), Rowardennan (E), Tarbet (W), Inversnaid (E), and Ardlui at the N end. In summer three runs daily are made each way.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-66.

See also Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (Edinb. 1874); Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (Edinb. 1865); William Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (Edinb. 1869); Irving's *Book of Dumbartonshire* (Edinb. 1879); Macleay's *Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy* (1st ed. 1819; 2d ed. 1881); A. H. Millar's *History of Rob Roy* (1883); and the notes to Scott's *Rob Roy*.

Lomond Hills, an isolated ridge of hills on the borders of Kinross-shire and Fifeshire, NE of Loch Leven. From the E shore of Loch Leven the hills pass northwards, north-eastwards, and eastwards for a distance of 6½ miles through Portmoak, Strathmiglo, and Falkland parishes, and between the basins of the Eden and Leven. The W and N fronts are steep and rocky, the E and S smooth and gently sloping, while the top is a flat plateau, on an average about 1250 feet high. Of the section that trends eastward the principal tops are West Lomond (1713 feet), East Lomond (1471), and a point between, often called Mid Lomond, (1186). The section trending N and S is known as Bishop Hill, and has two tops (N, 1292 feet; S, 1492). This latter, though sometimes counted not to belong to the Lomond chain proper, does so in reality, being only separated from it by the deep and narrow glen that has been cut by the Glen Burn on its way to join the Eden. The hills form conspicuous landmarks all over Fife, Forfarshire, and the Lothians, and command extensive and beautiful views. Sir David Wilkie, a Fifeshire man himself, used to admire the Lomonds very much, and talked of them as his 'own blue Lomonds.' The ridge presents in some parts a face of regular columnar basalt, and elsewhere it is formed of sandstone, limestone, coal, and interbedded volcanic rocks. The NE and E portions are well wooded. Besides Glen Burn, Maspie Burn, rising between East and Mid Lomonds, and some other small burns flow to the Eden; and Arnot, Lothrie, and Conland Burns to the Leven. The boundary line between the counties of Fife and Kinross passes along the hollow between Bishop Hill and West Lomond. South of Mid Lomond is a small lochan known as Miller's Loch. On the top of West Lomond there is a cairn, and on the edge of the Glen Burn, below Edge Head, on the SE shoulder, are the remains of a hill-fort. There are also hill-forts E by S of Mid Lomond and on the very top of East Lomond. Bishop Hill was in 1852 the scene of extensive search for gold, particularly about the limestone quarry known as Clattering Well. Overlying the limestone, which is richly fossiliferous, is a bed of ochre, in which round masses of iron pyrites occur, and these were eagerly carried off as lumps of the precious metal. East Lomond Hill was one of the great stations during the Ordnance Survey; and Carlyle in his *Reminiscences* (1881) thus describes a visit he and Edward Irving then paid to the top: 'Another time military tents were noticed on the Lomond Hills (on the eastern of the two). "Trigonometrical Survey," said we, "Ramsden's theodolite and what not; let us go." And on Saturday we went. Beautiful the airy prospect from that eastern Lomond far and wide. Five or six tents stood on the top; one a black stained cooking one, with a heap of coals close by—the rest all closed and occupants gone, except one other, partly open at the eaves, through which you could look in and see a big circular mahogany box (which we took to be the theodolite), and a saucy-looking, cold, official gentleman diligently walking for exercise, no observations being possible, though the day was so bright. No admittance, however. Plenty of fine country people had come up, to whom the official had been coldly monosyllabic, as to us also he was. Polite, with a shade of contempt, and unwilling to let himself into speech. Irving had great skill in these cases. He remarked—and led us into remarking—courteously this and that about the famous Ramsden and his instrument, about the famous Trigonometrical Survey, and so forth, till the official in a few minutes had to melt; invited us exceptionally in for an actual inspection of his theodolite, which we reverently enjoyed, and saw through it the signal column—a great broad plank, he told us, on the top of Ben Lomond, sixty miles off—wavering and shivering like a bit of loose tape, so that no observation could be had. We descended the hill *re factâ*.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lonaig. See Inchlonaig.

Lonan, a rivulet of Muckairn and Kilmore parishes, Lorn, Argyllshire, rising at an altitude of 1230 feet above sea-level, and running 6⅞ miles west-by-northward to the head of fresh-water Loch Nell (48 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Loncarty. See Luncarty.

Lonehead. See Loanhead.

Lonfearn, a village in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Longa, an islet off the E side of Skye, Inverness-shire, 1 mile NE of Scalpa, 2½ miles NNW of Pabbay, and 6 WNW of Kyle-Akin. Measuring 1½ mile in circumference, and mainly consisting of red sandstone, it forms an uneven table-land, everywhere abrupt on the coast, and rising to a height of 200 feet above sea-level; and is merely a pasture for sheep and a haunt of sea-fowl.

Longa, a small island (1¼ × ½ mile; 229 feet high) of Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, within the N side of the mouth of Gair Loch, 8 miles WSW of Poolewe.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 91, 1882.

Longannat. See Tulliallan.

Longart, Loch. See Glasletter.

Long Calderwood. See Calderwood, Long.

Longcastle. See Dowalton and Kirkinner.

Long Causeway. See Causewayhead.

Longcroft, a village in Denny parish, Stirlingshire, 2⅓ miles SSW of Denny town. It lies between Parkfoot and Haggs, and forms part of the long line of nearly continuous village from Denny-Loanhead to Haggs. Pop., with Parkfoot, (1871) 547, (1881) 606.

Long Dalmahoy. See Dalmahoy.

Longfaugh. See Crichton.

Longforgan, a village and a parish on the eastern border of Perthshire. The village, standing on a ridge 135 feet high, is 1 mile NNW of Longforgan station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, this being 5¼ miles W by S of Dundee and 16½ ENE of Perth. It commands a splendid view over the Carse of Gowrie and the Firth of Tay; consists of a straggling main street; served long as an appanage of Castle-Huntly; and in 1672 was created a burgh of barony, with many privileges; but has fallen away from its former prosperity. It has a post office under Dundee, with money order and savings' bank departments. Pop. (1831) 451, (1861) 442, (1871) 363, (1881) 366.

The parish, containing also the villages of Kingoodie and Mylnefield Feus, is bounded NW by Kettins in Forfarshire, NE by Fowlis-Easter and by Liff and

Benvie in Forfarshire, SE by the Firth of Tay, and W by Inchture and Abernyte. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 7⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 7¼ furlongs and 4¼ miles; and its area is 11,247⅛ acres, of which 2687 are foreshore and 32 water. The streams are all small, and the largest, rising in the north-western extremity, runs 2½ miles to the SW boundary, flows 3¾ miles along that boundary, and thence goes 2 miles eastward to the Firth at Burnside Park. The foreshore, 3⅝ miles long and 1⅛ mile broad, bears the name of Dogbank. A triangular tract of seaboard, about 1⅝ mile broad at the western boundary, and converging to a point in the vicinity of Kingoodie village, 1 mile from the eastern boundary, is carse land, almost as flat as a bowling-green. A bold and rocky promontory projects at Kingoodie; and a gently sloping bank or low ridge goes thence north-westward, bears on its summit Longforgan village, and ends somewhat abruptly at the Snabs of Drimmie (177 feet). A dingle lies immediately behind, and extends quite across the parish; a gentle ascent flanks the NW side of the dingle; and in the north-western corner of the parish, Ballo Hill, a summit of the Sidlaws, attains a maximum altitude of 1029 feet above sea-level. Sandstone of excellent quality is quarried at Kingoodie, and on a farm in the uplands; coal was long believed to exist, but eluded extensive and frequent search; and shell marl was dug and sold to a vast amount after the epoch of agricultural improvement. The soil on the carse land is rich argillaceous alluvium; on the bank or ridge flanking the carse land, is mostly a deep black loam; and elsewhere is mainly of a light dry character, well suited to the turnip husbandry; but on two or three farms is wet and spongy, on a cold retentive bottom. Rather more than one-sixth of the entire land area is under wood; about 180 acres are meadow or hill pasture; and all the rest of the land is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Chief antiquities are a large tumulus on what was anciently Forgan Moor, traces of a fortification on Dron Hill, a ruined chapel and a cemetery in a dell among the high grounds of Dron, vestiges of a cemetery on the grounds of Monorgan, and many ancient coins, chiefly Scottish and English, found in various parts. Castle-Huntly, the most prominent edifice, has been separately noticed, as also are the mansions of Mylnefield and Lochton. A fourth mansion was Drimmie House, now represented by Rossie Priory, within the eastern border of Inchture. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Longforgan is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £375. The parish church, at Longforgan village, was built in 1795, and contains nearly 1000 sittings. The clock on its steeple was reconstructed in 1878 by an ingenious self-taught carpenter. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Longforgan and Mylnefield, with respective accommodation for 180 and 230 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 111 and 156, and grants of £114, 14s. 6d. and £143, 13s. Valuation (1866) £13,998, 1s., (1884) £15,282, 2s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1569, (1831) 1638, (1861) 1823, (1871) 1753, (1881) 1854.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Longformacus, a small village and a parish in Lammermuir district, N Berwickshire. The village stands, 690 feet above sea-level, on both sides of Dye Water, 7 miles WNW of its station and post-town, Duns. It has a post office, and is a resort of anglers, for whom there is good accommodation.

The parish, consisting of a main body and a detached section, comprises the ancient parishes of Longformacus and Ellem, united in 1712. The main body is bounded N by Cranshaws and by Whittingham and Innerwick in Haddingtonshire, E by Abbey St Bathans, Duns, and Langton, SE by Polwarth, S by Greenlaw and Cranshaws (detached), SW by Lauder, and NW by Garvald in Haddingtonshire. Its outline is remarkably irregular, being closely contracted by the two sections of Cranshaws, and making a great projection towards Greenlaw; and its utmost length, from E to W, is 10⅜ miles; whilst its breadth varies between ⅝ mile and 7⅜ miles. The detached or Blackerstone section, lying 1½ mile E of the nearest point of the main body, is surrounded by Abbey St Bathans, Cockburnspath, Bunkle, and Duns, and has an utmost length and breadth of 2¼ miles and 1 mile. The area of the whole is 19,604½ acres, of which 1149⅜ belong to the detached section, and 72¼ are water. Dye Water, rising on the western confines of the parish at an altitude of 1600 feet above sea-level, winds 13¾ miles eastward through the interior and along the southern boundary, till, after a total descent of 1000 feet, it falls into the Whitadder, ¾ mile WSW of Ellem Inn. The Whitadder itself curves 4½ miles eastward through the interior and along the boundaries with Cranshaws and Abbey St Bathans, and lower down traces the western and southern boundary of the Blackerstone section for 2¼ miles. Along the Whitadder the surface of the main body declines in the extreme E to 510 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1032 feet at Brown Law, 880 near Otterburn, 1309 at Dirrington Great Law, 1191 at Dirrington Little Law, 1194 at Wrink Law, 1299 at Black Hill, 1531 at Meikle Law, 1625 at Hunt Law, and 1626 at Willies Law. The rocks are mainly Silurian, and various unsuccessful attempts have been made at copper-mining. The soil is fairly good for a hill district; but less than one-ninth of the entire area is in tillage, wood covering some 330 acres, and the rest being pastoral moorland. The chief antiquity, a cairn called the Mutiny Stones, is noticed under Byrecleugh. An ancient British camp, known locally as Runklie—a corruption of Wrink Law—lies 1½ mile above Longformacus, where the flanks of the hill drop abruptly down on Dye Water. On one side it is protected by precipitous slopes, on the other by walls and mounds. In recent times Runklie has been the site of a farm and a mill, the traces of which can be easily seen within the limits of the more ancient remains (*Procs. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 1882). At the manse is a tall picturesque gable-end of a dwelling, supposed to be a mansion built for defence in the old Border times. In olden times the barony of Longformacus belonged successively to the Earls of Moray, the Earls of Dunbar, and the St Clairs of Roslin. Longformacus House stands a little way E of the village, on the opposite bank of the Dye, amidst large and well-wooded grounds. Its owner, Captain A. M. Brown, holds 2600 acres in the parish, valued at £1620 per annum. The only other resident landowner is Andrew Smith, Esq. of Whitchester, whose turreted mansion, standing on a hill between Ellemford and Longformacus, forms from all parts a most prominent feature in the landscape. Four other proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 3 of less, than £500. Longformacus is in the presbytery of Duns and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living averages nearly £300. The parish church, built about 1730, contains 200 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 66 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 42, and a grant of £53, 1s. Valuation (1865) £6634, 9s., (1884) £7085, 6s. Pop. (1801) 406, (1831) 425, (1861) 448, (1871) 452, (1881) 385.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 25, 1863-65.

Longhaven, a modern mansion in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, 6 miles S by W of Peterhead. There is a post office of Longhaven under Ellon.

Longhope, a hamlet and a sea-loch or long bay in Walls and Flotta parish, Hoy Island, Orkney. The hamlet, lying on the sea-loch, 18 miles SW of Kirkwall, has a post office under Stromness, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. The sea-loch, opening from the south-western extremity of Scapa Flow, opposite Flotta Island, is sheltered across the entrance, at the distance of about 1 mile, by Flotta and Switha. Penetrating the southern district of Hoy Island, so as to cut that island into a large main body and a small peninsula, it extends 3¾ miles west-south-westward to within 3 furlongs of the Pentland Firth,

and is separated, at its south-eastern extremity, by an isthmus only 200 feet broad from Aith Hope Bay. With a breadth of from 3 furlongs to 1¼ mile, it forms a splendid natural harbour, perfectly sheltered from every wind.

Long Island, the Outer Hebrides, or largest group of the Western Islands, partly in Ross-shire, and chiefly in Inverness-shire. See HEBRIDES.

Longleys, a village in Meigle parish, Perthshire, 2 miles SW of Meigle village.

Long Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Mearns and Neilston parishes, SE Renfrewshire, 3 miles S of Neilston town. Lying 790 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1⅝ and ¼ mile, contains some perch and trout, and sends off the principal head-stream of the Levern.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Long Loch. See LUNDIE.

Long, Loch (the *Sinus Lemannonius* of Ptolemy), a salt-water inlet on the mutual border of Cowal, Dunoon, and Lochgoilhead parishes, in Argyllshire, and Roseneath, Row, and Arrochar parishes, Dumbartonshire. An arm of the Firth of Clyde, which, but for wanting the influx of the river Clyde or of some other considerable river, would claim to be regarded as the upper firth, it opens on a line with the lower firth, immediately to the N of the mouth of Holy Loch, 5 miles WNW of Greenock, and extends 17½ miles north-north-eastward, with a varying width of 2 miles and 2¾ furlongs. It sends off from its western side the considerable inlet of Loch GOIL, and at Portincaple and Arrochar approaches to within 2 miles of the head of Gare Loch and 1⅝ mile of Tarbet on Loch Lomond. Under ARDENTINNY, ARGYLL'S BOWLING GREEN, GLENCROE, and the five parishes which skirt its shores, are noticed the leading features of Loch Long, which the Queen, who steamed up and down it on 17 Aug. 1847, describes as 'indeed splendid, surrounded by grand hills, with such beautiful outlines, and very green, the loch winding along most beautifully, so as to seem closed at times.' Dorothy Wordsworth writes, under date 29 Aug. 1803, that 'this was the first sea-loch we had seen. We came prepared for a new and great delight, and the first impression which William and I received, as we drove rapidly through the rain down the lawn of Arrochar, the objects dancing before us, was even more delightful than we had expected. But, as I have said, when we looked through the window, as the mists disappeared and the objects were seen more distinctly, there was less of sheltered valley-comfort than we had fancied to ourselves, and the mountains were not so grand; and now that we were near to the shore of the lake, and could see that it was not of fresh water, the wreck, the broken sea-shells, and scattered sea-weed gave somewhat of a dull and uncleanly look to the whole lake, and yet the water was clear, and might have appeared as beautiful as that of Loch Lomond, if with the same pure pebbly shore. Perhaps, had we been in a more cheerful mood of mind we might have seen everything with a different eye. The stillness of the mountains, the motion of the waves, the streaming torrents, the sea-birds, the fishing boats were all melancholy; yet still, occupied as my mind was with other things, I thought of the long windings through which the waters of the sea had come to this inland retreat, visiting the inner solitudes of the mountains, and I could have wished to have mused out a summer's day on the shores of the lake. From the foot of these mountains whither might not a little barque carry one away? Though so far inland, it is but a slip of the great ocean: seamen, fishermen, and shepherds here find a natural home. We did not travel far down the lake, but, turning to the right through an opening of the mountains, entered Glen Croe.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 29, 37, 38, 1871-76.

Long, Loch, the north-eastern fork of salt-water Loch Alsh, on the mutual border of Lochalsh and Kintail parishes, SW Ross-shire. It curves 5¼ miles north-eastward, though its average width is less than ¼ mile; and at its head it receives the ELCHAIG and the Ling or Long, the latter of which issues from Loch Cruashie (850 feet), and runs 11 miles west-south-westward along the boundary of the above-named parishes. It is crossed at the mouth by the line of communication from Kyle-Akin to Inverness; and on its Kintail shore are the fishing villages of Dornie and Bundalloch.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 71, 72, 82, 1880-84.

Longmanhill, a village in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, 3 miles ESE of Macduff. Founded about 1822 by the Earl of Fife, it chiefly consists of a regular assemblage of houses occupied by small crofters, and has a post office under Banff.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Longmorn, a station in Elgin parish, Elginshire, on the Great North of Scotland railway, 3 miles S by E of Elgin.

Longnewton, a quondam village and an ancient parish of NW Roxburghshire. The village lay near the left bank of Ale Water, 3 miles S of St Boswells, and was the birthplace of the famous shoemaker-fisherman, John Younger (1785-1860) of St Boswells. The parish, lying around the village, forms the north-western section of the present parish of Ancrum. Its church is represented only by the burying-ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Longnewton, a hamlet in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire, at the foot of the Lammermuirs, 2½ miles SW of Gifford.

Longniddry, a village in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, with a post and railway telegraph office, and with a station on the North British railway, the junction for Haddington, 4¾ miles WSW of that town and 13½ E by N of Edinburgh. Once a small town of some importance, with several streets, it covered a considerable extent of ground, which now is under the plough. To-day it exhibits a straggling, irregular, and decayed appearance; although, in connection with the railway, it still is a place of some transit traffic. Longniddry House, the seat of the Douglases, who figured prominently in the movements of the Reformation, stood at the SW side of the village, and is now represented by only a circular mound and subterranean vaults. An ancient chapel, in which John Knox occasionally preached, and which came to be called John Knox's Kirk, stood a little to the E, and is now a ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Longridge or **Lanrig,** a village in Whitburn parish, SW Linlithgowshire, 1⅜ mile N by W of Breich station, and 1⅞ S by E of Whitburn town. Pop. (1861) 413, (1871) 436, (1881) 442.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Longriggend, a place in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 5 miles NE by E of Coatbridge and 2¾ SW of Slamannan. It has a post office under Airdrie, a railway station, and a handsome Roman Catholic chapel school (1879).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Longside, a village and a parish in Buchan district, NE Aberdeenshire. The village lies at an altitude of from 66 to 107 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of South Ugie Water, 3 furlongs S of Longside station on the Peterhead branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 6 miles W by N of Peterhead, 7¼ E of Maud Junction, and 38½ N by E of Aberdeen. It stands on an eminence, sloping gently on every side, and was founded in 1801 by Mr Ferguson of Pitfour. Its growth was rapid till the stoppage of a woollen factory at Millbank in 1828, since which year very few houses have been built; but it presents a pleasant appearance, and has a post office under Aberdeen, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, one of the oldest savings' banks (1815) in the north of Scotland, fairs on the Thursday after the third Tuesday of every month, and hiring fairs on the Tuesday after 7 May and 7 Nov. The old parish church, on the summit of the eminence, was built in 1620, and down to 1801 was the only edifice on the site of the village, excepting a farm-house and an ale-house. Becoming too small for the greatly increased population, it was then abandoned, but still remains standing in the churchyard, the entrance to which is by an old lych-gate, one of the few in Scotland. The new parish

church, beside the old one, was built in 1836, and is a plain but well-proportioned edifice, with a steeple and 1350 sittings. The Free church, erected soon after the Disruption, has a tall slender spire; and St John's Episcopal church, on Cairngall estate, to the E of the village, was built in 1853, after designs by W. Hay. First Pointed in style, it consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a central saddle-roofed tower 90 feet high. Burns's correspondent, the Rev. John Skinner (1721-1807), author of an *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, and of *Tullochgorum*, *John o' Badenyon*, *Ewie wi' the Crooked Horn*, and other popular songs, for 64 years was Episcopal minister of Longside. Linshart, his low thatched cottage, is still standing, where, after his church had been burned by the Hanoverians in 1746, he preached from the window to the little flock gathered outside. A handsome monument marks his grave in the parish churchyard; and an interesting Life of him was published in 1883 by the Rev. W. Walker. A monument, too, was erected in 1861 over the grave of Jamie Fleeman (1713-78), the 'Laird of Udny's fool,' who was born at Longside, and died at Kinmundy. Pop. (1831) 316, (1861) 447, (1871) 584, (1881) 474.

The parish of Longside, containing also MINTLAW village, was disjoined from Peterhead parish in 1620. It is bounded NE by St Fergus, E by Peterhead, S by Cruden, W by Old Deer, and NW by Old Deer and Strichen. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 8¼ miles; its breadth varies between 3 and 5½ miles; and its area is 16,894⅓ acres, of which 58⅜ are water. North and South Ugie Waters wind 2¾ miles east-south-eastward and 4¾ east-north-eastward, and unite in the Haughs of Rora to form the river UGIE, which itself has an east-north-easterly course of 2⅛ miles, till it passes off from the parish. North Ugie Water used often to flood a considerable extent of adjacent land, but now is restrained within embankments. Several burns run to one or other of these streams; and springs are abundant and generally pure. Two, 400 yards S of the village, though within 18 inches of each other, differ so remarkably that the one has very soft water, while the other is a strong chalybeate. The surface for the most part is either level or gently undulating, and rises to a low watershed at the Cruden boundary, attaining there a maximum altitude of 447 feet above sea-level, and at Rora Moss of 189, whilst along the Ugie it declines to close upon 40 feet. Granite of different colours and excellent quality is worked in the CAIRNGALL and other quarries, both for ordinary building and for ornamental purposes. The soil is in most parts light, comparatively shallow, and incumbent on a ferruginous stratum or 'pan.' About one-fifth of the entire area is moss, pasture, or waste; nearly 400 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. Estates, noticed separately, are CAIRNGALL, FAICHFIELD, INVERQUHOMERY, and KINMUNDY; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards. Giving off three portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Blackhill, Ardallie, and Kinninmonth, Longside is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £389. In 1882 there were the following seven schools, with their accommodation, average attendance, and Government grant:—Kinmundy (130, 127, £109, 14s.), Longside (135, 107, £93, 2s.), Longside girls' (120, 96, £84), Mintlaw (84, 78, £72, 13s.), Rora (75, 68, £57, 13s.), Mintlaw Mitchel (57, 36, £25, 4s.), and Rora Mitchel (40, 32, £15, 6s.). Valuation (1860) £11,745, (1884) £17,288, *plus* £1177 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1825, (1831) 2479, (1861) 3008, (1871) 3321, (1881) 3222, of whom 2835 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Long Sprouston. See SPROUSTON.

Long Yester. See YESTER.

Lonmay, a parish in Buchan district, NE Aberdeenshire, with a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 5¼ miles S by E of Fraserburgh and 42 N by E of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Lonmay, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Fairs are held near the station on the second Monday of every month.

Containing also the fishing village of St COMBS, 4½ miles NNE of Lonmay station, the parish is bounded NE by the German Ocean, SE and E by Crimond, St Fergus, and Longside, S by Old Deer, W by Strichen and Rathen, and NW by Rathen. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 8⅛ miles, a varying width of 1⅛ furlong and 4 miles, and an area of 12,000⅛ acres, of which 528 are foreshore and 397 water. The coast, 4 miles in extent, has a sandy beach, bordered by low and bent-covered sand-hills. Bleak, shallow Loch STRATHBEG, 2⅜ miles long, and from 2 to 4½ furlongs broad, lies partly in Crimond but mainly in Lonmay, within ¼ mile of the sea-shore. Formed by sand drifts blocking the outlet of a stream, it contains three islets, and is bounded on the N by a fine grassy extent of downs or links, affording pasturage for cattle and sheep. Several burns run in different directions across the parish, and after making a confluence, pass into Loch Strathbeg; whilst North UGIE Water, at two different points, traces 1¼ and ½ mile of the southern boundary. The highest point in the parish—270 feet above sea-level—is near Kinninmonth church. One or two green braes skirt the links near the beach; two or three unimportant ridges extend westward through the interior; a plain, comprising the estates of Lonmay, Cairness, Craigellie, Blairmormond, Park, and parts of Inverallochy and Crimonmogate, constitutes the northern district; and the southern consists of another plain, somewhat more elevated, broken by rising-grounds, and containing two extensive peat mosses. Syenite and greenstone are the predominant rocks; and limestone occurs on the northern border. The soil, in some parts clay, is elsewhere chiefly light, dry, and sandy. About one-fifth of the entire area is still moss or moor; plantations cover some 400 acres; and all the rest of the land is either cultivated or in pasture. Lonmay Castle, on the coast, 1½ mile SSE of St Combs village, is scarcely known to record, and has utterly disappeared. An ancient Caledonian stone circle, in pretty entire condition, is at Newark. The principal mansions are CAIRNESS, Craigellie, and CRIMONMOGATE; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 6 of less, than £500. Since 1874 giving off its southern division to the *quoad sacra* parish of KINNINMONTH, Lonmay is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £375. The parish church, 2½ miles NE of Lonmay station, is a neat edifice of 1787, containing 649 sittings. Near it is St Columba's Episcopal church (1797), which, as reconstructed in 1862, is seated for 160, and comprises nave, chancel, and organ-chamber. Three public schools —Blackhills, Lonmay, and St Combs—with respective accommodation for 70, 120, and 130 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 63, 87, and 119, and grants of £48, 18s., £77, 14s., and £94, 10s. Valuation (1860) £7892, (1884) £11,727, 14s. 1d., *plus* £547 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1607, (1831) 1798, (1861) 2142, (1871) 2245, (1881) 2393, of whom 1767 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 97, 87, 1876.

Lora. See CONNEL FERRY.

Lordscairnie, a quondam lake in Moonzie parish, Fife, 3½ miles NW of Cupar. Nearly 2 miles long, and in some parts ¼ mile broad, it presented features which occasioned it to be sometimes called Lordscairnie Mire, and about the year 1803 was so drained as to be converted into arable ground. Lordscairnie Castle, on a slight eminence, once an islet surrounded by the lake, was built in the time of James II. by the third Earl of Crawford, popularly called Earl Beardie. Though it has suffered much demolition, in modern times, by being used as a quarry, it still partly stands to the length of 54 feet, the breadth of 40 feet, and the height of four stories; has walls nearly 6 feet thick, consisting of many kinds of stones, and very strongly cemented; and is often popularly designated Earl Beardie's Castle. Lordscairnie estate, comprising the farms of Lordscairnie, Moonzie, Torr, and Bridgend, belongs now to

the Earl of Glasgow, and is sometimes called Moonzie estate.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1068.

Loretto. See MUSSELBURGH.

Lorn, a district and a presbytery of Argyllshire. The district is bounded, on the NW, by Loch Linnhe, which divides it from Morvern; on the N by Loch Leven, the river Leven, and the chain of lakelets drained by the Leven, which divide it from Inverness-shire; on the E by an arbitrary line across Rannoch Moor, and by the great central southward reach of the Grampians, which divide it from Perthshire; on the S partly by brief arbitrary lines, and chiefly by Lochs Awe, Avich, and Melfort, which divide it from Cowal and Argyll; on the W by the Firth of Lorn, which divides it from Mull. It includes also the islands belonging to the parish of Lismore and Appin, and the islands of Kerrera, Easdale, and Shuna. Its length, from N to S, varies from 22 to 33 miles, and its breadth, from E to W, varies from 15 to 32 miles. The parishes comprised in it are Lismore and Appin, Ardchattan and Muckairn, Kilmore and Kilbride, Glenorchy and Innishail, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, Kilchrenan and Dalavich, Kilninver and Kilmelfort. The north-eastern portion of it, comprising Glencoe, Glenorchy, and the minor part of Rannoch Moor, belongs to it only in a loose and indefinite manner, whilst the rest of it, measuring 33 miles in extreme length, and about 9 miles in mean breadth, is strictly or emphatically Lorn, and is divided into Upper Lorn, lying N of Loch Etive, and including Appin and Airds; Middle Lorn, lying immediately S of Loch Etive, and including Muckairn; and Nether Lorn, separated from Middle Lorn by no natural boundary, and extending to Lochs Avich and Melfort. The district, in a general view, is grandly Highland; displays great wealth and variety of mountain, glen, romantic seaboard, picturesque fresh-water lake and long-reaching sea-loch; abounds in many kinds of interesting antiquities, both civil and ecclesiastical, from the ancient Caledonian to the late mediæval; has ancient historical associations connected with Dalriada, or the original Scottish kingdom; and possesses three of the most renowned ancient castles in the Western Highlands—Dunstaffnage, Dunolly, and Kilchurn. The Firth of Lorn extends southward from the junction of Loch Linnhe and the Sound of Mull; washes all the W coast of Lorn and all the SE coast of Mull; has a length of 17 miles, and a breadth of from 5 to 15 miles; contains Kerrera island, most of the Slate islands, and some small islets; has screens and intersections of remarkable force of character; is traversed by all the steamers plying between the Clyde and the North of Scotland; and, whether seen from many parts of its own bosom, or from numerous vantage-grounds on its shores, displays a variety and a magnificence of scenery unsurpassed by any in the kingdom. The district got its name from Loarn, one of the three brothers, sons of Erc, who, in the end of the 5th century, immigrated from the Irish Dalriada, and founded the Scottish monarchy; and it gives the titles of Baron and Marquis, in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Argyll—the former title created in 1470, the latter in 1701. The Duke of Argyll's eldest son bears, by courtesy, the title of Marquis of Lorn; and the present Marquis, born in 1845, married in 1871 Her Royal Highness Princess Louise-Caroline-Alberta. The presbytery of Lorn comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Ardchattan, Glenorchy, Kilbrandon, Kilchrenan, Kilmore, Kilninver, and Lismore, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Appin, Duror, Muckairn, Oban, and St Columba (Oban), and the chapelries of Kingairloch, Glencoe, Lochawe, Dalavich, and Connel Ferry, and holds its meetings at Oban on the last Tuesday of March and November, and the first Tuesday of May and November. Pop. (1871) 12,956, (1881) 14,361, of whom 1128 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Lorn, with churches at Appin, Ardchattan, Glenorchy, Kilbrandon, Kilninver, Muckairn, and Oban, and a preaching station at Kilchrenan, which 7 churches together had 1747 members and adherents in 1883.

Lorn Furnace. See BUNAWE.

Lornty. See BLAIRGOWRIE.

Lossie, a river of Elginshire, which rises in the parish of Dallas, near Carn Kitty (1711 feet), where the parishes of DALLAS, EDINKILLIE, and KNOCKANDO meet, 14 miles SW of the city of ELGIN. Springing from the feeders of two small lochs—Trevie and Lossie—and receiving also near its source a burn from the loch marked on the Ordnance Survey map as Loch Nair, but which ought to be Loch-an-Iore, it flows in a very winding course, with a general N by E direction, to the MORAY Firth at LOSSIEMOUTH, passing through or along the borders of the parishes of Dallas, Birnie, Elgin, Spynie, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, and Drainie. The distance from source to mouth is only 19 miles, but so numerous are the windings that the distance along the river itself is 31 miles. The upper part of its course is bleak and bare, but there are pretty parts from Dallas church downwards, particularly in the neighbourhood of the city of Elgin, where one of the banks is always well wooded, and sometimes both. At Kellas, a little below Dallas, there is a very fine series of river terraces at three different levels, and not surpassed in the N of Scotland. Immediately further down there are narrow rocky gorges, through which the river flows in a succession of rapids. The lowest of these is the Dun Cow's Loup. Near Birnie a hollow known as Foths (? fosse, *fossa*) opens off. This is evidently an old course of the river, though the present channel, cutting backwards, is now at a much lower level. Below Birnie the flow, which is nowhere rapid, becomes more sluggish still, and the river along the greater part of the rest of its course has to be bounded by strong embankments. Good examples of terraces may again be seen W of the bend at Haughland near Elgin. In 1829 the river, like all the others on the N side of the Moray Firth, came down in heavy flood, sweeping almost all the bridges before it, and inundating the whole of the low country along its banks, and breaking into the old bed of the Loch of SPYNIE, which had been drained about twenty years before. The streams that join it from the E are the Burn of Corrhatnich, the Lennoc Burn, the Burn of Shougle, the Muirton, Linkwood or Waukmill Burn, and the Burn of Lhanbryd. The Lennoc Burn flows through the deep Glenlatterich, and at one narrow rocky gorge called the Ess of Glenlatterach has a fall 50 feet high. The streams from the W are the Lochty or Black Burn and the Monaughty Canal. The river and its tributaries afford good trout fishing (only three salmon have been captured within the last twenty years); and though the fishings are let by the proprietor, the Earl of Moray, the tenant allows the public to fish. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 95, 1876.

Lossiemouth, a small coast town in DRAINIE parish, Elginshire, at the mouth of the river just described, and by rail 5½ miles NNE of Elgin, of which, as well as of a considerable part of the district, it is the seaport. It consists of three different villages, Lossiemouth proper, Branderburgh, and Stotfield. There is a port of 'Lossy, otherwise of Spynie,' mentioned in the Chartulary of Moray in 1383, but it was very probably farther up the river than the present site. It was then as now the port of Elgin, and the reason of the mention is a dispute as to the rights of the bishop and burgesses. The bishop seems to have prevailed, and the mouth of the river became a pertinent of the estate of Kinedder, and thus remained till near the end of the 17th century. In 1698 the town of Elgin feued from the then proprietor of Kinedder, Brodie of Brodie, about 80 acres of bare gravel and sand, at a yearly feu-duty of £2, 1s. 7d., and a harbour was constructed; and streets and cross lanes, all at right angles, were regularly laid out round a large central square, in which is the sadly dilapidated town's cross. The feus measure 120 by 180 feet, and are held at a very low rate. They were, so long as the old harbour remained, readily taken off, though since the erection of the new harbour many of the fishermen prefer Branderburgh, and the earlier village is now known, sometimes, as the Old Town. The original harbour was within the mouth of the river, and cost

£1200 previous to 1780, but the entrance was very inconvenient on account of a bad sand-bar, which could not be got rid of, notwithstanding the effort made to increase the scour of the river by the erection of another pier on the opposite side of the river in that year. As business by and by increased—particularly the herring fishing, which was first tried in 1819—the accommodation became very insufficient, and in 1834 a Stotfield and Lossiemouth Harbour Company was formed for the purpose of making a new harbour at Stotfield Point, away from the mouth of the river and the bar altogether. This was a rectangular basin, mainly cut in solid rock, and protected by a breakwater on the N. The work was carried out between 1837 and 1839, and the rubbish was flung on the shore. The stones thus thrown down have been gradually carried westward by a strong inshore current that sets in that direction, and now extend along the shore for fully ½ mile, forming a ridge 40 feet wide at the base and about 10 feet high. The harbour was again enlarged, deepened to 16 feet at spring tides, and otherwise improved in 1852, when railway communication with Elgin was first opened, and during the next eight years trade again increased, and such large numbers of herring boats began to fish from the place, that the directors of the company—now the Elgin and Lossiemouth Harbour Company—extended the breakwater to the SW, and, at a cost of £18,000, formed a large new basin, intended entirely for boats. The herring having, however, gone off the coast, the number of boats frequenting it has fallen from 120 about 1868 to some 30 at present, so that the operations have not been at all a financial success, and the curing stations are mostly deserted. The rising-ground W and SW of the harbour is known as the Coulard Hill (124 feet), and along the slopes of this since 1830 the village of Branderburgh has sprung up, Colonel Brander of Pitgaveny, the late proprietor of the ground, having, in that year, built a house there for himself—the first, and for seven years the only one erected—close to the present entrance to the boat basin at the harbour. The change of harbour favoured the rise of the new village, and within the next thirty years the number of inhabitants had become nearly 1000. This village is also regularly laid out, with the streets at right angles and a large central square. To the W and N of the square the houses belong to fishermen, and are substantial and mostly very tidy buildings. To the S there are a number of villas occupied by the business men connected with the place, or belonging to the inhabitants of Elgin, who make this a summer resort. Stotfield is along the coast to the SW, and contains a number of villas used as summer residences. It has a boat-building yard, and, close by, the rocks [See ELGINSHIRE] contain galena, efforts to work which to profit have been made on many occasions, from 1790 downwards, but hitherto without success, though a shaft was sunk in 1876-77, and stamping mills subsequently set up. To the E of this is the Branderburgh Baths, containing a swimming bath and other accommodation, the water being pumped from the sea. Originally constructed by a joint stock company in 1873-74, they have since been sold, and are now in private hands. The beach below Stotfield, in Stotfield Hythe, forms excellent bathing ground, and is much resorted to by visitors. The village was, on 25 Dec. 1806, the scene of a sudden and terrific gale, in which almost all the fishermen belonging to the place were drowned within sight of the houses. There are fine views of the Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire hills, both from Stotfield and the Coulard Hill. The Established church at the W of the Old Town, with 300 sittings, was erected in 1848, and is a chapel of ease for the parish of Drainie, which in 1792 was in what the writer of the *Old Statistical Account* evidently thought the happy position of having 'no lawyer, writer, attorney, physician, surgeon, apothecary, negro, Jew, gipsy, Englishman, Irishman, foreigner of any description, nor family of any religious sect or denomination except the Established Church.' In the beginning of 1884 it was proposed to erect near the town a new church for the parish of DRAINIE. The Free church (1844), with 500 sittings, is a short distance to the N. The original U.P. church was further to the E, and was the oldest church in the village; but a new one was erected in 1881. The Baptist church dates from 1870. Lossiemouth school, close to the Free church, was originally built as a General Assembly school, but on the passing of the Education Act was handed over to the school board of Drainie. Funds are being raised for the erection of a town-hall. The industries are mainly those connected with fishing and shipping, and there are quarries of good sandstone along the edge of Coulard Hill. From these large numbers of specimens of the reptiles found in the 'Elgin Sandstones' have been procured. They are noticed in the article on the county of Elgin. A lifeboat has been stationed here since 1866. The Police and General Improvement (Scotland) Act was adopted in 1865, and an excellent water supply was introduced in 1877 at a cost of £4340. The supply is taken from an excellent spring in a deep well to the E of Lossiemouth proper, from which it is pumped by steam to a circular iron reservoir, containing over 6000 gallons, on the top of the Coulard Hill, and thence distributed over the place. There is frequent railway communication with Elgin by the Morayshire railway, since 1881 a branch of the Great North of Scotland railway system. The principal imports are coal, salt, timber, pavement, and slates, and the principal export pit-props. Pop. (1831) 580, (1861) 2285, (1871) 2620, (1881) 3497, of whom 1831 were females, whilst 1888 were in Branderburgh, 1129 in Lossiemouth, 277 in Seatown, and 203 in Stotfield. Houses (1881) 655 inhabited, 16 vacant, 4 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Loth, a coast parish of E Sutherland, with a station of its own name on the Duke of Sutherland's railway (1871), 5¾ miles SW of Helmsdale. Containing also the fishing village of Portgower, 2 miles SW of Helmsdale, and much curtailed by the annexation of its Helmsdale portion to Kildonan prior to 1851, it is bounded N by Kildonan, SE by the Moray Firth, and SW by Clyne. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 7½ miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is 5⅝ miles; and its area is 28⅕ square miles or 18,042 acres, of which 430¼ are foreshore and 4½ water. The coast-line, closely followed by the railway for 7¾ miles, is chiefly a low, level beach of sand, indented by several baylets, and projecting some low rocky headlands. The impetuous Loth, rising on Beinn na Meilich at an altitude of 1510 feet, winds 5¾ miles southward to the sea near Loth station, 2¾ miles above its mouth being joined by Sletdale Burn, which rises on Meall an Liath Mor at an altitude of 1495 feet, and, thence curving 5¼ miles east-by-southward, has a total descent of 1132 feet. Of seven other streamlets the chief is one running 4 miles south-south-eastward to the sea near Kintradwell. In 1818 a new channel was cut for the Loth through a solid rock 20 feet high, whereby a largish swamp or loch—the river's expansion—was drained, and its bed converted into rich arable carse-land. The surface rises rapidly north-westward to 1000 feet at Cregan Mor, 970 at Cnoc na h-Iolaire, 1294 at Creag a Chrionaich, 1346 at Creag a' Mheasgain, 1311 at Culgower Hill, 1767 at Beinn Chol, 1608 at Meallan Liath Mor, 1581 at Creag Mhor, 2068 at Beinn Dobhrain, 2046 at Beinn na h-Urrachd, and 1940 at Beinn na Meilich, the six last of which culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks along the coast are oolitic, comprising limestone, conglomerate, variously-coloured shales, and white and red sandstone; but the prevailing rock of the uplands is a species of large-grained porphyry, unusually frangible, and easily denudated by running water. At most one-seventh of the entire area is in tillage, but what arable land there is has a fertile soil, and the farm of Crakaig is one of the best in the county. Pennant describes an ancient flag-built 'hunting house'—one of three—in Glen Loth; and near Kintradwell there still are remains of a Pictish tower. The mansion of Kintradwell was burnt by the Jacobite Earl of Cromarty in 1746. Hereabout stood a chapel dedicated to St Trullo; and another

pre-Reformation place of worship was standing at Garty towards the close of last century. The Duke of Sutherland is sole proprietor. Loth is in the presbytery of Dornoch and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £233. The parish church, 1½ mile NE of Loth station, is a handsome edifice of 1838. The public school, with accommodation for 60 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 37, and a grant of £35, 19s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £2223, (1884) £2681, 10s., *plus* £795 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1374, (1831) 2214, (1861) 610, (1871) 583, (1881) 584.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Lothian, a district on the S side of the Firth of Forth, extending from the Avon to the Lammermuirs. It is now regarded as commensurate with Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington shires, which are called respectively West, Mid, and East Lothian; but anciently it was sometimes taken to embrace all the country as far S as the Tweed. By the Saxons it was called *Lothene*, by the Gael *Lethead;* and Latin equivalents were *Loidis* and *Lodonea*. It gives the titles of Earl and Marquis in the peerage of Scotland to the noble family of Kerr—the former title created in 1606, the latter in 1701. The Marquis' chief seat is Newbattle Abbey, near Dalkeith.

Lothian and Tweeddale, a synod of the Church of Scotland, comprehending the presbyteries of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Biggar, Peebles, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dunbar, and holding its meetings at Edinburgh on the first Tuesday of May and November. Pop. (1871) 452,836, (1881) 526,485, of whom 70,838 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—A Free Church synod also bears the name of Lothian and Tweeddale; comprehends presbyteries of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Biggar and Peebles, Dalkeith, and Haddington and Dunbar; and holds its meetings at Edinburgh on the Tuesday after the last Sunday of April and October.

Lothian-Bridge. See CRANSTON.

Lothrie Burn, a rivulet of Kinross-shire and Fife, rising on Bishop Hill, at a point 9 furlongs NE of Kinnesswood, and running 4⅝ miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into the river Leven at the E end of Leslie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lotus, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, at the head of Loch Arthur, 7 miles NNE of Dalbeattie.

Loudoun, a parish in the SE corner of Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, containing the post-town and station of NEWMILNS (7½ miles E by S of Kilmarnock), the villages of DARVEL and ALTON, and part of the town of GALSTON. It is bounded N by Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, E by East Kilbride and Avondale in Lanarkshire, S by Galston, and NW by Kilmarnock and Fenwick. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6 miles; its breadth increases eastward from 8½ furlongs to 5¼ miles; and its area is 15,543¾ acres, of which 57¾ are water. The river IRVINE, rising on the Lanarkshire border at an altitude of 810 feet above sea-level, flows 10¾ miles west-by-southward along or close to all the Avondale and Galston boundary; and Glen Water, coming in from Renfrewshire, runs 5¾ miles south-by-westward across the interior till, just above Darvel, it falls into the Irvine, another of whose affluents, Polbaith Burn, runs 5¼ miles south-westward along the Fenwick and Kilmarnock boundary. Along the Irvine the surface declines to 135 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 750 feet near High Bowhill, 577 near East Heads, 835 near Hapton, 1089 at Quarry Hill, and 839 at Loudoun Hill. The last, a conspicuous conical summit, formed of columnar trap, is situated in the SE corner of the parish, and figures as a remarkable feature in a very extensive landscape. It belongs to the class which the Scoto-Irish called 'dun,' the Scoto-Saxons 'law;' and by a singular triplicate of honours, it wears as its designation not only both these words, but also the modern 'hill'—Law-dun-hill, or Loudoun-hill, 'the hill, the hill, the hill.' The rest of the parish, notwithstanding its lying so near the watershed with Lanarkshire, has neither an elevated nor a rough appearance, but is champaign, and only gently sloping. Much of it near the centre, and especially along the E, is moor and moss. The soil of the arable grounds is here and there light and gravelly, but is mostly a rich deep loam, greatly improved by lime. John, Earl of Loudoun, who succeeded to the earldom in 1731, was the first agricultural improver. He commenced his operations in 1733, by making roads through the parish; he next had an excellent bridge built over the Irvine; and he got made thence, and from his own house to Newmilns, a road, which was the first constructed by statute-work in the county. These measures, the prelude to his becoming the father of agriculture in the district, he adopted apparently from his recollecting a time when carts or waggons belonging to his father and his father's factor were the only ones in the parish; but he also plied vigorously the work of planting and enclosing. He is said to have planted more than a million trees, chiefly elm, ash, and oak; and, in general, he bequeathed to his estate a pervading character of rich cultivation and sylvan beauty. The rocks are mainly carboniferous, with disturbing protrusions of trap. Limestone of excellent quality is very abundant, and has been largely worked. Coal in some parts is too much broken up by trap to be mined, but elsewhere forms rich, extensive, workable fields, with an aggregate thickness of 27 feet in the seams. Clay ironstone, also, is plentiful. Nearly four-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage; about 750 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. At Loudoun Hill Skene places Vandogara, a town of the Damnonii, which, under the form *Vanduara*, by Chalmers was identified with Paisley. But 'the best editions give *Vandogara* as the form of the name, which obviously connects it with *Vindogara* or the Bay of Ayr; and Ptolemy's position corresponds very closely with Loudoun Hill on the river Irvine, where there is a Roman camp. What confirms this identity is, that the towns in the territory of the Damnonii appear afterwards to have all been connected with Roman roads; and there are the remains of a Roman road leading from this camp to Carstairs' (*Celtic Scotland*, i. 73, 1876). At Loudoun Hill, on 10 May 1307, Robert Bruce, with only 600 followers, defeated 3000 English under the Earl of Pembroke. He intrenched himself strongly, and, following up the tactic of Wallace, defended his position by spearmen drawn up in square against the charge of heavy-armed cavalry. Loudoun Hill, too, sometimes gives name to the Battle of DRUMCLOG. Cairns and tumuli once were numerous, and Roman vessels have been dug from a moss upon Braidlee Farm. In Alton and near Darvel are ruins still called castles, but more like Danish forts; and the lands of DARVEL were held by the Knights Templars. In the village of Newmilns is a very small and very old castle belonging to the Campbells of Loudoun. On the summit of a rising-ground, by the side of a brook, ½ mile E of the present mansion, are the ruins of an ancient castle which belonged to the same family, and which is said to have been destroyed towards the close of the 15th century by the Clan Kennedy, under the Earl of Cassillis. The present sumptuous pile stands embowered by wood, in the SW part of the parish, 5 miles E of Kilmarnock, and 1½ mile NNE of Galston. It singularly combines the attractions of massive antiquity with the light gracefulness of modern architecture. A square battlemented tower, of unknown antiquity, was destroyed in a siege by General Monk, when the castle was defended by Lady Loudoun, who obtained honourable terms of capitulation. The old part of the house consists now of one large square tower, battlemented and turreted, which, probably built in the 15th century, lifts its solemn and imposing form above a surrounding mass of modern building. The modern part, sufficient in itself to constitute it one of the largest and noblest edifices in the West of Scotland, was completed only in the year 1811. The library contains over 11,000 volumes. The noble proprietors of the castle, whose title of earl is taken from the parish, are a branch of the great family of Campbell, being descendants of Donald, who was

second son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow (see INVERARAY), and who married Susanna Crauford, the heiress of Loudoun, in the reign of Robert I. In 1601 Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, was raised to the peerage as Baron Loudoun; and in 1633 his granddaughter's husband, Sir John Campbell of Lawers, was created Earl of Loudoun. A zealous Covenanter, he became High Chancellor of Scotland in 1641, and played a conspicuous part in the stirring events of the times. His great-great-granddaughter, Flora Mure Campbell (1780-1840), married the first Marquess of Hastings, a title which became extinct at the death of their younger grandson in 1868, when that however of Countess of Loudoun devolved on their granddaughter, Edith-Maud (1833-74), who married the first Lord Donington. Her eldest son, Charles-Edward Mure-Rawdon-Abney-Hastings, the present Earl (b. 1855), holds 18,638 acres in the shire, valued at £17,543 per annum. (See FENWICK and KILMARNOCK.) 'Loudoun's bonny woods and braes' are the theme of one of Tannahill's best-known songs. The Earl of Loudoun is much the largest proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more than £500, 10 each of between £100 and £500, 16 of from £50 to £100, and 57 of from £20 to £50. Loudoun is in the presbytery of Irvine and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £358. The ancient church, at the SW corner of the parish, was dependent upon Kilwinning Abbey, and now is represented only by its choir, which serves as a mausoleum of the Loudoun family. Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72), was minister from 1838 till 1843, and the account of the parish in the *New Statistical* was written by him. Modern places of worship are noticed under NEWMILNS and DARVEL; and 3 schools—Darvel public, Newmilns public, and Lady Flora's—with respective accommodation for 250, 300, and 280 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 151, 309, and 125, and grants of £138, 7s. 6d., £253, 19s., and £109, 17s. Valuation (1860) £15,499, (1884) £25,052, 10s. Pop. (1801) 2503, (1831) 3959, (1861) 4840, (1871) 5525, (1881) 5239.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Louisburgh. See WICK.

Loup of Fintry. See FINTRY.

Lour, a mansion in Forfar parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles SSE of the town. It was built by one of the Earls of Northesk, whose descendant, Captain Patrick Alexander Watson Carnegy of Lour and Turin (b. 1836; suc. 1838), holds 4206 acres in the shire, valued at £5025 per annum. A lake was once on the estate, but has been completely drained; and a moor on it, within Inverarity parish, has remains of a Roman camp.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Louther. See LOWTHER.

Lovat, a place in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the river Beauly, opposite Beauly town, and 1¼ mile W by S of Clunes station. Here stood the baronial fortalice of Lovat, founded in 1230 by the Bissets, and conferred by James I. on Hugh Fraser, first Lord Lovat—a title attainted in 1747 and restored in 1857. (See BEAUFORT CASTLE.) Lovat Bridge, across the river Beauly, 1¾ mile WSW, was erected in 1810 at a cost of nearly £10,000, and is a fine arched structure, with a waterway of 240 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Low Banton. See BANTON.

Lowes, Loch of the, a lake in the extreme NW of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire. Lying 815 feet above sea-level, it measures 6¾ furlongs in length from S by W to N by E, 1¾ furlong in extreme breadth, and 11 or 12 fathoms in depth. At the foot it is separated by only a narrow neck of land from the head of St Mary's Loch, into which it discharges, through an aggregate descent of only 15 inches, the nascent drain-like stream of Yarrow Water; and it seems to have been originally one lake with St Mary's Loch, till gradually separated from it by deposits at the mouths of Oxcleugh and Crosscleugh Burns. In consequence, probably, of its becoming a separate lake, but certainly not on account of any pre-eminence in either extent or picturesqueness, it is popularly called the Loch of the Lowes, signifying 'the lake of the lakes.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Lows, Loch of the, a lake in Caputh parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile NE of Dunkeld. The largest of a chain of five lakes, expansions of LUNAN BURN, it measures 1 by ½ mile; presents exquisite features of contour and embellishment; and contains pike, perch, and fine but very shy trout. The Queen drove round by here both in 1865 and 1866, and describes the loch as 'surrounded by trees and woods, of which there is no end, and very pretty.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Lowther, Green, a mountain (2403 feet) in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire, 1⅞ mile ESE of Wanlockhead and 8½ miles ENE of Sanquhar. Lowther Hill (2377 feet) rises 1 mile to the SW, at the meeting point with the Dumfriesshire parishes of Sanquhar and Durisdeer; and these two summits, occupying a chief place among the central masses of the Southern Highlands, give the name of Lowthers, as a general or comprehensive name, to the great range extending eastward across the S of Lanarkshire and the N of Dumfriesshire, to the southern borders of Peebles and Selkirk shires. Dr John Brown, in his *Enterkin*, has finely pictured their 'vast expanse covered with thick, short, tawny grass and moss,' and the graves of the suicides who used to be buried here.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Lowthertown, a village in Dornock parish, Dumfriesshire, 3½ miles E of Annan.

Lowtis or **Lotus Hill,** an eminence (1050 feet) on the mutual border of New Abbey and Kirkgunzeon parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2⅝ miles ENE of Kirkgunzeon village. It projects from the NW side of the Criffel mountains, and overhangs Loch Arthur.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Low Waters, a village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile SSW of the town.

Loyal or **Laoghal, Loch,** a wood-fringed lake on the mutual border of Tongue and Farr parishes, Sutherland, 5 miles SSE of Tongue village. Lying 369 feet above sea-level, it extends 4⅜ miles northward, has a maximum width of 7 furlongs, contains three islets, and is overhung to the W by BEN LOYAL (2504 feet), to the E by BENSTOMINO (1728). It contains magnificent trout and salmo-ferox, is frequented by waterfowl, is fed by sixteen rivulets, and from its foot sends off the river BORGIE, 10¾ miles north-north-eastward to Torrisdale Bay. See CRAGGIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 108, 1880-81.

Lubnaig, Loch, a lake of Balquhidder and Callander parishes, SW Perthshire, 1 mile S of Strathyre station and 3¾ miles NW of the town of Callander. Lying 405 feet above sea-level, it extends 3⅝ miles south-south-eastward, has a maximum width of 3 furlongs, and is traversed by the northern head-stream of the TEITH. Its western shore, closely skirted by the Callander and Oban railway, is overhung by BEN VANE (2685 feet) and BEN LEDI (2875); whilst from its eastern shore, traversed by the highroad to Killin, rises Beinn Bhreac (2250). Its waters contain salmon, trout, and char; and boats may be hired. 'We next,' writes Dorothy Wordsworth, under date 10 Sept. 1803, 'came to a lake called Loch Lubnaig, a name which signifies "winding." In shape it somewhat resembles Ulswater, but is much narrower and shorter. The character of this lake is simple and grand. On the side opposite to where we were is a range of steep craggy mountains, one of which—like Place Fell—encroaching upon the bed of the lake, forces it to make a considerable bending. I have forgotten the name of this precipice: it is a very remarkable one, being almost perpendicular, and very rugged. We, on the eastern side, travelled under steep and rocky hills which were often covered with low woods to a considerable height; there were one or two farm-houses, and a few cottages. A neat white dwelling—ARDCHULLARIE—on the side of the hill over against the bold steep of which I have spoken, had been the residence of the famous traveller Bruce, who, all his travels ended, had arranged the history of them in that solitude—as deep as any Abyssinian one—among the mountains of his native country, where he passed several years. The house stands sweetly, surrounded by coppice-woods and green fields. On the other side, I believe, were no houses till we came near to the outlet, where a few low huts looked

very beautiful, with their dark brown roofs near a stream which hurried down the mountain, and after its turbulent course travelled a short way over a level green, and was lost in the lake.' At Loch Lubnaig the tourist again is among the scenery of the *Lady of the Lake*. It was up the Pass of Leny that the cross of fire was carried by young Angus of Dun-Craggan, who had just been obliged to leave his father's funeral in order to speed the signal on its way.

> 'Ben Ledi saw the cross of fire;
> It glanced like lightning up Strathyre;
> O'er dale and hill the summons flew,
> Nor rest, nor peace, young Angus knew;
> The tear that gathered in his eye,
> He left the mountain breeze to dry;
> Until where Teith's young waters roll,
> Betwixt him and a wooded knoll,
> That graced the sable strath with green,
> The chapel of Saint Bride was seen.'

Here the messenger delivers up the signal to Norman of Armandave, who was about to pledge his troth at the altar to Mary of Tombea; and the bridegroom, leaving his unwedded bride, starts off with the cross along the shores of Loch Lubnaig, and away towards the distant district of Balquhidder. The chapel of Saint Bride stood on a small and romantic knoll between the opening of the Pass of Leny and Loch Lubnaig. Armandave is on the W side of the loch; and Tombea, the residence of Norman's bride, is also in the neighbourhood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Luce. See HODDAM.

Luce, a river partly of Ayrshire but chiefly of Wigtownshire. Rising at an altitude of 1300 feet above sea-level on the southern slope of Beneraid (1435 feet), it first runs 3½ miles south-south-eastward through Ballantrae parish to the boundary between Ayrshire and Wigtownshire, and then winds 15⅝ miles south-south-eastward till it falls into the head of Luce Bay. During the first 12 miles it bears the name of the Main Water of Luce, which at New Luce village, where it receives the Cross Water, it exchanges for that of the Water of Luce. From a point a little way above New Luce village it is followed pretty closely by the Girvan and Portpatrick railway. Its waters yield capital salmon and sea-trout fishing—the best in Wigtownshire, though not so good as formerly.

Luce Bay (*Abravannus Sinus* of Ptolemy), a large bay indenting the southernmost land in Scotland, and converting the southern half of Wigtownshire into two peninsulas—a long and narrow one between this bay and the North Channel, and a broad one between it and Wigtown Bay. Its entrance is between the Mull of Galloway on the W, and Borough Head on the E. Measured in a straight line, direct from point to point, this entrance is 18¾ miles wide; and the length of the bay, measured in a line at right angles with that chord to the commencement of the little estuary of the Water of Luce, is 16 miles. Its area is about 160 square miles. Over a distance of 3¾ miles from the commencement of the estuary at its head, it expands, chiefly on the W side, to a width of 6¾ miles; and thence to the entrance, its coast-line, on the W, runs, in general, due S, or a little E of S; whilst that on the opposite side trends almost regularly due SE. At its head the seaboard is low, and at the efflux of the tide displays a sandy beach of ½ mile in mean breadth; but elsewhere it is all, with small exceptions, bold and rocky, occasionally torn with fissures and perforated with caverns. The bay contains various little recesses and tiny embayments, some of which are capable of being converted into convenient harbours. It also offers to a seaman, acquainted with it, anchoring-grounds, in which he may safely let his vessel ride in almost any wind. In hazy weather vessels sometimes mistake the bay for the Irish Channel, and when steering a north-westerly course suddenly take the ground on the W coast. The mistake, when it happens, is almost certain destruction; for the tide no sooner leaves a struck ship than she settles down upon quicksands, so that subsequent tides serve only to dash her to pieces. But since the erection (1830) of the lighthouse on the Mull of Galloway, errors have become comparatively infrequent, and navigation proportionally safe. Two rocks, called the Big and the Little Scare, lie 1½ mile and 2¼ miles within the strait between the Mull of Galloway and Borough Head, the former 5¾ NE by E of the Mull, and the latter ¾ mile further.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1856-57.

Luce, New, a village and a parish of N Wigtownshire. The village, standing 195 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Water of Luce, at the influx of Cross Water, has a station on the Girvan and Portpatrick railway (1876), 5 miles NNW of Glenluce, under which there is a post office.

The parish consists of the northern part of the ancient parish of Glenluce, which was divided into the parishes of New and Old Luce in 1647. It is bounded NW and N by Ballantrae and Colmonell in Ayrshire, E by Kirkcowan, S by Old Luce, and W by Inch. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 9⅜ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3⅝ and 6⅜ miles; and its area is 45½ square miles or 28,929½ acres, of which 53¾ are water. The Main Water of Luce, entering from Ballantrae, runs 8⅞ miles south-south-eastward along the Ayrshire and Inch border till at New Luce village it is joined by the Cross Water of Luce, also rising in Ballantrae, and winding 11¾ miles southward—for the first 1½ mile along the Colmonell border, and then through the interior of New Luce parish. As the Water of Luce, their united stream flows 2⅞ miles south-by-eastward, mainly along the boundaries with Inch and Old Luce, till, at Gabsnout, it passes off into the latter parish. A number of rivulets flow to one or other of these streams, or else to TARF Water, which runs 9¾ miles south-south-eastward along all the eastern boundary, and which, at the SE corner of the parish, is joined by Drumpail Burn, running 4 miles southward through the interior, then 2½ miles north-eastward along the eastern part of the southern boundary. At Gabsnout the surface declines to 100 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises northward to 531 feet at Gleniron Fell, 607 at Bught Fell, 807 at Balmurrie Fell, 888 near Artfield, 834 at Quarter Fell, 725 at the Stab Hill, 900 at Murdonochee, and 970 at Miltonish. 'The scenery around the village, indeed of the parish generally, is not remarkable for beauty. There are plantings on both the Main Water and Cross Water, which give their banks a sylvan aspect; but generally the landscapes are bare and monotonous. Still, a ramble in the Moors in summer weather is never without pleasure, and a visit to the "auld grey cairns" is always interesting.' The predominant rocks are Silurian; and lead was mined on Knockibae farm in the latter half of last century. The soil, for the most part naturally poor, has been somewhat improved by draining. Chief attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and black cattle. The 'prophet,' Alexander Peden (1626-86), was minister for three years prior to his ejection in 1662, when, at the end of his farewell sermon, he closed the pulpit door, and, knocking thrice upon it with his Bible, thrice repeated: 'I arrest thee in my Master's name, that none ever enter thee but such as come in by the door as I have done'—a prediction indeed fulfilled, as no man preached there till after the Revolution. New Luce is in the presbytery of Stranraer and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £208. The parish church, built about 1821, contains 400 sittings. A neat Free Church station is of recent creation; and two public schools, Glenwhilly and New Luce, with respective accommodation for 32 and 101 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 12 and 74, and grants of £23, 11s. and £61. Valuation (1860) £3900, (1884) £5608. Pop. (1801) 368, (1831) 628, (1861) 731, (1871) 661, (1881) 706.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 4, 7, 8, 1856-63.

Luce, Old, a coast parish of Wigtownshire, containing the post-office village of GLENLUCE, with a station on the Portpatrick branch of the Caledonian, 8¾ miles E by S of Stranraer and 14¾ WSW of Newton-Stewart. It is bounded N by New Luce, NE and E by Kirkcowan, SE by Mochrum, S by Luce Bay, SW by Stoneykirk, and

W by Inch. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 10 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2⅝ and 7½ miles; and its area is 33,798¼ acres, of which 1995½ are foreshore and 206¾ water. Drumpail Burn runs 2⅛ miles north-eastward along the eastern part of the northern boundary to TARF WATER, which itself winds 6¼ miles south-eastward along all the north-eastern boundary. The Water of Luce first runs 7 furlongs on the boundary with New Luce, and then goes 3⅜ miles south-south-eastward across the interior to the head of Luce Bay; and Piltanton Burn runs 4¼ miles eastward along the Inch border and through the south-western interior. White Loch (4⅜ × 1¾ furl.) and Dernaglar Loch (3½ × 2½ furl.) are the largest of five small featureless lakes in the eastern half of the parish, since Castle Loch (1¼ × ½ mile) falls just within the Mochrum boundary. Springs are numerous—perennial, limpid, and extremely cold. The coast, 11½ miles in extent, is mostly fringed by a sandy beach, ½ mile in mean breadth; but at Synniness (Scand. 'Sueno's headland') it rises steeply to 231 feet above the sea. Some level lands lie adjacent to that beach and to Luce Water, and the rest of the surface is all tumulated, irregular, or hilly, its chief elevations being Challoch Hill (484 feet), Barlockhart Fell (411), Knock Fell (513), and Craig Fell (538). Greywacke, the predominant rock, has been quarried; and the soil of the seaboard is sand, gravel, or clay, of other low tracts is clay, loam, or moss, and on the higher grounds is mostly light, dry, and stony. Nearly three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; rather more than 300 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed under GLENLUCE, CARSECREUGH, PARK PLACE, and SYNNINESS, are remains of cairns and of a crannoge in Barlockhart Loch, and the sites of two pre-Reformation chapels, Our Lady's and Kirk Christ. Mansions, each with a separate article, are BALKAIL, CRAIGENVEOCH, DUNRAGIT, and GENOCH; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 12 of from £20 to £50. Old Luce is in the presbytery of Stranraer and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £213. Three churches are at GLENLUCE; and three public schools—Drochduil, Glenluce Academy, and Glen of Luce—with respective accommodation for 120, 280, and 100 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 56, 153, and 50, and grants of £49, £148, 0s. 6d., and £60, 5s. Valuation (1860) £12,934, (1884) £18,933, 8s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1221, (1831) 2180, (1861) 2800, (1871) 2449, (1881) 2447.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 3, 1857-56.

Luchie House. See BERWICK, NORTH.

Luckieslap, a village in the S of Forfarshire, 8 miles NE of Dundee.

Lucklaw. See BALMULLO and INCHLAW.

Lude. See BLAIR ATHOLE.

Luffness, a mansion in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire, on the left side of Peffer Burn, near its influx to Aberlady Bay, ¾ mile NE of Aberlady village, and 3½ miles WNW of Drem Junction. An old irregular building, with thick walls, tall chimneys, and crow-stepped gables, it was once surrounded by a rampart and a ditch, which have left distinct remains, and was greatly improved by the grandfather of the present proprietor, Henry Walter Hope, Esq. (b. 1839; suc. 1863), who holds 3201 acres in the shire, valued at £6908 per annum, and whose great-great-grandfather, the first Earl of Hopetoun, bought the estate in 1739 for £8350. Aberlady Bay long bore the name of Luffness Bay, and figures under that name in old records as the port of Haddington. The rampart and the ditch around Luffness mansion were part of a fortification, constructed in 1549, to straiten the English garrison in Haddington, by preventing it from receiving supplies by sea.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Lugar, a village in Auchinleck parish, Kyle district, Ayrshire, on the right bank of Lugar Water, near the Muirkirk branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 1½ mile ENE of Cumnock and 16½ miles SE of Kilmarnock. It was built chiefly for the accommodation of the workers in its iron-works, which date from about 1845, and which have 4 blast furnaces. At it are a post office under Cumnock, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a railway station, a chapel of ease, and a school. Pop. (1861) 753, (1871) 1374, (1881) 1353.

Lugar Water, formed just above the town by the confluence of Gass and Glenmore Waters, winds 12⅝ miles westward and north-westward, past Cumnock town, Dumfries House, Ochiltree village, and Auchinleck House, and traces the boundary between Auchinleck and Mauchline parishes on the right, and Old Cumnock, Ochiltree, and Stair parishes on the left, till it falls into the river Ayr at a point 1⅓ mile S by W of Mauchline town. It exhibits great diversity and force of picturesqueness on its banks—sometimes deep ravines, wooded to the top; sometimes high mural precipices of rock, or naked, overhanging, menacing crags; sometimes gentle slopes or undulating declivities, embellished with trees and culture; and sometimes a series of little green peninsulas. Between Lugar village and Cumnock town it washes an almost isleted round hillock, called the Moat, which commands an exquisite view of long reaches of its picturesque and romantic banks; and it is crossed, in the same vicinity, by a viaduct of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 756 feet long and 150 high, with 9 arches of 50 and 5 of 30 feet in span. At its influx to the Ayr, in the eastern vicinity of the magnificent grounds of Barskimming, it seems to have a volume of water equal to that of the Ayr, so as to have been designated by the poet Burns 'the stately Lugar;' and it once contained great abundance of yellow trout and salmon, but is now a very indifferent angling stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Luggate Water, a rivulet of Stow parish, Edinburgh. Formed by two small head-streams, which rise close to the Peeblesshire border, it runs 4¾ miles south-eastward to Gala Water, at a point 1 mile SSW of Stow village. It is a cold hill stream, fed by many rills, subject to sudden freshets, and containing great store of trout. Two old castles stood on its banks, on spots ¾ and 1¾ mile from its influx to Gala Water; and both of them have left some remains.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Luggie Water, a rivulet of Lanarkshire and the detached district of Dumbartonshire, flowing 10⅞ miles westward and west-north-westward along the boundaries or through the interior of Cumbernauld, New Monkland, Cadder, and Kirkintilloch parishes, till it falls into Kelvin Water at Kirkintilloch town. Except for a brief distance in Kirkintilloch parish, where it possesses some features of beauty, it is a dull, sluggish, ditch-like stream. A local poet, however, has deemed it at once cheerful and romantic, and has sung its supposed beauties in the pretty lyric of *Luggie-Side.*—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Lugton, a village in Dalkeith parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of the North Esk, 3½ furlongs W by N of the centre of Dalkeith town. Lugton barony, which was annexed to Dalkeith parish so late as 1633, had anciently a baronial fortalice, and belonged to a branch of the family of Douglas, but was possessed in 1693 by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Lugton Junction. See DUNLOP.

Lugton Water, a rivulet, partly of Renfrewshire, but chiefly of Ayrshire. Issuing from Loch Libo (395 feet above sea-level), it flows 14¼ miles south-south-westward along the boundaries of or through the parishes of Neilston, Beith, Dunlop, Stewarton, and Kilwinning, till, after traversing Eglinton Park, it falls into the Garnock at a point 2⅛ miles N by W of Irvine town. It once abounded with fresh-water trout and sea-trout, and was occasionally ascended by salmon, but now yields good sport only over the last 5 miles.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Luib, a station in Glendochart, Killin parish, Perthshire, on the Callander and Oban railway, 5¾ miles W of Killin station. Here is a post and railway telegraph office; and 1 mile to the E is Luib Hotel.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Luichart, Loch, a lake in Contin parish, Ross-shire,

with Lochluichart station near its head, on the Dingwall and Skye railway, 17 miles W by N of Dingwall. Traversed by the river Conan, and lying 270 feet above sea-level, it curves 4⅝ miles south-eastward, and decreases in breadth from 6½ furlongs to 100 yards. Its northern shore, towards the head, is finely wooded; and here is a handsome shooting-lodge belonging to the Dowager Lady Ashburton, who holds 28,556 acres in the shire, valued at £1885 per annum. Its waters contain great plenty of excellent trout, with occasional grilse.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 93, 83, 1881.

Luina. See AVICH.

Luine or **Loyne,** a stream of Ross and Inverness shires, rising at an altitude of 1100 feet above sea-level, and flowing 13¼ miles east-north-eastward—for 7¾ miles along the boundary between the two counties—till, after a total descent of 620 feet, it falls into the Moriston at a point 1 mile SW of Ceanacroc shooting-lodge and 13 W of Fort Augustus. Its marshy expansion, Loch Luine, 3 miles N of Tomdoun inn, is 4⅝ miles long, but only 50 yards to 3 furlongs wide.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Luing, an island of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan parish, Argyllshire, separated on the N from Seil Island by a strait scarcely 300 yards wide, and on the E from Torsa and Shuna Islands, also by narrow straits. Lying 1 mile to 3½ miles W of the coast of Nether Lorn and the entrance of Loch Melfort, it extends 6 miles in a direction nearly due N and S, nowhere exceeds 1½ mile in breadth, and has an area of 3797½ acres, of which 291 are foreshore and 12½ water. As grouped with the several islands near, it exhibits an extensive range of picturesque and pleasing scenery. The surface in the N rises into rocky cliffs and eminences, approximates the form of two distinct ranges of heights, and attains an extreme altitude of 650 feet; but in all other parts, and generally round the coast, it is mostly low, though nowhere absolutely flat. Clay slate of fissile character is the predominant rock, and has been largely quarried for roofing. The land is chiefly under sheep at present; but during this century several hundred acres have been reclaimed from a comparatively waste condition; and one farm has a remarkably fine suite of dwellings and offices. Lord Breadalbane is sole proprietor. Pop. (1861) 521, (1871) 582, (1881) 527, of whom 488 were Gaelic-speaking.

Luirbost. See LEURBOST.

Lui Water, a mountain rivulet of Braemar district, SW Aberdeenshire, rising, at an altitude of 3400 feet, on the eastern shoulder of Ben Macdhui, and running 9½ miles south-eastward, till, after a total descent of 3232 feet, it falls into the river Dee at a point ¾ mile below the Linn of Dee. Its upper 5¾ miles, above the Derry's confluence, bear the name of Luibeg Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 1874-70.

Lumphanan, a hamlet and a parish in Kincardine O'Neil district, S Aberdeenshire. The hamlet has a station on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 27 miles W by S of Aberdeen; a post and railway telegraph office; a branch of the North of Scotland Bank; an hotel; and fairs on the second Thursday of January, February, March, April, May, September, and December.

The parish is bounded N by Leochel and Tough, E by Kincardine O'Neil, S by Kincardine O'Neil and Aboyne, and W and NW by Coull. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 5¼ miles; its utmost breadth is 5¼ miles; and its area is 8757⅜ acres, of which 3¾ are water. The drainage is carried partly northward to the Don by Leochel Burn, but mainly southward to the Dee by the Burns of Beltie and Dess, along the latter of which the surface declines to 420 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 923 feet at Stot Hill, 1250 at Mill Maud, and 1563 at Craiglich on the Coull boundary. The drainage of a good-sized loch in 1860 has been noticed under AUCHLOSSAN. The predominant rock is granite; and the soil varies from a deep loam on the low grounds to a thin sand on the higher. About 3500 acres are in tillage; 625 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. On the Perk Hill, 1 mile N by W of the parish church, is Macbeth's Cairn, which in 1793 was described as '40 yards in circumference, and pretty high up in the middle.' Here, on 15 Aug. 1057, Macbeth, pursued across the great range of the Mounth, was slain by Malcolm Ceannmor, the son of Duncan. In Lumphanan another king, Edward I. of England, on 21 July 1296, received the submission of Sir John De Malevill—probably at the Peel Bog, a moated, round earthen mound, 46 yards in diameter, and 12 feet high, in a marshy hollow, a little SW of the church. Till 1782 it was crowned by remains of a stone building, called Haa-ton House. Another strength was the Houff, on the lands of Auchinhove; and two earthen ramparts, 230 yards long, extended along the base of the Hills of Corse and Mill Maud. Estates are AUCHINHOVE, Burnside, Camphill, FINDRACK, GLENMILLAN, and PITMURCHIE; and Mr Farquharson of FINZEAN owns three-fourths of the parish, 1 other proprietor holding an annual value of more, 7 of less, than £500. Lumphanan is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £217. The parish church, built in 1762, and enlarged in 1851, contains 600 sittings. Its ancient predecessor was dedicated to St Finan (*Lumphanan* being a corruption of *Llanffinan*); and this dedication, according to Dr Skene, 'must have proceeded from a Welsh source.' According, however, to the present minister, the church in pre-Reformation times was dedicated to St Vincent, and Lumphanan means 'bare little valley.' There is a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 200 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 130, and a grant of £114, 16s. Valuation (1860) £4126, (1884) £5676, *plus* £985 for railway. Pop. (1801) 614, (1831) 957, (1861) 1251, (1871) 1239, (1881) 1130.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Lumphinnans, a mining village in the S of Ballingry parish, Fife, 1¼ mile WSW of Lochgelly. Pop. (1871) 404, (1881) 440.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Lumsden, a village in Auchindoir and Kearn parish, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles SSW of Rhynie, 9¾ NW by N of Alford, and 8 SSW of Gartly station, with which it communicates by public coach. Founded about the year 1825 on what was then a barren moor, it crowns a rising-ground, 745 feet above sea-level, amid a fertile district, and commands a picturesque view to the W, with the Buck of Cabrach in the background. Besides a number of excellent houses, it has a post office under Aberdeen, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, an hotel, a Free church (1843), a U.P. church (1803), a public school, and fairs on the first Monday of January, February, March, April, and December, the last Tuesday of April and May *o. s.*, and the third Tuesday of August *o. s.* It carries on a considerable amount of provincial business; and it is the polling-place for the 6th district of West Aberdeenshire. Pop. (1840) 243, (1861) 478, (1871) 487, (1881) 519.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Lunan, a coast parish of E Forfarshire, with a station, Lunan Bay, on the Arbroath and Montrose section (1879-83) of the North British, 5 miles SSW of Montrose, and 8½ NNE of Arbroath. It is bounded N by Craig and Maryton (detached), E by the German Ocean, SE and SW by Inverkeilor, and W by Kinnell. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 2⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 3½ furlongs and 2⅜ miles; and its area is 1981½ acres, of which 63⅜ are foreshore, 3½ water, and 4 tidal water. The coast, extending ¾ mile along LUNAN BAY, is a low sandy beach, strewn here and there with small boulders, and flanked by bent-covered knolls, beyond which the surface rises somewhat rapidly till at Cothill it attains an altitude of 319 feet above sea-level, and thence commands an extensive prospect of country, seaboard, and sea. LUNAN WATER winds 2⅝ miles north-eastward along the Inverkeilor boundary; and BUCKIE DEN Burn, traversing a romantic dell, and forming a number of pretty waterfalls, traces the northern border. Trap and sandstone are the prevailing rocks; and the former has been quarried for building. The soil is sandy for a short way inland, deep and rich on the lower declivities, and

frequently shallow on the higher grounds. Three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; less than 20 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are vestiges or sites of structures connected with Red Castle. Walter Mill (1476-1558), burned at St Andrews, the last of Scotland's Reformation martyrs, was priest of Lunan for forty years; and Alexander Peddie, its Episcopalian minister, was suffered, after the re-establishment of Presbyterianism, to retain his charge till his death in 1713. Lunan House is the seat of William Thomas Taylor Blair-Imrie, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1849), who holds 297 acres in the shire, valued at £747 per annum. The Earl of Northesk is chief proprietor, and Arbikie belongs to a third. Lunan is in the presbytery of Arbroath and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £223. The church, rebuilt in 1844, contains 130 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 80, and a grant of £75, 11s. Valuation (1857) £2513, (1884) £3034, 3s., *plus* £1202 for railway. Pop. (1801) 318, (1831) 298, (1861) 259, (1871) 248, (1881) 243.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Lunan Water, issuing from Rescobie Loch (196 feet above sea-level), and, ¼ mile lower down, traversing Balgavies Loch (4 × 1⅓ furl.), flows 12⅞ miles eastward through or along the boundaries of Rescobie, Kirkden, Guthrie, Kinnell, Inverkeilor, and Lunan parishes, till it falls into Lunan Bay. Its chief tributary is the Vinny; and its waters are limpid, and contain good sea-trout and excellent trout, with a few salmon.

Lunan Bay, lying open to the E, extends from Boddin Point in Craig parish to the Lang Craig in Inverkeilor; measures 3 miles across the entrance, and 1¼ mile from the entrance line to the head; has an approximately semicircular outline; is flanked for about 1 mile at each end by bold rocky heights, rising to altitudes of more than 100 feet above sea-level, and partly consisting of columnar or pyramidal cliffs; has, around its head, a low sandy beach, slightly strewn with small boulders, and regularly flanked with bent-covered knolls; and, during westerly or south-westerly winds, affords safe anchorage. Its bottom is fine sand, and its strand furnishes beautiful varieties of sea-shell, and occasionally some jasper and onyx gems.

Lunan Burn, a rivulet of Stormont district, Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 1400 feet, and winding 14⅔ miles east-south-eastward, through or along the borders of Dowally, Caputh, Clunie, Kinloch, Lethendy, and Blairgowrie parishes, till, after a total descent of 1270 feet, it falls into the Isla at a point 2 miles W by S of Coupar-Angus. During the middle 7 miles of its course it traverses a chain of five lakes—Craiglush Loch (4 × 2 furl.; 380 feet), the Loch of the Lows (8 × 4 furl.), Butterstone Loch (4⅔ × 3¾ furl.), the Loch of Clunie (5 × 5 furl.), and Drumellie Loch (8 × 3¼ furl.; 190 feet)—all five of which are noticed separately. A deep, sluggish, ditch-like stream, it contains some capital trout of 2 or 3 lbs. weight.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 48, 1870-68.

Lunasting, an ancient parish of Shetland, now united to Nesting, and lying 25 miles N of Lerwick. Its church still stands, and ranks as a chapel of ease. Pop. of Lunasting registration district (1861) 880, (1871) 822, (1881) 783.

Luncarty, a suppressed parish and a village in the Strathmore district of Perthshire. The parish was anciently a rectory, and is now incorporated with Redgorton, forming the NE division of its main body. The village, near the right bank of the Tay, has a station on the Caledonian railway, 4 miles NNW of Perth. Luncarty bleachfield has long been reputed one of the largest in Britain. Its grounds cover upwards of 130 acres. The water-power by which the works are driven includes the whole volume of Ordie and Shochie Burns, carried along an artificial canal, and also a considerable volume led out from the Tay by means of a dam run nearly across the river.

According to Hector Boece, but to no earlier historian, Luncarty in 990 was the scene of a decisive overthrow of the Danes by Kenneth III., aided by the peasant-ancestor of the noble family of Hay. The Danes, strong in numbers and fiery in resolve, had landed on the coast of Angus, razed the town and castle of Montrose, and moved across Angus and along Strathmore, strewing their path with desolation, and menacing Scotland with bondage. Kenneth the King heard at Stirling of their descent, and hastened to take post on Moncrieff Hill, in the peninsula of the Earn and the Tay; but while there organising the raw troops, whom he had swept together, and waiting the arrival of forces suited to his exigency, he learned that Perth was already besieged. Arraying what soldiery he had, and making a detour so as to get to northward of the enemy, he marched to Luncarty, saw the Danes posted on an eminence to the S, and next day taunted and provoked them to a trial of strength on the intervening level ground. The rush of the Danes was dreadful; but three puissant ploughmen, father and sons, of the name of Hay, or Haya, who were at work in a field on the opposite side of the river, were bold enough to attempt to infuse their own courage into the faltering troops. Seizing the yoke of the plough and whatever similar tools were at hand, they forded the Tay, and arriving just at a crisis when the wings had given way and the centre was wavering, they shouted shame and death against the recreant who should flee, and threw themselves with such fury on the foremost of the Danes as to gain the Scots a moment for rallying at a spot still known as Turn-again Hillock. Hay, the father, as if he had been superhuman, had no difficulty in drawing some clans to follow in his wake; and plunging with these down a deep ravine, while the battle was renewed on ground at a little distance from the original scene of action, he rushed upon the Danes in flank and rear, and threw them into confusion. A band of peasants, who were lurking near or drawn together from curiosity, now raised a loud shout of triumph, and were taken by the Danes for a new army. The invaders instantly ceased to fight; they became a mingled mass of routed men; and, not excepting their leaders and king himself, they either were hewn down by the sword or perished in the river. An assembly of the states, held next day at Scone, decreed to give the peasant-conqueror the choice of the hound's course or the falcon's flight of land, in reward of his bravery. Hay having chosen the latter, the falcon was let off from a hill overlooking Perth, and flew eastward to a point a mile south of the house of Errol, alighting there on a stone which is still called the 'Hawk's Stane.' All the intervening lands were given in property to Hay's family; but they have since been either alienated, or parcelled out among various lines of descendants.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lunderston Bay. See Innerkip.

Lundie, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. The village stands 3 miles WSW of Auchterhouse station, 6 ESE of Coupar-Angus, and 9 NW by W of Dundee, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Newtyle, E by Auchterhouse, S by Fowlis-Easter in Perthshire, and W by Kettins. Its utmost length, from W by N to E by S, is 4 miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is 4296¼ acres, of which 107⅝ are water. Of seven lakes, which send off head-streams of Dichty Water, much the largest is Long Loch (5¾ × 2 furl.; 722 feet) in the N, Lundie Loch having been reduced by drainage about the year 1810 to less than a twelfth of its former size. A range of the Sidlaw Hills extends along part of the N and all the W of the parish, whose surface, nowhere sinking much below 500 feet above sea-level, attains 1063 feet near Smithston and 1088 at Keillor Hill on the Kettins boundary. The range divides the head of Strathdighty from the neighbouring part of Strathmore, and gives to all the interior of the parish a sheltered and sequestered aspect. The predominant rocks are trap and common grey sandstone; and the soil is for the most part light, sharp loam. Since 1850 great improvements have been effected in the way of reclaiming, draining, fencing, and building. The Duncans of Lundie, now

Earls of Camperdown, have held nearly all the property from 1678 and earlier; and Lundie churchyard is still their burying-place. This parish, since 1618, has formed one charge with the contiguous parish of Fowlis-Easter in Perthshire. It is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £238. A building of considerable antiquity, Lundie church was well repaired about the year 1847, and contains 300 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 108 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 57, and a grant of £43, 6s. Valuation (1857) £3005, (1884) £4311, 19s. Pop. (1831) 456, (1861) 442, (1871) 400, (1881) 317; of united parish (1801) 693, (1831) 778, (1871) 691, (1881) 628.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Lundie, Loch, a lake in Golspie parish, Sutherland, 2½ miles W of Golspie village. Lying 556 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and 1½ furlongs, sends off Culmailie Burn to the sea, and on the N is overhung by Ben Lundie (1464 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1876.

Lundin and **Lundin Mill.** See Largo.

Lundin Links, a railway station on the S coast of Fife, 1 mile WSW of Lower Largo.

Lunga, an island of Jura parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Scarba Sound. It extends 1½ mile from N to S; has a maximum breadth of 1 mile; is separated by a very narrow strait at its S end from Scarba island; and consists of an irregular hilly ridge, rising mostly to a height of less than 500 feet above sea-level, but lifting summits to a height of nearly 1000 feet. Everywhere uneven, and mostly rocky and bare, with patches of bog and heath, it is scarcely anywhere capable of even spade culture; trends down, on most of its W side, in steep naked declivities; consists of quartzite, clay slate, and other schistose rocks, traversed by numerous trap veins; and commands, from many points on its shoulders and summits, extensive, impressive, and diversified views. The narrow strait separating it from Scarba is obstructed on the E by a rocky islet, and has a tumbling, impetuous, tidal current, quite as violent and grandly scenic as that of the far more celebrated Corrievrechan between Scarba and Jura. Pop. (1871) 5, (1881) 17.

Lunna, a coast village in the Lunasting portion of Nesting parish, Shetland, 9 miles NE of Voe and 25 N of Lerwick. The headland of Lunna Ness terminates 5 miles to the NE; and ¼ mile further is the little islet of Lunna Holm. Lunna Firth, washing the W side of the headland, penetrates 7½ miles southward and south-westward in three ramifications, separates the headland and the adjacent parts of the mainland from the S coast of Yell island, strikes north-westward into junction with Yell Sound, contains numerous islands and islets, and is excellent fishing-ground.

Lunnasting. See Lunasting.

Lurgain, Loch. See Lochbroom.

Lurgie Craigs. See Hume.

Luscar House, a handsome Tudor mansion (*circa* 1839) in Carnock parish, Fife, 3¼ miles WNW of Dunfermline. Its owner, Mrs Hastie, holds 1590 acres in the shire, valued at £2501 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Luss, a village and a parish of Dumbartonshire. The village stands just S of the mouth of Glenluss, on the western shore of Loch Lomond, at the SE base of Bendhu (2108 feet), 8 miles SSE of Tarbet, 9 NNE of Helensburgh, and 12¼ NNW of Dumbarton. Occupying a charming site in front of three of the finest islands in Loch Lomond, it mainly consisted, thirty years since, of miserable huts, but then was mostly rebuilt with neat cottages on a regular plan. It communicates with the Loch Lomond steamers in their passages up and down the lake; is much frequented by anglers and by tourists; and has a post and telegraph office, an hotel, a small public library, and a fair on the third Tuesday of August. Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy passed the night of 24 Aug. 1803 at the inn here; and here on 29 Sept. 1875 the Queen changed horses, as she drove from Inveraray to Balloch.

The parish had anciently other and much more extensive limits than now. The 'forty-pound lands' of Buchanan, on the E side of Loch Lomond, were detached from it in 1621, and annexed to Inchcailloch (now Buchanan); the lands of four proprietors at the S end of the lake were detached from it in 1659, and annexed to Bonhill; all the extensive territory along the W side of the lake, to the N of Glendouglas and around the head of the lake, now constituting the parish of Arrochar, was detached from it in 1658; and, on the other hand, the lands of Caldannach, Prestelloch, and Conglens, which belonged to Inchcailloch parish, were united to it in modern times. It now is bounded N by Arrochar, E by a sinuous line among the islands of Loch Lomond, separating it from Stirlingshire and Kilmaronock, SE by Bonhill, S by Cardross and Row, and W by Row and (for 3 furlongs) Loch Long. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 12¼ miles; its breadth varies between 2⅛ and 5⅝ miles; and its area is 28,844½ acres, of which 1½ are foreshore and 4637 water. Inchlonaig, Inchconnachan, Inchtavannach, Inchgalbraith, and two other islands of Loch Lomond, belong to Luss, and are separately noticed. To Loch Lomond flow Douglas Water, formed by two head-streams within ¼ mile of Loch Long, and running 4¾ miles east-by-southward to Inverbeg Inn, mainly along the Arrochar border; Luss Water, rising at an altitude of 1100 feet, and curving 7¼ miles east-by-southward to Luss village; Finlas Water, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet, and running 4¾ miles south-eastward, eastward, and north-by-eastward, to Rossdhu House; and Fruin Water, winding 5¼ miles eastward to the N of Arden House, along the Row boundary and through the southern interior. Nine-tenths of the parish are mountainous, and offer such saliences of feature, such diversities of contour, such labyrinths of glen, and such outlooks on Loch Lomond, as to abound in grand and romantic scenery. Chief elevations from S to N are *Benuchara Muir (1028 feet), *Balcnock (2092), *Ben Tharsuinn (2149), *Ben Ruisg (1939), Cruach Dubh (1154), *Ben Chaorach (2338), *Ben Mhanarch (2328), Ben Eich (2302), Bendhu (2108), and Doune Hill (2409), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The uplands, all the way between the mouth of Glendouglas and the mouth of Glenluss—a distance of 3 miles—press close on Loch Lomond; and thence to the southern boundary—a distance of 5½ miles—they recede somewhat gradually from the shore till they leave a lowland tract of about 2¼ miles from E to W along the course of Fruin Water. The low grounds, all southward from Luss village, lie contiguous to Loch Lomond; consist partly of dead levels, partly of gentle undulations, partly of braes or hill slopes; are interlocked on one side with bays of the lake, on the other side with spurs and recesses of the mountains; display vast profusion of wood and culture; include Sir James Colquhoun's mansion and park of Rossdhu; and combine, with their magnificent surroundings, to form a series of exquisite landscapes. The predominant rock of the mountains is clay slate, of the low grounds is Old Red sandstone; and both are quarried. The soil on the mountains is mostly heathy or moorish; in some hollows or low tracts is moss; on parts of the low grounds adjacent to Loch Lomond is either sand or gravel; and on other parts is fertile loam. The chief antiquities are a large cairn 1¼ mile S of the village, traces of an ancient fortification on Dumfin Hill, and sites of ancient chapels at Rossdhu and in Glenluss. Haco of Norway, during his invasion in 1263, worked great havoc in the parish. Sir John Colquhoun, who became Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1474, was a native, as also was his descendant, the Rev. John Colquhoun, D.D. (1748-1827); and the Rev. John Stuart, D.D. (1743-1821), translator of the Scriptures into Gaelic, was minister. Rossdhu, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Sir James Colquhoun of that Ilk and Luss, Bart., is the sole proprietor. Luss is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £318. The parish church, built in 1771, contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Luss public and Muir-

land Christian Knowledge Society's school, with respective accommodation for 87 and 75 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 47 and 26, and grants of £49, 12s. and £34, 13s. Valuation (1860) £4906, (1884) £6591, 11s. Pop. (1801) 953, (1831) 1181, (1861) 831, (1871) 730, (1881) 719, of whom 54 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-76. See Dr William Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (2 vols., Edinb. 1869); and pp. 64-77 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (Edinb. 1874).

Luthermuir, a village, with a public school, in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, near the right bank of Luther Water, 3⅝ miles S by E of Fettercairn and 5 SW of Laurencekirk, under which it has a post office. Founded towards the close of last century on a moor so barren as to be reckoned worthless, it figured, for a time, as little else than a resort of destitute and abandoned persons from many surrounding parishes, but forty years ago was mainly occupied by handloom weavers. Pop. (1841) 967, (1861) 868, (1871) 654, (1881) 383.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Luther Water, a troutful rivulet of Kincardineshire, rising at an altitude of 1300 feet among the frontier Grampians, and curving 13½ miles south-south-eastward and south-south-westward through Fordoun, Laurencekirk, and Marykirk parishes, till, after a total descent of 1205 feet, it falls into the North Esk at the boundary with Forfarshire, 1¾ mile WNW of Marykirk village.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Luthrie, a village on the E side of Creich parish, Fife, 2¼ miles S of the Firth of Tay, and 5½ NW of Cupar, under which it has a post office.

Lybster, a coast village of Latheron parish, Caithness, 13⅜ miles SW by S of Wick. It has a post office under Wick, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and the Aberdeen Town and County Banks, two hotels, a police station, a good boat harbour, a chapel of ease (1836; 805 sittings), a Free church, a public school, and fairs on the Thursday in July after Hill of Wick and the second Tuesday of November. Lybster is the headquarters of one of the twenty-six fishery districts of Scotland, comprising the fishing villages of Latheronwheel, Forse, Lybster, and Clyth. Within this district the number of boats at the beginning of 1883 was 260, of fishermen and boys 1272, of fishcurers 22, and of coopers 56, whilst the value of boats was £10,635, of nets £16,776, and of lines £991. The following was the number in different years—of barrels of herrings salted or cured (1866) 15,806, (1873) 28,350, (1878) 10,417, (1881) 20,764, (1882) 3458; of cod, ling, and hake taken (1873) 16,979, (1881) 1205, (1882) 6200. Pop. (1861) 745, (1871) 833, (1881) 831.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 110, 1877.

Lydoch or **Laidon, Loch,** a lake on the mutual border of Fortingall parish, Perthshire, and Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, 6 miles E of Kingshouse Inn. It lies 924 feet above sea-level, amid the dismal expanse of Rannoch Muir; extends 5¼ miles north-eastward; has a maximum breadth of ½ mile; is all engirt with bog and heath and rock, presenting a surpassing scene of wildness and desolation, yet possesses within itself many attractions; contains abundance of trout, some of them running up to 8 lbs. in weight; is gemmed with nearly a dozen islets, the haunts of the red deer and the eagle; and sends off, from a point near its head, the rivulet Gauir, 7 miles eastward to the head of Loch Rannoch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873.

Lymekilns. See LIMEKILNS.

Lymphoy. See LENNOX CASTLE, Edinburghshire.

Lyne and Megget, a united parish of Peeblesshire, consisting of two widely separate portions—Lyne, near the centre of the county; and Megget, 13 miles to the S, on the southern border. Lyne, whose church is 4⅓ miles W of Peebles and 1¼ mile WNW of Lyne station in Stobo parish, is bounded NE by Eddleston, E by Peebles, S and SW by Stobo, and NW by Newlands. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 2⅞ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 2⅜ miles; and its area is 2793 acres. LYNE WATER flows 3⅝ miles south-eastward and eastward along all the Stobo boundary to a point 3 furlongs above its influx to the Tweed, and here receives four rivulets, one of them tracing all the eastern border. The surface sinks at the SE corner to 565 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 701 feet at the Roman camp, 1261 at Hamildean Hill, 1334 at Black Meldon, and 1516 near the NW boundary.

Megget, whose chapel of ease is 19¾ miles WSW of Selkirk, is bounded N by Manor, NE by Yarrow in Selkirkshire, E for 7 furlongs by St Mary's Loch, SE by Ettrick in Selkirkshire, SW by Moffat in Dumfriesshire, W by Tweedsmuir, and NW by Drummelzier. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 7⅜ miles; its utmost breadth is 6⅜ miles; and its area is 14,500 acres. Megget Water, rising at an altitude of 1500 feet, winds 7½ miles east-north-eastward to ST MARY'S LOCH, on the way being joined by Cramalt, GLENGABER, and sixteen other burns, which all, like itself, afford capital trout-fishing. Along St Mary's Loch the surface declines to close on 800 feet above sea-level, and chief elevations to the S of Megget Water as one goes up the valley are Bridgend Hill (1594 feet), Craigdilly (1923), and *Lochcraig Head (2625); to the N, Broomy Law (1750), *Deer Law (2065), *Black Law (2285), Clockmore (2100), *Norman Law (2408), and *Broad Law (2723), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. 'The high-lying ground here—brown, heathy, and pastoral—is perhaps the wildest in the South of Scotland, visited only by shepherds and sportsmen.'

The predominant rocks are Silurian. Barely one-seventeenth of the entire area is in tillage, the rest being pastoral or waste; but such arable land as there is has a gravelly soil of fair fertility, with a southern exposure in Lyne. Where now there is scarce a tree, of old was forest, Meggetland or 'Rodonna' having formed part of the royal Forest of ETTRICK down to Queen Mary's reign. A ruined tower at Cramalt is said to have been a royal hunting-seat; and lower down the dale, on HENDERLAND farm, stood Cockburn's Castle, scene of the 'Border Widow's Lament.' A large British fort is on Hamildean Hill; and just to the W of Lyne church are remains of a Roman camp. 'Randal's Walls' it was called at the beginning of last century; and, as depicted in Roy's *Military Antiquities* (1795), it has an extreme length and breadth of 850 and 750 feet, its four environing ramparts, 4 to 5 feet high, being pierced by four entrances. Since then, however, the plough has greatly destroyed it. The Earl of Wemyss is almost sole proprietor. Lyne is in the presbytery of Peebles and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £215. Crowning a grassy mound, above the left bank of Lyne Water, the parish church is a pretty, antique structure, rebuilt or renovated in 1644 by John, Lord Hay of Yester, and containing 80 sittings. Megget chapel dates from the beginning of this century. Lyne and Megget public schools, with respective accommodation for 47 and 29 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 39 and 11, and grants of £47, 9s. and £24 15s. 6d. Valuation (1863) £4497, 10s., (1884) £4852, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 167, (1831) 156, (1861) 134, (1871) 174, (1881) 204, of whom 90 were in Megget.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 1864.

Lyne Burn, a rivulet of Dunfermline parish, SW Fife, rising near Crossgates in the NE corner of the parish, and running 7 miles south-westward and southward through the interior and along the Torryburn border, till it falls into the Firth of Forth immediately to the W of Charlestown. It is often called Spital Burn, properly Hospital Burn, from its washing the site of the ancient Hospital of St Leonard's at the S side of Dunfermline town; and it receives, a little SW of that site, a tributary coming 2½ miles southward from Lochhead.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 32, 1867-57.

Lynedoch Cottage or **House,** a mansion in Methven parish, Perthshire, standing, amid beautiful grounds, on the left bank of the river Almond, 2 miles NNE of Methven village and 7 WNW of Perth. The estate

belonged to General Thomas Graham (1750-1843), one of the heroes of the Peninsular War, and the victor of Barossa, and it gave him the title of Baron on his elevation to the peerage in 1814. See DRONACH, and Murray Graham's *Memoir of Lord Lynedoch* (2d ed. 1877).

Lyne Water, a stream of NW Peeblesshire, rising among the Pentlands at an altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level, within ½ mile of the Midlothian border, and winding 18¾ miles south-south-eastward through or along the boundaries of Linton, Newlands, Stobo, Lyne, and Peebles parishes, till, after a total descent of nearly 700 feet, it falls into the Tweed near Lyne station, 3 miles W by S of Peebles town. It is joined by Baddinsgill Burn, West Water, Cairn Burn, Dead Burn, Flemington Burn, and Tarth Water; its pleasant meadowy vale is here and there prettily wooded, especially opposite Drochil Castle; and its amber-coloured waters, which are open to the public, contain good store of trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64.

Lynn House. See LINN.

Lynturk, a small mansion, with pretty grounds, in Leochel parish, central Aberdeenshire, 2¼ miles SW of Whitehouse station. The estate belonged anciently to the Strachans, passed to successively the Irvines and the Gordons, and in 1816 was sold to Peter M'Combie, whose nephew, William M'Combie, Esq. (b. 1802; suc. 1832), holds 2179 acres in the shire, valued at £1993 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Lynwilg, an hotel in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, near the E shore of Loch Alvie, 2½ miles SSW of Aviemore, under which there is a post office of Lynwilg.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Lyon, a river of Breadalbane district, Perthshire. Rising among alpine mountains, close to the Argyllshire border, at an altitude of 2400 feet above sea-level, and 5 miles NNE of Tyndrum, it first runs 4 miles northward, under the name of Abhainn Ghlas or Avonglass, to the head of Loch Lyon (1¾ × ¼ mile; 1100 feet), after issuing from which it proceeds 30¼ miles east-north-eastward, along GLENLYON, and mainly through or along the confines of FORTINGALL parish, till, after a total descent of 2090 feet, it falls into the Tay at a point 9 furlongs NNE of Taymouth Castle, and 2⅞ miles below the Tay's own efflux from Loch Tay. Its tributaries are very numerous, but most of them are mere impetuous torrents of only a few furlongs to 3 miles in length of course. The chief are the Allt Conait, running 8⅝ miles east-by-southward, through Lochs Dhamh and Girre, and entering its N side 1¾ mile SW of Meggernie Castle; and KELTNEY BURN, running 8⅞ miles east-by-northward and south-south-eastward to a point 1½ mile above the Lyon's confluence with the Tay. Its waters make two considerable cascades; and they contain valuable pearl mussels and plenty of capital trout, besides salmon, grilse, and sea-trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 54, 55, 1869-73.

Lyon, Castle. See BORROWSTOUNNESS and CASTLE-HUNTLY.

Lyth, a village in the E of Bower parish, Caithness, 8½ miles NNW of Wick. It has a fair on the third Tuesday of October.

ORDNANCE GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

MAAM-RATAGAIN, a mountain-pass (1072 feet) on the mutual border of Inverness and Ross shires, leading from Glenshiel to Glenelg, 3½ miles WNW of Shiel Inn. A zigzag road, formed in 1815 over the pass, commands from the highest point a very grand view.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Maam-Suil or **Mam-Sodhail**, a mountain on the mutual border of Kintail parish, Ross-shire, and Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, 2¾ miles NNW of the head of Loch Affric. It rises to an altitude of 3862 feet above sea-level; has remarkably numerous species of plants; is believed to retain more perennial snow than any other mountain in Great Britain; and commands an extensive and very impressive view.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Maar or **Park Burn**, a rivulet of Durisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire, running 5¼ miles southward and east-south-eastward—for the last 2 miles along the Penpont boundary—till it falls into the river Nith at a point 2 miles NNW of Thornhill. It traverses the beautiful grounds of Drumlanrig Castle; and the diversion of its course, at the time that the castle was built, forms the theme of an old-world rhyme.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63.

Maberry, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Colmonell parish, Ayrshire, and Penninghame and Kirkcowan parishes, Wigtownshire, 5¾ miles SSE of Barrhill station. Lying 405 feet above sea-level, it extends 1¼ mile south-south-eastward; has a maximum width of 3 furlongs; is gemmed by eight little islets, one of them with vestiges of a castle; contains large pike and trout; and sends off the BLADENOCH to Wigtown Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Mabie, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4½ miles SSW of Dumfries. Its owner, Robert Kirkpatrick Howat, Esq., holds 2566 acres in the shire, valued at £2140 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Macallan. See KNOCKANDO.

Macarthur's Head, a headland on the E coast of Islay island, Argyllshire, flanking the W side of the S end or entrance of the Sound of Islay. A lighthouse on it shows a fixed white light up the Sound of Islay to about N half E, a fixed red light from N half E to about E, and a fixed white light to the S of E as far as the land allows, visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles.

Macbeth's Castle. See CAIRNBEDDIE, DUNSINANE, and MANOR.

Macbie Hill, an old but modernised mansion, with a well-wooded park and a small lake, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, 3 miles E by S of West Linton, and 9 furlongs S of Macbie Hill station on the Dolphinton branch of the North British, this being 21¾ miles S by W of Edinburgh. Its owner, the Very Rev. John Maunsell-Massy-Beresford (b. 1823; suc. 1871), holds 3875 acres in the shire, valued at £3079 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Macduff, a seaport town and a *quoad sacra* parish in the *quoad civilia* parish of GAMRIE, Banffshire, 1¼ mile E of Banff. It is the terminus of the Turriff and Macduff branch of the GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY system, the station being 49½ miles NNW of Aberdeen and 29¾ N by W of Inveramsay Junction, where the branch leaves the main line. The town, which consists of a number of well planned streets with good houses, and has one of the best harbours along the Moray Firth, is situated on an irregular rising-ground sloping northward and north-westward towards the sea-shore. Previous to 1732 it was but a small fishing hamlet, and owes its great progress since to the fostering care of successive Earls of Fife, and to its situation. The hamlet was known as Down or Doune, but in 1783 James, second Earl of Fife, changed it to Macduff (the family name being Duff) and obtained for the place a charter of *de novo damus* from George III., by which it was erected into a 'free and independent burgh-of-barony.' The lower harbour rates and the better position of the harbour diverted a considerable amount of traffic from Banff, and the growth of trade has been still more rapid and important since the opening of railway communication in 1860. The station was then at the SW side of the town, and was also intended for the partial accommodation of Banff, but in 1872 a prolongation of ¾ mile took place, bringing the station into a central position, while accommodation is still provided for Banff, from this side, by the Banff Bridge station. The climate is good, and as the beach affords excellent bathing ground, the place is frequented during the summer months by visitors. There were great rejoicings on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales on a visit to the Earl of Fife on 13 Nov. 1883, when the town was gaily decorated; the trades, fishermen, and various public bodies walked in procession to Duff House; and an address was presented to His Royal Highness. The harbour was constructed by, and belongs to, the Earl of Fife, and the formation of an outer harbour was attempted so long ago as 1821-22, but the works then constructed were almost at once shattered by storms. It was greatly enlarged and improved in 1877. The trade consists chiefly of exports of grain and cured herrings and other fish, and the imports are coal, and bone and other manures. Over a hundred fishing boats, of which about three-fourths are first-class boats (*i.e.*, with keels of 30 feet or upwards), belong to the port, but many of them prosecute the fishing at other stations, and during 1883 only 83 fished from Macduff, these having a total catch of 9754 crans. The Established church, a large building on an eminence at one end of the town, was erected at the expense of the third Earl of Fife. The Free church was built soon after the Disruption. A new Congregational church was erected in 1881 at a cost of £1250; and a Salvation Army Hall, with 700 sittings, in 1883. Murray's Institution was founded in 1849 by Mr Murray of London, a canvas manufacturer, and a native of the burgh, for the education of poor children,

and has accommodation for 100, whilst the public school accommodates 700. By the Reform Bill, Macduff was, for parliamentary purposes, included within the boundaries of the burgh of Banff, but its municipality remained distinct, and municipal matters are managed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 4 councillors; while police matters are attended to by a board of six commissioners of police. The weekly market is on Tuesday. Water was introduced in 1883. There is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union and North of Scotland Banks, a branch of the National Security Savings' Bank, and agencies of 11 insurance companies. There are also a town-house, meal and saw mills, baths, a hall, a gas company, a masonic lodge (St James, No. 653), a lodge of Oddfellows, a club, two ladies' schools, and a number of the usual charitable, etc. institutions. The bridge across the Deveron to the W, on the road to Banff, was designed by Smeaton. The *quoad sacra* parish, which extends beyond the town, is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen. Pop. of parish (1871) 3912, (1881) 4104; of burgh (1831) 1819, (1861) 3067, (1871) 3410, (1881) 3650, of whom 1992 were females. Houses (1881) 728 inhabited, 25 vacant, 4 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Machany Water, a troutful stream of Muthill and Blackford parishes, Perthshire, flowing 13¼ miles eastward till it falls into the Earn at a point 2¾ miles NNW of Auchterarder.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Machar, New, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, to the N containing Summerhill village, which stands, 310 feet above sea-level, 5 furlongs SSW of New Machar station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 5¼ miles N of Dyce Junction and 11½ NNW of Aberdeen. Summerhill has a post office under Aberdeen, with money order and savings' bank departments; and close to the station is New Machar Inn, where cattle and horse fairs are held on the third Thursday of January, March, May, and November, and the second Thursday of July.

Containing also Parkhill station, 4 miles S of that of New Machar, the parish is bounded NW and NE by Udny, E by Belhelvie, SE and S by Old Machar, SW by Dyce, and W by Fintray. Till 1621 it formed part of Old Machar parish, and, after being disjoined, was known successively as the Upper Parochine of St Machar, Upper Machar, and, finally, New Machar. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 5⅛ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 3⅛ miles; and its area is 9047 acres, of which 45 are water, and 2088¼ belong to the Straloch or north-western detached portion (2¾ × 1½ mile), separated from the main body by a strip of Udny, 300 yards wide at the narrowest, and also bounded by Kinkell and Fintray. This Straloch portion belongs politically to Banffshire (detached), but ecclesiastically ranks as part of New Machar, and for rating and other purposes is treated as part of Aberdeenshire. The Don flows 1⅞ mile south-south-eastward along all the Dyce border; and Elrick Burn, rising in the Straloch section, runs 7½ miles south-south-eastward, partly along the Fintray border, but mainly through the interior, till it falls into the Don at a point 2⅜ furlongs SW of Parkhill station. Corby Loch (2¾ × 2 furl.; 251 feet) lies mostly beyond the south-eastern boundary, near which are Lily Loch (1 × ¾ furl.) and Bishop's Loch (2 × ⅔ furl.). At the Bridge of Dyce the surface declines to 128 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises gently to 299 feet at Highlands, 400 at Rosemount, 500 at Upper Rannieshill, 620 at Changehill, and 543 at the Hill of Clyne. Granite abounds in the southern district, and limestone is found on the estate of North Kinmundy. The soil of the southern district, near the Don, is a gravelly loam; of the middle district, is a good loam; and of the northern district, is very various, and much of it poor. About two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; nearly one-tenth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities, other than those noticed under Bishop's Loch, are remains of three pre-Reformation chapels—St Colm's at Monykebbock, St Mary's at Clubsgoval, and St Mary's at Straloch—the first of which is mentioned as early as 1256, and still is represented by a fine old burying-ground. At Parkhill, in 1864, was found a silver chain of double rings, 17½ inches in length and 44 oz. in weight, with a penannular terminal ring, engraved with one of the symbols of the sculptured stones. It is now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. A moor within the parish was the scene, in 1647, of a defeat of the Royalists by the Covenanters. Robert Gordon of Straloch (1580-1661), the distinguished geographer and antiquary, was born at Kinmundy; and Dr Thomas Reid (1710-96), the eminent moral philosopher, was minister from 1737 till 1752. Mansions, noticed separately, are Elrick, Parkhill, and Straloch; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £50. New Machar is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £335. The parish church at Summerhill was built in 1791, and contains 650 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Parkhill girls', Summerhill boys', and Whiterashes—with respective accommodation for 95, 205, and 90 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 51, 146, and 76, and grants of £47, 5s. 6d., £115, 10s., and £71, 13s. Valuation (1860) £6963, (1884) £10,752, of which £1928 was for the Straloch portion, and £1227 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 925, (1831) 1246, (1861) 1511, (1871) 1483, (1881) 1505, of whom 238 were in the Straloch or Banffshire section.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Machar, Old, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, containing great part of Aberdeen city, with all Old Aberdeen, Woodside, and other suburbs. Down to the 17th century it comprehended the present parishes of New Machar and Newhills; and now it is bounded NW by New Machar, N by Belhelvie, E by the German Ocean, S by St Nicholas and Nigg, SW by Banchory-Devenick, and W by Newhills and Dyce. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 7¼ miles; its utmost breadth is 4⅛ miles; and its area is 12,595½ acres, of which 285 are foreshore and 167½ water, whilst 5283⅛ fall within the parliamentary burgh of Aberdeen. The Don, after flowing 3⅛ miles south-south-eastward along the Dyce and Newhills boundary, winds 3¾ miles eastward across the interior to the sea; and the Dee, in a run of $1\frac{5}{16}$ mile, traces the southern boundary. The district between the two rivers, comprising two-fifths of the entire area, is described in our article on Aberdeen; and, as to the district N of the Don, it need only be said that the surface rises gradually from the shore to a summit altitude of 313 feet at Perwinnes Hill, ½ mile N of which, at the New Machar boundary, is Corby Loch (2¾ × 2 furl.; 251 feet). The predominant rock is granite; and the soil ranges from fertile loam to barren peat-earth. In the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Old Machar, Ferry Hill, Gilcomston, Holburn, Rosemount, Rubislaw, and Woodside, with part of John Knox. Old Machar itself is a collegiate charge, the stipend of the first minister being £386, of the second £340. Eight schools, all public but one, with total accommodation for 2220 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 2224, and grants amounting to £2002, 19s. 2d. Landward valuation (1873) £12,099, 0s. 6d., (1884) £14,352, 2s. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 9911, (1831) 25,107, (1861) 33,236, (1871) 42,477, (1881) 56,002, of whom 8388 were in the ecclesiastical parish of Old Machar, and 1451 in the landward portion of the parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Machars (Celt. *machair*, 'a plain'), one of the three districts of Wigtownshire, being the broad-based, triangular peninsula between Wigtown and Luce Bays. It has ill-defined boundaries, but it may be viewed either as comprehending the parishes of Whithorn, Glasserton, Sorbie, Kirkinner, and most of Mochrum, amounting to 100 square miles, or as comprehending also the rest of Mochrum and parts of Old Luce, Kirkcowan, and Penninghame, amounting, with these additions, to nearly

150 square miles. Its surface, as implied in its name, is prevailingly low and flat, yet has considerable diversities, and will be noticed in our article on WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Machermore Castle, an old square tower in Minnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, near the left bank of the Cree, 1½ mile SE of Newton-Stewart. Its owner, Robert Lennox Nugent-Dunbar, Esq. (b. 1864; suc. 1866), holds 1013 acres in the shire, valued at £1353 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Machline. See MAUCHLINE.

Machrihanish Bay, a bay on the W coast of Kintyre, Argyllshire. It is flanked on the N by Glenacardoch Point, 5 miles SSE of Cara island, on the S by Earadale Point, 6¾ miles N of the Mull of Kintyre; and the distance between these points is 13⅝ miles. It nowhere, however, penetrates the land to an extent of more than 2¼ miles from the entrance line, and that at the mouth of Machrihanish Water, 4¾ miles W of Campbeltown; so that it lies all open to the W, and has an unindented and unsheltered coast. 'The long crescent of Machrihanish,' to quote from the *Life of Norman Macleod* (1876), 'girdled by sands wind-tossed into fantastic hillocks, receives the full weight of the Atlantic. Woe to the luckless vessel caught within those relentless jaws,' etc.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 20, 12, 1876-72.

Machry. See MAUCHRY.

Mackinnon's Cave, a cavern on the W coast of Mull island, Argyllshire, in Gribon promontory, 8 miles NE of Iona. Opening from the shore, and obstructed by fragments of rock, it penetrates to an unknown extent—the common people say quite across the island. It got its name, or is said to have got it, from the disappearance within its depths of a gentleman called Mackinnon, who went in to explore it, and never was heard of more. Its accessible parts, which were long a retreat of the clansmen, at once for safety and for strategy, are for some way inward invaded by the tide and encumbered with stones; but it opens afterwards into an arched chamber 45 feet wide and 30 high, where is a square stone called Fingal's Table, on which the clansmen frequenting it are said to have taken their meals. On 19 Oct. 1773 it was explored, to the extent of about 480 feet, by Dr Johnson and Boswell, the former of whom pronounced it 'the greatest natural curiosity he had ever seen.' Once it competed with Staffa for attracting tourists; but, except for its vastness and its associations, it possesses little real interest.

Mackinon's Cave. See STAFFA.

Mackiston. See MAXTON.

Maclellan's Castle. See KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Macleod's Castle, an ancient fortress in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, at the entrance of Stornoway Bay. Built by the ancient proprietors of Lewis to protect the bay, and dismantled by the troops of Oliver Cromwell, it is now represented by only a fragment of wall 12 feet high and 4 thick.

Macleod's Maidens, three insulated basaltic pillars of Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, a few hundred yards W of Idrigill Point. Rising vertically from the sea, one of them to a height of 200, and the other two to a height of 100, feet, they are called, by the country people, 'the mother and her two daughters,' and by Sir Walter Scott were compared to the Norwegian riders of the storm. Indeed, from a distance they are not unlike gigantic women clad in cloaks and hoods; and they have been described as 'three spires of rock rising sheer out of the sea, shaped like women, around whose feet the foaming wreaths are continually forming, floating, and disappearing.'. A fourth pillar once stood adjacent to them, but was overwhelmed by the storms and waves. See DUNVEGAN.

Macleod's Tables. See DUIRINISH.

Macmerry, a village, with a post office and iron-works (now stopped), in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, at the terminus of a branch line of the North British, 2 miles E by S of Tranent. Pop. (1871) 330, (1881) 352.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Madderty, a parish in Strathearn district, Perthshire, with a station on the Perth, Methven, and Crieff section of the Caledonian railway, 11½ miles W by S of Perth and 6¼ E by N of Crieff, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Containing also ABERCAIRNEY station, St DAVID's village, and the hamlet of Bellycloan, it is bounded N by Fowlis-Wester, NE by Methven, SE by Gask, S by Trinity Gask, SW by Monzie (detached), and NW by Crieff. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 5⅝ miles; its utmost breadth is 2⅝ miles; and its area is 4863¼ acres, of which 2½ are water. The surface is all a portion of the low flat lands of the valley of the Earn, sinking little below 200 and little exceeding 300 feet above sea-level. All the northern and north-western boundary is traced by sluggish Pow Water, which traverses an artificial cut 6 feet deep and 4 feet wide, and which formerly flooded the adjacent lands, but is now restrained by embankments; and all the south-eastern boundary is traced by Cowgask Burn, another tributary of the river Earn. The prevailing rock is Old Red sandstone; and the soil is partly alluvial, partly loamy. About one-eighth of the entire area is under plantation, and nearly all the remainder is in tillage. James Burgh (1714-75), a voluminous but forgotten writer, was a native. INCHAFFRAY Abbey is noticed separately, as likewise are the mansions of WOODEND and DOLLERIE. The landed property is divided among 8. Madderty is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £317. The parish church, 5 furlongs SW of Madderty station, is modern and amply commodious. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 70 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 58, and a grant of £57, 10s. Valuation (1860) £5754, (1884) £6421, 17s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 560, (1831) 713, (1861) 536, (1871) 523, (1881) 527.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Maddiston, a village in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile SE of Polmont Junction. It has a post office under Linlithgow.

Maddy. See LOCHMADDY and DOLLAR.

Maeshowe or **Maiden's Mound**, a tumulus in Stenness parish, Orkney, near the head of the Loch of Harray, 9 miles WNW of Kirkwall and 5¾ NE of Stromness. Conical in shape, it rises to the height of 36 feet above the level of the circumjacent plain, and is engirt at a distance of 80 feet from its base by a moat of considerable breadth. On the W side it is entered by a narrow passage, 62 feet long and from 2⅓ to 4½ feet high, the whole being mostly constructed of huge blocks of stone. It was first opened in 1861, and was then found to contain a central chamber, 15 feet square, converging to a vaulted roof originally 20 feet high. Three little chambers branch off from the one in the middle; and on the stones are a series of Runic inscriptions, supposed to date from the middle of the 12th century, and thus affording no clue to the origin of the tumulus itself. See James Fergusson's *Rude Stone Monuments* (1872); and vol. i., pp. 101-104, of Dr Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).

Magbiehill. See MACBIE HILL.

Magus Muir, a tract, reclaimed and cultivated now, but formerly bleak and wild, in St Andrews parish, Fife, 3½ miles WSW of the city. A spot on it, marked now by the Bishop's Wood, was the scene, on the night of 3 May, of the murder of Archbishop Sharp (1618-79) by twelve Fife Cameronians. He was travelling from Edinburgh with his daughter, and, after a halt at Ceres to smoke a pipe with the parson, was driving on again, when a horseman, spurring towards them, fired right into the carriage. Others rode up, and shot after shot was fired, but never one took effect, and 'Judas, come forth!' was their cry. So they dragged the old man out of the lumbering coach, and hacked him to death on the heath. 'Upon the opening of his tobacco-box, a living humming-bee flew out. This either Hackston of Rathillet or Balfour of Burley called his "familiar;" and, some in the company not understanding the term, they explained it to be "a devil."' Guillan, a weaver lad, one of the murderers, was, four years later, hung in

chains on the spot, as also were five of the prisoners from the battle of Bothwell Brig. The broken headstone to Guillan's memory bore inscription :

> 'A faithfull martyr here doth lye,
> A witnesse against perjurie,
> Who cruelly was put to death
> To gratify proud prelate's wrath ;
> They cut his hands ere he was dead,
> And after that struck off his head ;
> To Magus Muir then did him bring,
> His body on a pole did hing ;
> His blood under the altar cries
> For vengeance on Christ's enemies.'

See vol. vii., pp. 207-221, of Dr Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Mahaich or **Maghaig, Loch.** See Kilmadock.

Maich Water, a rivulet of Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, rising on Misty Law Muir at an altitude of 1250 feet, and running 5½ miles south-south-eastward—for the last 4 miles along the boundary with Kilbirnie parish, Ayrshire—till, after a total descent of 1145 feet, it falls into the N end of Kilbirnie Loch. It is mostly a moorland stream, traversing a deep channel, but occasionally fringed with copeswood.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 22, 1866-65.

Maidenkirk. See Kirkmaiden.

Maiden-Paps. See Cavers.

Maidens, a village in Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire, 6½ miles WSW of Maybole.

Maiden's Leap. See Huntingtower.

Maines, a mansion of 1835 in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile E by N of the village.

Mainhill, a solitary, low, white-washed cottage in Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, 3 miles NW of Ecclefechan. From 1814 to 1826 it was the home of Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881). Here he 'first learned German, studied *Faust* in a dry ditch, and completed his translation of *Wilhelm Meister*. . . . The situation is high, utterly bleak, and swept by all the winds. Not a tree shelters the premises. . . . The view alone redeems the dreariness.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864. See chap. iii. of Froude's *Life of Carlyle* (1882).

Mainhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire, 4 miles SSE of Kelso.

Mainland. See Pomona and Shetland.

Mains and Strathmartine, a parish of S Forfarshire. The two ancient parishes of which it consists were united in 1799, but still are separate registration districts. Mains, the eastern portion, is said to be so called from the Mains of Fintry, now belonging to the proprietor of Linlathen. The largest village is Downfield, 2 miles N by W of the post-town, Dundee ; and large populations are also concentrated at Dundee Bleachworks (Parkhead), Claverhouse, Trottich, Baldovan, Strathmartine, Rosemill, and Fallows. There are two stations on the Dundee and Newtyle railway within the parish —Baldovan (at Downfield) and Baldragon. The parish is bounded N by Tealing, NE by Murroes, E, SE, and S by Dundee, SW by Liff and Benvie, and W by Auchterhouse. Its greatest length, from WNW to ESE, is 5½ miles ; its breadth varies between ½ mile and 3¼ miles ; and its area is 6321 acres, of which 20 are water. Fithie Water, for a distance of 3 miles, traces the northern boundary ; and Dichty Water, running east-south-eastward, goes from end to end of the interior. In the SE the surface sinks to 120 feet above sea-level ; and thence it rises to 536 near Hilltown of Balmuir, 526 near Strathmartine Castle, and 533 at Clatto Moor. A beautiful strath extends along the course of the Dichty, on the sides of which extensive woods pleasantly alternate with cultivated fields. The bogs and marshes, which formerly occupied some hollows, have all been drained. A very copious spring of excellent water, called Sinavey, rises perennially from a crevice in a perpendicular rock at Fintry Castle. Trap and Old Red sandstone are the prevailing rocks ; and the latter has been largely quarried. The soil in some parts adjacent to the Dichty is alluvial, and on numerous ridges near the stream is gravel or sand ; almost everywhere else it is a black loam, incumbent on clay, gravel, or rock. Nearly 400 acres are under wood ; about 130 are moorland or rocky hillock ; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. Baldovan Imbecile Asylum and Orphanage was founded by Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., in 1854 ; and the Baldovan Institution, or Boys' Industrial School of Dundee, was opened in 1878. Two obelisks and some vestiges of a Roman camp are the only extant antiquities. Fintry Castle and Claverhouse are noticed separately, as also is the present mansion of Baldovan. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 8 of from £20 to £50. Mains and Strathmartine is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns ; the living is worth £325. The parish church was built in 1800, and contains 800 sittings. There is also a Free church ; and three public schools—Downfield, Mains, and Strathmartine—with respective accommodation for 148, 109, and 150 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 107, 87, and 93, and grants of £89, 16s. 6d., £72, 18s. 6d., and £74, 3s. Valuation (1857) £13,982, (1884) £25,730, 9s., *plus* £1787 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1442, (1831) 2011, (1861) 2181, (1871) 2749, (1881) 3490.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

Mains Castle. See Kilbride, East.

Mains House, a mansion in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 1¼ mile WNW of Milngavie. Its owner, Archibald Campbell Douglas, Esq. (b. 1841 ; suc. 1857), holds 1581 acres in Dumbarton and Stirling shires, valued at £2226 per annum, his ancestors having possessed the estate since 1373.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1867.

Mainsriddle, a village on the mutual border of Kirkbean and Colvend parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire, 10 miles ESE of Dalbeattie. It has a U.P. church.

Main Water of Luce. See Luce.

Makerstoun, a rural parish on the N border of Roxburghshire, whose church stands 5 miles S by W of Kelso, under which there is a post office. It is bounded N by Smailholm, E by Kelso, S by Roxburgh and Maxton, and W by Mertoun. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 3 miles ; its utmost breadth is 2 miles ; and its area is 2913 acres, of which 48 are water, and 80 are under wood. The Tweed flows 3½ miles east-north-eastward along all the southern boundary ; and, where it quits the parish, the surface declines to 185 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently to 459 feet at a point 3½ furlongs W by N of the church. The soil is, generally speaking, rich and well-cultivated, and the prevailing rock is Old Red sandstone. The chief natural feature in the parish are the Trow Crags. These are a series of projecting rocks, rising from the bed of the Tweed 'like the sides of a man's hands.' At one time, they were so close together, that, when the river was low, it was possible to pass by means of them from one bank to the other. An accident, however, occurred, and in consequence, the middle rock was blown up to prevent the recurrence of a like mishap. When the river comes down in flood, its waters break over the rocks with very fine effect. It is said that the best salmon-fishing in all the Tweed is to be had in this reach of the river. The two proprietors are the Duke of Roxburghe, who possesses one large farm, and Miss Scott-Makdougall of Makerstoun, to whom the rest of the parish belongs. Her residence, Makerstoun House, is a square three-storied building, situated on the N bank of the Tweed, and standing in grounds that are extensive and well-wooded. The park contains about 100 acres. An observatory, erected by General Sir Thomas Brisbane (1773-1860) in the park at Makerstoun, was demolished after his death. He was the husband of the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall, so that the estate came to him through his wife. The interesting ruin of what was first a Roman Catholic chapel and then a Protestant church is still used by the Makdougall family as a place of interment, and stands a little way from the house, entirely shut in by trees. The estate of Makerstoun will eventually pass to the Scotts of Gala. This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale ; the

living is worth £372. The parish church is a plain building, erected in 1807, and having accommodation for 150 people. A Free church, with 250 sittings, was built by the late Miss Elizabeth Makdougall, who also left £1500 towards its endowment, and built, at her own expense, an excellent manse. The public school, with accommodation for 103 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 76, and a grant of £48, 11s. Valuation (1864) £5001, 1s., (1884) £6809, 9s. Pop. (1801) 248, (1831) 326, (1861) 380, (1871) 361, (1881) 381.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Malleny, an estate, with a mansion, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, close to Balerno village and station. The house is old and ivy-mantled, with Dutch gardens, and fine old yews and plane-trees. The estate from the middle of the 17th century was held by a branch of the Scotts of Murdieston, one of whose members was General Thomas Scott (1745-1841). By his grand-nephew, Col. Francis Cunningham Scott, C.B., it was sold in 1882 for £125,000 to the Earl of Rosebery. With a rental of £4351 it comprises 2972 acres, of which 2127 are arable, 630 hill-pasture, and 190 woodland and plantations.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See DALMENY, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Maltan Walls. See ANCRUM.

Mam-Ratagain. See MAAM-RATAGAIN.

Mam-Suil. See MAAM-SUIL.

Manar, a commodious mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Inverurie parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Don, 3½ miles WSW of Inverurie town. Its owner, Henry Gordon, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1874), holds 2260 acres in the shire, valued at £2115 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Manderston, a fine modern mansion in Duns parish, Berwickshire, 1¾ mile E by N of Duns town. Its owner, Sir William Miller, Bart. (b. 1809; cre. 1874), was Liberal M.P. for Leith 1859-68, and for Berwickshire 1873-74. He holds 961 acres in Berwick and 172 in Haddington shires, valued at £2970 and £923 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Manner. See MANOR.

Mannofield, a village at the boundary between Old Machar and Banchory-Devenick parishes, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles SW of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office. Its Established church was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1882.

Manor, Aberdeenshire. See MANAR.

Manor (in 1186 *Maineure;* Cymric *maenawr*, 'a manor or district enclosed in a stone boundary;' *maen*, 'stone'), a parish of Peeblesshire, whose church stands on the left bank of Manor Water, 3 miles SW of the post-town, Peebles. It is bounded NW by Stobo, N and E by Peebles, SE by Yarrow in Selkirkshire, S by the Megget section of Lyne, and W by Drummelzier and Stobo. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 11 miles; its utmost breadth is 4½ miles; and its area is 16,671⅜ acres, of which nearly 50 are water. Manor Water, rising in the extreme S at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, runs 10⅜ miles north-by-eastward—for the last 5½ furlongs along the Peebles boundary—till, after a total descent of 1400 feet, it falls into the Tweed at a point 1¾ mile WSW of Peebles, and 1 furlong below one-arch Manorfoot Bridge (1702). It is joined by GLENRATH BURN and nearly a dozen more little affluents, most of which, like itself, afford capital trout-fishing. The TWEED curves 2¾ miles east-by-northward along all the north-western and northern boundary, and just above Manorfoot is spanned by a handsome five-arch stone bridge, 260 feet long, erected in 1881-83 at a cost of £3000. At the influx of Manor Water to the Tweed the surface declines to 600 feet above sea-level; and chief elevations to the W of the Manor, as one goes up the vale, are Whitelaw Hill (1521 feet), the *Scrape (2347), Posso Craigs (1817), *Pykestone Hill (2414), *DOLLAR LAW (2680), and *Norman Law (2408); to the E, Canada Hill (1716), *Hundleshope Heights (2249), Glenrath Hill (2049), *BLACKHOUSE Heights (2213), *Black Law (2285), and *Shielhope Head (2110), where

asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The great green hills, their summits clothed with heather, have mostly a rapid ascent; beyond Posso they closely approach, and grow wild and towering. The rocks are Lower Silurian, and the soil is generally light. At an early period cultivation was carried far up the vale, perhaps to its very head; but later tillage was abandoned, especially in the upper reaches, which may account for the old rhyme—

> 'There stand three mills on Manor Water,
> A fourth at Posso Cleugh;
> Gin heather-bells were corn and bere,
> They wad get grist eneugh.'

In the lower half of the parish the cultivation of cereals and green crops, always more or less followed, is now the principal industry. The parish is rich in antiquities and objects of interest, comprising hill-forts, of which there are several well defined; peel-towers, that of Castlehill being the most prominent, and that of BARNS (1498) the best preserved; the site of 'Macbeth's Castle;' the site of St Gordian's Kirk, far up the vale, in Kirkhope, marked by a granite runic cross, with the old font stone at its base; the Ship Stone, under Posso Craigs; a tumulus known as the 'Giant's Grave,' in Glenrath Hope; a cup-marked fallen monolith, near Bellanridge (an old woman, 'tis said, whom the devil turned into stone); and traces of the old 'Thief's Road,' or freebooters' mountain bridle-way. One and all are surpassed in interest by the lowly cottage (1802) of the 'Black Dwarf,' 'Bowed Davie' Ritchie (1740-1811), near Woodhouse farm, 1 mile SW of the Kirkton. Here in 1797 he received a visit from Sir Walter Scott, who was staying at Hallyards with Professor Ferguson. His chair, scarce as high as a hassock, is still kept at Woodhouse; and a tombstone in the churchyard, erected by Messrs Chambers in 1845, marks the spot where they laid him to rest. A rest soon broken, for his legs no longer than a two-year child's, and his ape-like arms, so marvellously strong, proved too strong a temptation to resurrectionists, as one learns from Dr John Brown's *Horæ Subsecivæ*. Mansions, are BARNS, Glenternie, and HALLYARDS; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 2 of less, than £500. Manor is in the presbytery of Peebles and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £309. The parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1873-74, with 188 sittings and two memorial windows. Within the vestry is a table made of oak that had been used for church building purposes not later than the 13th century; and a bell in the belfry bears the Latin inscription, 'In honore Sanct. Gordiani, MCCCCLXXVIII.' The public school, with accommodation for 59 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 46, and a grant of £60, 11s. Valuation (1860) £4201, (1884) £6109, 1s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 308, (1831) 254, (1861) 247, (1871) 271, (1881) 277.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 1864.

Mansfield House, a mansion in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, 1½ mile E by N of New Cumnock village. It is the seat of Sir James Stuart-Menteth, third Bart. since 1838 (b. 1841; suc. 1870), who holds 2846 acres in the shire, valued at £1898 per annum, and whose grandfather, Sir Charles G. Stuart-Menteth, Bart. of Closeburn (1760-1847), a distinguished agricultural improver, acquired the estate by purchase. It is rich in coal and limestone; and, after coming into Sir Charles's possession, it underwent vast improvement at once in agriculture, in mining operations, and in the opening up of railway transit.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Manuel House, a mansion in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, near the left bank of the Avon, 2¼ miles WSW of Linlithgow. Manuel Junction, on the North British railway, at the intersection of the Edinburgh and Glasgow with the Slamannan and Bo'ness lines, is 2 miles W of Linlithgow. Manuel or Emmanuel Priory, near the mansion, was founded for Cistercian nuns in 1156 by Malcolm IV., and received considerable endowments and donations, at different periods, from various

distinguished persons. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and seems to have been in the First Pointed style. The chapel was fairly entire in 1739; but in 1788 a spate of the Avon swept away part of the walls; and now it is represented by only the western gable, thickly clothed with ivy. Edward I. was here in 1301. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Mar, an ancient district of SW Aberdeenshire, subdivided into Braemar, Midmar, and Cromar. A Mormaer of Mar was present at the battle of Clontarff (1014); and Ruadri or Rothri, Mormaer of Mar, figures in the foundation charter of Scone priory (1115) as 'comes' or earl. The male line of the Celtic Earls of Mar expired in 1377 with Thomas, thirteenth Earl, whose sister, Margaret, married William, first Earl of Douglas; and their daughter, Isabel, in 1404 married Alexander Stewart, the 'Wolfe of Badenoch,' who, after her death in 1419, was designated Earl of Mar. The earldom by rights should have gone to Janet Keith, great-granddaughter of the eleventh Celtic Earl, and wife to Sir Thomas Erskine; but it was not till 1565 that it was restored, *per modum justitiæ*, to their sixth descendant, John, fifth Lord Erskine. Into the present vexed question of this peerage, it is not possible here to enter; enough, that there are now two bearers of the title—Walter Henry Erskine, Earl of Mar and Kellie, whose seat is Alloa Park; and Francis Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, whose seat is Wilton Hall, in Herefordshire. The former is Earl *de facto*, according to judgment of the House of Lords (1875); but the latter is Earl *de jure*, according to the late Earl of Crawford's *Earldom of Mar in Sunshine and Shade during Five Hundred Years* (2 vols., Edinb. 1882).

Mar. See Mar Lodge.

March, Berwickshire. See Merse.

Marchfield. See Cramond.

Marchmont House, a mansion in Polwarth parish, Berwickshire, ⅔ mile SW of Marchmont station on the Berwickshire loop-line of the North British, this being 3¾ miles NE of Greenlaw and 3¾ SW of the post-town Duns. It is the seat of Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell, seventh Bart. since 1665 (b. 1812; suc. 1833), who holds 20,180 acres in the shire, valued at £17,977 per annum. His father, Sir William Purves, inherited the property from his great-uncle, the third and last Earl of Marchmont (1708-94), whose ancestors, the Humes, possessed the lands of Polwarth for three centuries. The most famous of them, Sir Patrick Hume (1641-1724), distinguished as a patriot and statesman, was created Lord Polwarth in 1690 and Earl of Marchmont in 1697. (See Harden.) The mansion was built about 1754 by the last Earl to supersede Bedbraes Castle, situated 200 yards to the E. A semi-Palladian edifice, from designs by the celebrated Robert Adam, it stands in a large and finely-wooded park, whose trees, however, suffered great damage from the gale of 14 Oct. 1881, when the majestic beech avenue, nearly 1 mile long and 100 yards broad, was wrecked.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Maree, Loch, a magnificent fresh-water lake of Gairloch parish, W Ross-shire. Commencing at a point 11⅝ miles WNW of Auchnasheen station, and lying 32 feet above sea-level, it extends 12⅝ miles north-westward, with a varying breadth of from 3 furlongs to 2¼ miles, a general depth of 360 feet, and an area of 11 square miles or 7090¾ acres. On all sides it is overlooked by mountains of great height and beautiful contour, so that its shores present an inexhaustible variety of the most romantic and interesting scenery. The loftiest are Ben Sleoch (3217 feet) to the NE, and Ben Eay or Eighe (3309) to the SW. From the former of these the Lewis, with the town and bay of Stornoway, can be distinctly seen. The effect of this superb mountain, seen at once from its base to its summit, is, perhaps, more striking than that of any other mountain in the Highlands. At the western extremity, Ben Lair (2817 feet) is a principal feature in the landscape—graceful, solid, broad; and where its skirts descend steep into the water, the scenes are peculiarly original and grand. The northern margin of Loch Maree presents a great variety of scenery, consisting of rocky and wooded bays, and creeks rising into noble overhanging cliffs and mountains; here also are displayed some of the finest general views of the lake. But there is one portion of the margin of the lake so peculiar as to deserve the most minute description, and that of Dr M'Culloch is so vivid and so true, that we cannot refrain from extracting it: 'In one place in particular, the remains of a fir forest, in a situation almost incredible, produce a style of landscape that might be expected in the Alps, but not among the more confined scope and tamer arrangements of Scottish mountains. Immediately from the water's edge, a lofty range of gray cliffs rise to a great height, so steep as almost to seem perpendicular, but varied by fissures and by projections covered with grass and wild plants. Wherever it is possible for a tree to take root, there firs of ancient and noble growth, and of the most wild and beautiful forms, are seen rising above each other, so that the top of one often covers the root of the succeeding, or else is thrown out horizontally in various fantastic and picturesque modes. Now and then some one more wild and strange than the others, or some shivered trunk or fallen tree, serves to vary the aspect of this strange forest, marking also the lapse of ages, and the force of the winter storms which they have so long braved.'

The bosom of Loch Maree is gemmed with islands of varied size and appearance. They are 27 in number, and lie chiefly in a cluster on the middle of the lake, where it is broadest. The chief of these, all noticed separately, are Ellan-Subhainn, Ellan-Maree, and Ellan-Rorymore or Ruairidh-Mor. The lake is supposed at one time to have had a much lower level than it now has, and to have been raised to its present level by the accumulation of sand and gravel at the lower end, by which the water was dammed in. Indeed there is reason to think, that Lochs Maree and Ewe originally formed one lake, under the name of Loch Ewe, as the village near the head of Loch Maree is named Kinlochewe or 'head of Loch Ewe.' Loch Maree contains salmon, sea-trout, yellow trout, and char, though the first are very seldom caught; and the river Ewe, flowing from it, is almost the best angling water on the W coast of Scotland, abounding with salmon of princely size and quality. A steamer was launched on the lake in 1883. The Talladale or Lochmaree Hotel, on the SW shore of the lake, opposite the group of islands, and 9 miles NW of Kinlochewe, is an excellent establishment, erected in 1872, and honoured from the 12th to the 18th of September 1877 by a visit from Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice. A rock of pale red granite bears a Gaelic inscription recording this visit, which is fully described in *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* (1884). There is a post and telegraph office of Lochmaree under Dingwall.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 92, 91, 1881-82.

Margaretsfield, a village in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire, 8 miles W by N of Annan.

Markinch (*mark-inch*, 'the forest island'), a small town and a parish in the Kirkcaldy district of Fife. The town has a station (the junction for Leslie) on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British, 22½ miles N by E of Edinburgh, 11½ SSW of Cupar, 7½ N by E of Kirkcaldy, and 4¼ E of Leslie. It is built on the top and sides of a low ridge, which, according to tradition, was once an island in a lake. This is supposed to explain the derivation of the name Markinch. The height of this ridge is greater at its northern and southern extremities than at the centre. The northern was at one time occupied by a Culdee cell; and the southern, known as Markinch Hill, has six terraces, each 20 feet broad, and rising one above the other, cut out from it. By some, these terraces have been ascribed to the Romans, while others have thought it probable hat th ey were intended for an amphitheatre, from which games, etc., engaged in below, might easily be viewed.

It is now hardly possible to make out the terraces, owing to the ridge being overgrown with trees, planted by the late General Balfour. When the parish church was built is unknown; it was, however, enlarged and repaired in 1806, and has now 1050 sittings. The Free church was renovated, and two stained-glass windows were inserted, in 1883; and there is also a U.P. church. Markinch has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, agencies of 10 insurance companies, a town-hall (1857), a subscription library, 2 hotels, a gas company, a water company, bowling and curling clubs, and a cottage gardeners' society. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of February, on the last Tuesday of March, on the second Tuesday of May, on the second Friday of October, and on the third Tuesday of December. The town contains a number of good shops, which draw their custom from the surrounding district, in which are situated the mills and bleachfields which give employment to the inhabitants (see under the parish). Population of Markinch town (1861) 1230, (1871) 1237, (1881) 1273, of whom 686 were females. Houses (1881) 300 inhabited, 13 vacant, 2 building.

Markinch parish is bounded NW by Falkland, N by Kettle, E by Kennoway and Scoonie, SE by Wemyss, SW by Dysart, and W by Kinglassie and Leslie. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from N to S of 5½ miles, a varying width from E to W of ¼ mile and 5¾ miles, and an area of 9876¾ acres, of which 48¾ are foreshore and 7½ water. The parish consists of two separate parts, the larger of which approaches near Cameron to within 7 furlongs of the Firth of Forth; while the smaller, with a land area of only 67¼ acres, lies along the Firth and the right bank of the river Leven, between Wemyss and Scoonie. 'The general aspect of the parish,' says one writer, 'is varied and picturesque. From the Lomond Hills as a background on the N, it slopes gently towards the S and E. The parish is intersected by four fertile valleys, watered by as many streams, which unite towards the eastern extremity. The valleys are separated by corresponding low ridges, each rising gradually above the other in the direction of the summit level'—516 feet at Kirkforthar, close to the northern boundary. The chief streams in the parish are the river Leven, Lochty Burn, and the Ore. The first divides the inland section into two pretty equal parts. Lochty Burn runs 7½ furlongs eastward to the Ore, which itself flows 4⅝ miles north-eastward to the Leven, partly along the Dysart boundary, but mainly through the south-eastern interior; and the Leven goes 6⅞ miles eastward, partly along the Leslie and Wemyss boundaries, but chiefly across the middle of the parish. The rocks are mainly of the Carboniferous formation, and mining has been long carried on on a large scale. Ironstone is also found in abundance. At first it was smelted on the spot, but was afterwards exported to the Tyne to be smelted there. In the northern part of the parish the soil is either clay, loam, or gravel; in the district between the Lochty and the Ore, it is clay, loam, or sand of a wet character; and in the southern part it is wet clay, loam, or sand. A considerable portion is under wood, and there are about 100 acres of bog-land. The parish is traversed by a section of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, which has a junction station at Thornton, where the Leven and East of Fife, and the Buckhaven lines break off, and at Markinch where the Leslie branch separates from the main line.

Besides the small town of Markinch, the parish contains the following villages and hamlets, Milton of Balgonie, Coaltown, Windygates, Woodside, Inverleven, Balcurrie, Haughmill, Burns, Rothes, Auchmuty, Balbirnie, Gateside, Kirkforthar, Scythrum, Cameron-Bridge. In these, and in the country round about them, are conducted the various mills, bleachfields, etc., which form the industries of the parish. At Cameron-Bridge there is a very large distillery; and at Rothes, Balbirnie, and Auchmuty there are paper-mills. The parish also

contains 4 bleachfields at Rothes, Lochty, Balgonie, and Haugh, 3 collieries, and 2 flaxspinning mills. The chief resident landowners, with their estates, are:—Balfour of Balbirnie, Admiral Bethune, C.B., of Balfour, Landale of Woodbank, Lawson of Corriston, Simpson of Brunton, Greig of Balcurrie, Mrs Grant of Durie Vale, Inglis of Ballinkirk. The following are non-resident:—The Countess of Rothes, Balfour of Balgonie, Wemyss of Wemyss, Ramsay of Balcurrie, Christie of Durie. The United College of St Andrews also holds property in the parish. Markinch contains several objects of antiquarian interest. The House of Orr (Balfour House) may be noticed, because in it was born Cardinal Beatoun (or Bethune), who played so large a part in Scottish history of the 16th century. The old House of Orr was situated at the junction of the Orr with the Leven, but the present house is near the Milton of Balgonie. An interesting portrait of the cardinal may be seen in the gallery of Balfour House, which also contains a portrait of James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow (b. 1517), a nephew of the cardinal, and another of Mary Beatoun (b. 1566), well known as one of the 'Queen's Maries,' and mentioned in the old song, supposed to be sung by the hapless Mary on the eve of her execution:—

> 'Yestreen the Queen had four Maries,
> The nicht she'll hae but three;
> There was Mary Beatoun and Mary Seaton,
> And Mary Carmichael and me.'

Balgonie Castle, 1½ mile ESE of Markinch, stands on the summit of a bank, which rises from the Leven. 'The Old Red sandstone keep of Balgonie was both a palace and a prison.' It is about 80 feet high, with a battlement at the top, and is 45 feet in length and 36 in breadth over the walls. The walls of the two lower stories, which are arched with stone, are 8 feet thick. Balgonie belonged originally to the Sibbalds, a well-known Fifeshire family, from whom it passed to the Lundins. The famous Scottish general, Sir Alexander Leslie—'Crook-back' Leslie, as he was called—acquired it from them about 1640. There he spent the closing years of his life, and there he died in 1661, as Lamont relates:—'Old Generall Leslie in Fyffe, the Earle of Leven, depairted out of this life at his own house in Balgonie, and was interred at Markinshe church in his own iyle, the 19 of Apr(il), in the evening.' Another account says that his remains were borne to the vault at midnight, by torch-light.

The ruined tower of Bandon, in the western part of the parish, was one of Beatoun's many possessions. Other antiquities are the ruined church of Kirkforthar, the tower of Markinch parish church, and an old cross, 7 feet high, erected to the N of Markinch, near the garden entrance to Balbirnie. What remains of it is now merely a broad slab, either quite plain at first, or so weather-beaten in the course of years, as to have lost all traces of carving upon it. Stone coffins and other remains of an antiquarian nature have also been found in the parish.

Men of note, who have been connected with Markinch, are:—Dr Drew, who became Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1708, after having been minister of Markinch parish church; Mr Tullidolph, minister of Markinch, who was appointed Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, St Andrews, in 1734; Dr Sievewright, who was first minister of the parish church, and afterwards of the Free church of Markinch. When he left the Established Church, most of his 'people' 'came out' with him. He was Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly in 1846, and died in 1852.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and the synod of Fife. The stipend is 20 chalders, and the living is worth from £300 to £400. Besides the parish church there are also *quoad sacra* parish churches at Milton of Balgonie and Thornton. The former has accommodation for 650 and the latter for 400 persons. There is a Free church at Markinch, and 2 U.P. churches, one at Markinch and the other at Inverleven. No special

interest, of an ecclesiastical nature, is attached to the church of Markinch. In the 10th century it was conveyed by Maldrumus, Bishop of St Andrews, to the Culdees of Lochleven. The men of Markinch, it has been shown from the Kirk Session Records, were warmly attached to the Covenanting cause, in defence of which they spent 'lives, land, and gear.' Seven public schools, with total accommodation for 1061 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 856, and grants amounting to £736, 3s. 7d. Valuation (1860) £23,047, (1884) £30,206, 5s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 3130, (1831) 4967, (1861) 5375, (1871) 5413, (1881) 5863.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Marlee Loch. See DRUMELLIE.

Marlefield. See ECKFORD.

Mar Lodge, a deer-stalking lodge of the Earl of Fife, in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, near the S bank of the Dee, 3 miles WSW of Castleton. It is picturesquely seated on the steep wooded side of the Eagle's Craig, 1250 feet above sea-level, and is the highest inhabited gentleman's seat in Great Britain. A rambling structure, between a Swiss châlet and an Indian bungalow, it once was simply a keeper's lodge, but has been added to from time to time, till now the series of buildings can hold above 100 visitors and retainers. In Sept. 1881 the princely hospitality of the Earl entertained that number to do honour to the Prince of Wales; and on 10 Sept. 1852 the Queen and Prince Albert were present here at an open-air torch-light ball. See DUFF HOUSE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Marnoch, a parish of NE Banffshire, with a post office (Bridge of Marnoch), 8½ miles NNE of its post-town, Huntly, and 2 SSW of ABERCHIRDER. Containing also that thriving village, it is bounded N by Boyndie and Banff, NE by Alvah, E by Forglen, SE by Turriff in Aberdeenshire, S by Inverkeithny and Rothiemay, W by Rothiemay and Grange, and NW by Ordiquhill. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 5½ miles; and its area is 14,954 acres. The DEVERON, here spanned by the two-arch Bridge of Marnoch (1806), winds 9⅛ miles eastward along all the southern and south-eastern boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 5¼ miles distant; and Crombie, Auchintoul, and other burns rise in the N, and flow to it southward across the interior. Along the Deveron the surface declines to 190 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 600 feet at Clunie Hill, 851 at Catstone Hill, 767 at *Meikle Brown Hill, 890 at *Wether Hill, and 740 at Gallow Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the western and north-western confines of the parish. Granite is the predominant rock, and has been largely quarried. Limestone also occurs, and was at one time worked. The soil is variously alluvium, rich loam, clay, moss, and humid moor. KINAIRDY and CROMBIE Castles have been noticed separately. Mansions are ARDMELLIE, AUCHINTOUL, Cluny, Culvie, and Netherdale; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500. Giving off a portion to Ord *quoad sacra* parish, Marnoch is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and the synod of Moray; the living is worth £351. The parish church, on a rising-ground near the left bank of the Deveron, a little NW of the Bridge of Marnoch, was built in 1792, and is a plain barn-like edifice, containing 837 sittings. It stood in the midst of a Caledonian stone-circle, two large stones only of which remain; and in the churchyard are a portion of its ancient predecessor and the finely-sculptured monument of George Meldrum of Crombie (1616-92), Episcopal minister of Glass. The successive presentation of Mr J. Edwards in 1837 and of Mr D. Henry in 1838 gave rise to one of the stiffest Disruption contests under the Veto Act; and led to the erection at Aberchirder of New Marnoch Free church, which, costing over £2000, contains 1000 sittings. Other places of worship are noticed under ABERCHIRDER; and Aberchirder Episcopal and four public schools—Aberchirder, Blacklaw, Marnoch, and Netherdale—with respective accommodation for 75, 400, 78, 120, and 60 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 75, 210, 73, 124, and 42, and grants of £59, 8s., £183, 15s., £67, 17s. 6d., £110, 19s., and £39, 19s. Valuation (1865) £10,101, (1882) £18,350. Pop. (1801) 1687, (1831) 2426, (1861) 3289, (1871) 3294, (1881) 3230, of whom 3141 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Marnock. See INCHMARNOCK.

Maronnan. See KILMARONOCK.

Marr. See MAR.

Marr or **Mar Burn,** Dumfriesshire. See MAAR.

Marrel. See HELMSDALE.

Marshadder, a village in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Kilmuir, under Portree.

Mar's Hill. See ALLOA.

Martin. See ISLE-MARTIN.

Martnaham, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Coylton and Dalrymple parishes, Ayrshire, 4¾ miles SE of Ayr. Lying 290 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¼ and ¼ mile; contains a wooded islet, with ivy-clad ruins of an ancient manor-house; abounds in pike and perch, with a few trout; is frequented by wild geese, wild ducks, teals, and widgeons; receives two streamlets, one of them from Lochs Fergus and Snipe to the NW; and sends off a third 3 miles south-westward to the river Doon near Dalrymple church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Marwick Head. See BIRSAY.

Maryburgh, a small village in Cleish parish, Kinross-shire, 4 miles S by E of Kinross.

Maryburgh, a village on the mutual border of Fodderty and Dingwall parishes, Ross-shire, on the left bank of the river Conon, where it opens into the Cromarty Firth, 1¾ mile S by W of Dingwall town, and 1¼ N of Conon station. It is a modern place, inhabited chiefly by crofters and mechanics; and has a post office under Dingwall, a Free church, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 403, (1861) 503, (1881) 420, of whom 7 were in Dingwall parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Maryburgh. See WILLIAM, FORT.

Maryculter, a parish, with a hamlet of the same name, in the NW of Kincardineshire, bordering on the Dee. It is bounded E by Banchory-Devenick parish, S by Fetteresso parish, SW by Durris parish, and NW by Aberdeenshire. Except for ½ mile upward from the mouth of the Crynoch Burn, where the parish of Peterculter crosses to the S bank of the river, and for ⅝ mile below the mouth of the burn, where Maryculter crosses to the N side—the line in both cases following an old channel—the boundary along the whole of the NW side is formed by the Dee, which has here a course, inclusive of these portions, of 6 miles. Elsewhere the line is artificial. The greatest length of the parish, from the Dee at Ardo House (Banchory-Devenick) on the extreme NE, to the SW corner, 5 furlongs beyond Muirskie, is 5⅞ miles; the average width about 2¼ miles, and the area 7923·356 acres, of which 142·603 are water. The surface slopes upwards from the Dee, reaching a height of 545 feet near the SE corner, and 558 at Berry Top, near the centre of the S side. Some small haughs lie along the banks of the river, but the rest of the surface is uneven and rocky. The soil on the side of the river is naturally thin and sandy, but in the central districts it becomes deeper, and is in many cases a good black loam on a clay bottom. On the S and SE there is much damp pasture and moss lying on a subsoil of clay. The underlying rocks are granite and gneiss. Of the land area about half is under tillage, and some 900 acres are under wood, while the rest is pasture land or waste. The drainage of the parish is effected by three burns, in the E, centre, and W of the parish, all flowing to the Dee; the chief is Crynoch or Maryculter Burn, in the centre. The Dee did great damage during a flood in 1768, and again in the more famous one of 1829, when the river rose from 13 to 16 feet above its ordinary level. The parish takes its name from its having been a chapelry in the lands of Culter (Gael. *Cul-tir*, 'the back-lying land') dedicated to St Mary, and dependent on the church of St Peter Culter, now Peterculter. The

old churchyard is near the mansion-house of Culter, near the river Dee. Of the old church almost nothing now remains but the foundations, which show that it was about 82 feet long, 28 wide, and had walls about 3 feet thick. It seems to date from about the sixteenth century, and contained a number of curious wood carvings, which were all dispersed, and most of them lost or destroyed, when the new church was built, a mile to the S, in 1782. Carved effigies of a knight and his lady are supposed to be those of Thomas Menzies of Maryculter and his wife Marion Reid, heiress of Pitfoddles, who lived in the first half of the 16th century. The Menzies family acquired the estate of Maryculter early in the 14th century; and the last of the family was Mr John Menzies, the founder of Blairs College. The family burial ground was at St Nicholas in Aberdeen, and these figures are supposed to have been brought here for safety when the West Kirk of Aberdeen was rebuilt in 1751-55. The late Mr Irvine-Boswell of Kingcaussie (1785-1860), who did so much for the improvement of the agriculture of the parish, is also buried here. The Irvines of Kingcaussie are a branch of the Irvines of Drum; and the line ended in an heiress who married the well-known Lord Balmuto. Their son was the Mr Irvine-Boswell just mentioned. The mansions, besides Maryculter House and Kingcaussie House, are Altries House, Auchlunies House, and Heathcot, the last of which has been converted into a hydropathic establishment. The clock tower of Maryculter House is old, and is said to have been used by the Menzies family as an oratory, but the rest of the house is modern. Near the mansion-house is an oval hollow, measuring some 80 yards across, and about 30 feet deep, which bears the name of 'The Thunder Hole.' Within the last 80 years the depth has been considerably reduced. Traditionally it was formed by the fall of a thunderbolt, and the spot was reckoned not exactly 'canny.' The church and most of the lands of the parish were in the possession of the Knights Templars, and on their downfall passed under the control of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, who held them in regality. In 1540 we find Sir Walter Lyndesay, the Preceptor of Torphichen, granting the lands of Essintully (now Ashentilly), 'jacentes in baronia nostra de Maricultir,' to his beloved 'germano fratri Alexandro Lyndesay;' and in 1545 he leased to him also the Mains of Maryculter, part of the rent to be paid being 'thre barrell of salmont yeirlie for the Weill Watter anentis Furd,' where salmon-fishing is still carried on. In 1547 Sir James Sandilands, Lord St John and Preceptor of Torphichen, leased the 'teynd schawis' of Easter Essintully and the Mains of Maryculter, 'lyand within the barony of the samyn,' to the same Alexander Lyndesay; and in 1548 the Lords of Council and Session found, in an action raised by the preceptor, that 'the haill landis and barony at Maricultir' belonged 'to his sayd preceptorie in fre regalite,' having been 'in tymes bypast replegit fra the Schiref of Kincardin and his deputis to the fredome and privelege of the sayd regalite and baillies courttis thairof.'

The portion of the parish bordering the Dee is traversed by a fine road formed about 1836-37, and leading from Aberdeen to Banchory by the S side of the river. From this, near Maryculter House, a road passes southward to a bridle-path across the Grampians to near Drumlithie, and so to the coast road. Railway communication is afforded by Milltimber and Culter stations, on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway system. These are, however, on the N bank of the Dee, outside the parish, and each about 1¾ mile from its centre. The hamlet is beside the church, and is merely the Kirktown. It is by road 7 miles WSW of Aberdeen, under which it has a sub-post office. The parish of Maryculter is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. The parish church, built in 1782, and repaired when an organ was introduced in 1881, contains 460 sittings. There is a Free church; and the Roman Catholic College and chapel at Blairs are separately noticed. Three public schools—the boys' and the East and West girls' and infants'—with respective accommodation for 75, 60, and 60 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 36, 30, and 42, and grants of £35, 1s., £28, 16s., and £34, 14s. The principal landowner is Mr Kinloch of Park. Valuation (1856) £4879, (1884) £7691, 6s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 710, (1831) 960, (1861) 1055, (1871) 1110, (1881) 1072.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 77, 67, 1873-71.

Marydale, a place in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Glass, near Invercannich and the Glenaffric Hotel, 20 miles SW of Beauly. Its Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Bean was built in 1868, and contains 400 sittings.

Maryhill, a police burgh in Barony parish, NW Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the river Kelvin, 3½ miles NNW of the centre of Glasgow, with which it is connected by tramway and by the Glasgow and Helensburgh section of the North British railway. It occupies a brae descending to the picturesque and romantic dell of the Kelvin, which dell is spanned by the four-arch viaduct, 83 feet high and 400 long, of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Maryhill possesses in itself and in its environs such strong attractions of scenery as draw many visitors from Glasgow, and exhibits for the most part a well-built, pleasant appearance. It has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and Union Banks, an hotel, 3 Established churches, 2 Free churches, a U.P. church, a Roman Catholic church, 4 public and 2 Roman Catholic schools, iron, bleach, glass, and print works, etc. Under Glasgow are noticed the Maryhill Barracks and the Dawsholm gasworks. The burgh is governed by a senior and 2 junior magistrates and 9 other police commissioners. Valuation (1875) £30,939, (1884) £65,637. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 39,980; of town (1841) 2552, (1861) 3717, (1871) 5842, (1881) 12,884, of whom 6525 were males. Houses in town (1881) 2240 inhabited, 691 vacant, 5 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Marykirk, a village and a parish of S Kincardineshire. The village, in the SE corner of the parish, is beautifully situated near the left bank of the river North Esk (here spanned by a four-arch bridge of 1813), 7 furlongs N by W of Craigo station, 1¼ mile S of Marykirk station, and 6 miles NNW of Montrose, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Luthermuir village, till at least 1721 was known as Aberluthnott (Gael. 'meeting of the waters where the stream is swift'). It is bounded N by Fordoun, NE by Laurencekirk, E by Garvock, SE by St Cyrus, S by Logie-Pert in Forfarshire, and W by Fettercairn. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 5¼ miles; its breadth varies between 2⅝ and 4⅝ miles; and its area is 9912 acres, of which 72 are water. The North Esk flows 4 miles east-by-southward along all the Forfarshire boundary, and opposite the village is spanned by a thirteen-arch viaduct, of fine appearance and erected at great cost; Luther Water runs 4½ miles south-south-westward through the middle of the interior to the North Esk; and Black and Dourie Burns, Luthnot and Balmaleedy Burns, drain the side districts into the larger streams. The surface, comprising much of the SW extremity of the Howe of Mearns, declines along the North Esk to 80 feet above sea-level, and W of the railway at no point exceeds 264 feet; but to the E it attains 555 at Kirktonhill Tower and 700 at the meeting-point with Garvock and St Cyrus. Eruptive rocks occur in the hills; but Old Red sandstone prevails throughout the low grounds, and is quarried; whilst limestone also is plentiful, and was formerly worked. The soil is much of it good sound fertile loam, incumbent on decomposed red sandstone. About 615 acres are in pasture; plantations, chiefly of Scotch fir, cover rather more than 1600 acres; and the rest of the land is in tillage. Mansions, noticed separately, are Balmakewan, Hatton (Viscount Arbuthnott), Inglismaldie (Earl of Kintore), Kirktonhill, and Thornton Castle; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of

£500 and upwards, 2 of from £50 to £500, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Marykirk, dedicated to the Virgin, is in the presbytery of Fordoun and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £370. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1806, and contains 638 sittings. There are also a Free church of Marykirk and a U.P. church at Muirton (1824; 430 sittings). Two public schools, Luthermuir and Marykirk, with respective accommodation for 155 and 180 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 54 and 119, and grants of £56, 15s. and £111, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1856) £8577, (1884) £11,450, *plus* £2177 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1530, (1841) 2387, (1861) 2068, (1871) 1771, (1881) 1461.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 66, 1868-71.

Marypark, a post office in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, 3 miles NE of Ballindalloch.

Mary's Loch or **Loch Morie**, a pretty, troutful lake in the upper part of Alness parish, Ross-shire, 9½ miles WNW of Alness village. Lying 622 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 2 miles and 4¾ furlongs; is flanked to the SW by Meall Mor (2419 feet); took its name from an ancient chapel at its head, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; is very deep, and has never been known to freeze further than a few yards from its banks; receives at its head the Abhuinn nan Glas; and from its foot sends off the river Alness, 11½ miles east-south-eastward to the Cromarty Firth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Maryton, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded on the N by the river South Esk, parish of Dun, and the Montrose Basin, E by Craig, S by the German Ocean and Lunan, and W by Farnell. It consists of three detached portions—Maryton proper, Dysart, which is separated by a part of Craig, and Grahamsfirth, which lies to the W of Farnell. Its extreme length, from N to S, including the interjecting part of Craig, is about 4 miles; and its breadth, exclusive of Grahamsfirth, about 2 miles; the area is 3687 acres, of which 41 are water and 84 foreshore. The soil partakes of all the varieties of strong clay, rich loam, and land of a lighter character. The rocks along the sea-coast are precipitous and picturesque; and intersecting the parish is a ridge of hills extending from E to W, the highest of which is Maryton Law (335 feet), believed to have been formerly a site for the administration of justice, from which there is a magnificent view of the district. The land is well adapted for all the usual crops, and, as a rule, a system of high farming prevails. This is especially the case on Old Montrose in the hands of Mr Charles Lyall, whose ancestors for many generations have been among the most distinguished agriculturists of Forfarshire, and who is himself one of the best known and most enterprising farmers in Scotland. The landed proprietors are the Earl of Southesk, who owns the whole of Maryton proper, and the Misses Carnegy of Craigo, who are in possession of the Dysart estate, excepting a small part held in feu by the joint proprietors of the neighbouring estate of Dunninald.

The *ancient* divisions of the parish were, about the 13th century, the lands of *Old Montrose*, which were erected into a barony in 1451, and into an earldom in 1505; the lands of *Bonniton* or *Bonnington*, erected into a barony in 1666; the lands of *Ananie;* the lands of *Fullerton;* the *Abthen* of St Mary's, consisting of the lands of Over and Nether Maryton; the lands of *Drum*, and of *Balnanon*. These lands formed the parish of Maryton proper. *Dyserth*, including *Over and Nether Dysart*, constituted a separate parish which was first annexed to Brechin and afterwards disjoined in 1649 and added to Maryton. A romantic account has been given of the annexation of *Grahamsfirth*, there being a legend that it was given as pin-money to the Hon. Magdalene Carnegie when espoused to the Earl (afterwards Marquis) of Montrose, but it is more likely to have come into the possession of the Grahams as their share in the division of Monrommon Muir, of which it forms a part. There is a tradition that Hospital Shiells, a farm in Marykirk, belonged to Maryton parish, having probably been gifted to St Mary's of Old Montrose. The name of Ananie, unfortunately, is lost to the parish, though it lingered until the present century in the Den of Ananise, by which name the pretty Den of Fullerton was known. The lands to which the name applied had centuries before been added at different times to Bonniton, Fullerton, and Old Montrose.

The most distinguished of the families connected with the parish have been the Grahams of Old Montrose (1325-1668). The several titles of the family were derived from Old Montrose, and not from the town of Montrose, with which the estate had not the slightest connection, the identity of name (Alt Munross) being purely accidental. Sir David Graham, a devoted follower of Robert the Bruce, received from the King the lands of Old Montrose in exchange for those of Cardross. James, fifth Earl of Montrose, who is best known as the Great Marquis, was born at Old Montrose, and there remains a fragment of the house in which the birth took place. The next family in point of fame is that of the Melvilles of Dysart. The first whose name is found in connection with the parish is Sir Robert Melweill of Dysert, who perished at Harlaw in 1411. The last mention of the family is also in the case of a Robert Melville, whose name appears in a retour of the dominical lands of the Mains of Meikle Dysart in the barony of Dysart. Their interest in the parish soon afterwards ceased. The Woods of Bonniton were a notable family, connected with the parish from 1493 to the beginning of the 18th century. There were several knights in the family, and its representative was created a baronet in 1666, for service rendered to Charles II. The famous Earl of Middleton succeeded the last Marquis of Montrose in possession of the estate, and it was forfeited along with the titles when the second Earl was outlawed in 1695. The first Fullerton of that ilk was Geoffrey, falconer to Robert Bruce, whose name appears in connection with the estate (Fowler-town) in 1327. It was held in the family for at least 120 years, after which they transferred themselves and their name to the lands in Meigle parish still called Fullerton. Other noted families having an interest in the parish were the Cranes and Schakloks of Annanie, Arrats of Balnanon, Inverpeffers and Tullochs of Bonniton, Crawmounts and Durhams of Fullerton (the latter being of the Durhams of Grange). Wisharts of Drum, Lyells, Guthries, and Mills of Dysart; Mills of Bonniton, and Hays (Dupplin); Stratons, Mills, and Stirling of Old Montrose. The Abthen seems to have continued mainly in the hands of the ecclesiastics. There is evidence, indeed, that the Fullertons more than once obtained some interest in it, but the right was held of 'tholance' of the bishop. After the Reformation, Bishop Alexander Campbell made over the whole lands of Maryton to his kinsman and chief, the Earl of Argyll. They were transferred eventually to the owner of Old Montrose, and have since continued to be a portion of that estate. By-and-by portions of Ananie and Fullerton were added, the remainder being annexed to what became the barony of Bonniton. Towards the end of the 18th century the two estates were purchased by Sir David Carnegie, and have been included since in the fertile domain of the lords of Kinnaird.

The ecclesiastical history of the parish is interesting. The church of Dyserth, belonging to the priory of Rostinoth, is mentioned in early charters, but there is no trace of where it stood. Until 1649 the inhabitants communicated at the kirk of Brechin 'quilk was thair paroche kirk.' At their own request they were transferred by Act of Assembly to the kirk of Maryton.

The kirk of Marinton was a vicarage of the cathedral of Brechin, and it was gifted (1178-98) to the abbey of Arbroath. It was dedicated to the Virgin, and named St Mary's of Old Montrose. There is a St Mary's Well in the parish, but on the western border. The first Protestant minister was Richard Melville, who was also laird of Baldovie. His father, younger son of Melville of Dysart and laird of Baldovie, had fallen at Pinkie,

leaving a large family, of which Richard was the eldest, and Andrew Melville, the distinguished Reformer, was the youngest. James Melville was the younger son of Richard. In the 17th century two of his descendants by the elder son were successive lairds of Baldovie and ministers of Maryton, viz., Richard (1613-1639) and Andrew (1639-41). The brother of the latter, Patrick, was probably the last laird; he was served heir in 1642; and he was one of the followers who accompanied the Marquis of Montrose in his exile. The next parish minister was John Lammie (1642-1673), who was tutor and servitor of the Marquis of Montrose. When the house of Old Montrose was searched for 'wreitis' to serve as evidence, 'they took to Edinburgh with thame also the erllis secretar, callit Lamby (the minister), to try what he kend.' The bell of the church is dated 1642, and that is understood to be the date of the erection of the previous church. An aisle of the old church was the burying-place of the Wood family, and the church contained a monument, which has been transferred to the present one, to David Lindsay (1673-1706), minister of the parish. The present church, built in 1792, is a plain but neat structure, the walls covered with ivy, and a well-kept graveyard surrounding it. It has been renewed in the internal arrangements more than once, the last occasion being 1883, when the area was fitted with handsome and substantial pews. Stipend, £205; manse, £25; and glebe, £24. There is a Free church at Barnhead, a handsome building with a fine exposure, which serves for the parishes of Maryton, Dun, and Farnell. Stipend, £198; and manse, £25. The public school is a commodious building, with a handsome and convenient schoolmaster's house in immediate proximity. The average number of scholars on the roll is 75, and in actual attendance 60. For a series of years the average Government grant has amounted to £64. The valuation in 1857 was £5245; in 1881, £6079; and in 1884, £5800, *plus* £899 for railway. Pop. (1755) 633, (1801) 596, (1831) 419, (1861) 417, (1871) 396, (1881) 389. See *Maryton Records of the Past*, by Rev. William R. Fraser, M.A. (Montrose, 1877).

Marywell, a village in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles N of Arbroath.

Mashie Water, a rivulet of Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, rising at an altitude of 2650 feet, within 1 mile of the NW shore of Loch Ericht, and running 9¼ miles north-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1825 feet, it falls into the Spey at a point 7½ furlongs above Laggan Bridge. On 28 Aug. 1847 the Queen and Prince Albert drove from Ardverikie to the small farm of Strathmashie, where Col. Macpherson was then living. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Masonhall, a village of NW Fife, 4 miles WSW of Strathmiglo.

Masterton, a village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 2½ miles NNW of Inverkeithing. Standing high, it commands a fine view over the waters and screens of the Firth of Forth, and has a hospital for poor widows, founded and endowed in 1676 by Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie.

Mattocks, a village in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, 6½ miles NE of Dundee.

Mauchline (anciently *Machlein*, *Machlene*, or *Maghline*, Gael. *magh-linne*, 'plain with the pool'), a town and a parish nearly in the centre of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands, 460 feet above sea-level, on the Glasgow and Dumfries high-road, 1¼ mile N of the river Ayr and ½ mile N of Mauchline Junction on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 6¼ miles NW of Cumnock, 11¼ ENE of Ayr, 9¾ SSE of Kilmarnock, and 33½ S by W of Glasgow. Mauchline is built on a southward slope, in the midst of a highly cultivated country, which, abounding in springs, must at one time have presented the appearance indicated in its name. It has a neat and pleasant appearance, and looks busy and prosperous in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. There are no principal buildings in the usual sense of the term. The barn-like edifice which served as the church in Burns's time was replaced in 1829 by the present building. This, occupying a site in the centre of the town, rises from the churchyard, round which crowd many old houses, and it is considered to be one of the handsomest churches in Ayrshire. Mainly Gothic in style, it is built of red sandstone, and has at its eastern end a tower, 90 feet high, surmounted with turrets. It has sittings for about 1100 persons; and an organ was introduced in 1882. Its predecessor, well known as the scene of Burns's *Holy Fair*, stood for six centuries on the same site. In May 1884 both the Free church and the United Presbyterian church were about to be rebuilt. The schools under the school board are noted in connection with the parish. The New Educational Institution, founded and endowed in 1847 by the late James Stewart, Esq., is not under the board. Of its scholars 50 are educated gratis, and the remainder pay fees. It is conducted by two masters, with salaries respectively of £40 and £20, and one female teacher with a salary of £20. A monument, placed in 1830 on the public green at the town-head of Mauchline, marks the spot where five Covenanters were executed and buried in 1685, during the reign of James VII. The following lines were transferred to it from the original tombstone which it replaced:—

> 'Bloody Dumbarton, Douglas, and Dundee,
> Moved by the devil, and the Laird of Lee,
> Dragged these five men to death with gun and sword,
> Not suffering them to pray nor read God's word;
> Owning the work of God was all their crime.
> The Eighty-five was a saint-killing time.'

A fine new cemetery has recently been opened near the scene of the brush between Middleton's troopers and the Clydesdale yeomen in 1648. The town has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a public library, an office of the Commercial Bank, agencies of 5 insurance companies, a gas-light company, 2 hotels, a temperance hall, and various other institutions and associations. It carries on extensive manufactures of wooden snuff-boxes, cigar-cases, card-cases, ornaments, and knick-knacks of various kinds in white varnished or tartan-painted wood. The trade began at Cumnock with the fine hinge of the snuff-box, but it was afterwards much extended and developed by the introduction of the painting, and it now occupies three firms at Mauchline, carrying on a large and far-reaching trade. This town has for a very long period been noted as a market for cattle and horses. Fairs formerly were held for cows, horses, and hiring, on the first Thursday after 4 Feb.; for general business and races, on the second Thursday of April; for cows and horses, on the first Wednesday after 18 May, the fourth Wednesday of June, the first Thursday after 4 Nov., and the fourth Wednesday of December; for cows, horses, and shearers, on the first Wednesday of August; and for cows, horses, ewes, and lambs, on 26 Sept. and the first Thursday thereafter. An omnibus plies to Catrine (2 miles) twice daily, except Sunday. A carrier goes to Glasgow and back on Tuesday and Friday; to Kilmarnock and Catrine on the same days; and to Catrine and Ayr on Tuesday.

Mauchline was created a free burgh of barony by charter of James IV. in 1510, and so remained till after the Reformation. In 1606, along with other lands and lordships, it passed by Act of Parliament into the hands of Hugh, Lord of Loudoun, on which occasion Mauchline received another charter creating it a free burgh of barony, with a weekly market and two fairs yearly. This, however, was unfortunately lost in the conflagration of the Register Office at Edinburgh towards the beginning of the 18th century; and the village has not reacquired power to elect its own magistrates. Its affairs are managed by justices of the peace. Pop. of the village (1831) 1364, (1861) 1414, (1871) 1574, (1881) 1616, of whom 751 were males. Houses (1881), occupied 372, vacant 16, building 5.

The civil history of Mauchline has been carried so far back as 681, when an invasion of Cruithne from Ireland

is said to have been repulsed at the town, or on its site. In 1544 the celebrated reformer and martyr, George Wishart, was invited to preach in the church of Mauchline; but on his arrival he found the place guarded by a party of soldiers, under the sheriff of Ayr. Wishart restrained his adherents from violence, and induced them to follow him to Mauchline Moor, where he preached to them for three hours. The parish was situated in the very heart of the Covenanting district of Ayrshire, and much of its history is interwoven with that of the western Covenanters. In 1661 Mauchline Moor was the halting-place of western Covenanters, previous to their march, which ended in the battle of the Pentlands. The more modern historical interest of Mauchline centres wholly in its connection with Robert Burns (1759-96) during one of the most prolific periods of his poetic genius. The farm of MOSSGIEL, on which the poet lived from 1784 to 1788, and which he subleased from Mr Gavin Hamilton, a writer in Mauchline, lies 1½ mile NW of the town. Mr Hamilton's residence, an old relic of the former priory, and known as Mauchline Castle, contains the room in which Burns wrote his parody-sermon called *The Calf*, and that in which he is said to have married his 'Bonny Jean.' The cottage or change-house of 'Poosie Nancy' or Agnes Gibson, the scene of the piece called *The Jolly Beggars*, stands nearly opposite the church-yard gate. 'It was,' says Allan Cunningham, 'the favourite resort of lame sailors, maimed soldiers, wandering tinkers, travelling ballad-singers, and all such loose companions as hang about the skirts of society;' but, though Burns had visited it, it was by no means one of his haunts. Separated from the gable of this house by an intervening lane, called the Cowgate, stood 'The Whitefoord Arms,' a plain thatched building of two stories, a favourite resort of Burns, and kept by John Dow or Dove, upon whom the poet wrote the absurd epitaph, beginning, 'Here lies Johnnie Pigeon.' It was along the Cowgate that 'Common Sense' or the poet's correspondent, Dr Mackenzie, escaped, when a certain minister approached the tent in *The Holy Fair*. In the Cowgate also stood the house in which Jean Armour lived before she was married to Burns. It was separated from the Whitefoord Arms by a narrow cross street, and is now replaced by a two-story building. Beside the churchyard was the house of Nance Tinnock. We have already adverted to the church as the scene of *The Holy Fair*. In the grave-yard are to be seen, besides the graves of two of Burns's children, those of the Rev. Mr Auld, Nance Tinnock, etc. 'Holy Willie,' renowned for the prayer which Burns puts into his mouth, was a member of Mauchline Kirk-Session. *The Belles of Mauchline* celebrates six young ladies of the town, with whom Burns was acquainted. There are numerous allusions to persons and events connected with Mauchline in Burns's other poems; and the scenes of some of his most exquisite lyrics are laid on the banks of the river Ayr.

The parish is bounded N by Riccarton (detached) and Galston, E by Sorn and Auchinleck, S by Auchinleck, SW by Ochiltree and Stair, and W by Tarbolton and Craigie. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 6¾ miles; its breadth varies between ½ mile and 3⅝ miles; and its area is 8907 acres, of which over 70 are water. The river AYR winds 5½ miles west-by-southward, mainly along the southern and south-western boundaries, but for 1⅝ mile across the southern interior; LUGAR Water, its affluent, curves 2½ miles north-north-westward along the Ochiltree and Stair boundaries; and CESSNOCK Water, a tributary of the Irvine, meanders 4½ miles north-north-westward through the interior, then 2⅝ miles west-north-westward along the northern boundary. The surface undulates gently, sinking along the Ayr to 190, along Cessnock Water to 220, feet above sea-level; and rising thence to 524 feet near Mossgiel, 606 near Grassyards, 426 at Friendlesshead, and 580 near North Auchenbrain. A large tract of land, formerly called Mauchline Moor, exhibits now no trace of its ancient condition, but shows the generally well-cultivated, arable nature of by far the greater part of the parish. The soil near the town is light and sandy; in a few places it is a rich loam; but in general it is clayey. Thin strata of coal, ironstone, and limestone are found, but not worked; but both white and red sandstone is quarried within the parish. The river Ayr flows between steep red sandstone cliffs, 40 or 50 feet high, and beautifully overhung with wood. A cave cut out of the rocks on the banks of the Lugar is called Peden's Cave, and is said to have been a hiding-place of the celebrated Alexander Peden during the persecutions. Barskimming Bridge, across the Ayr, with a span of 100 and a height of 90 feet, was built towards the close of last century by Sir Thomas Miller, Lord President of the Court of Session; a railway viaduct, near Howford Bridge, across the Ayr has a span of 175 and a height of 180 feet. The only lake in the parish was Loch Brown, called Duveloch in old charters, which formerly covered 60 acres; but this has been drained for many years, and its bed is occupied by cultivated fields, and traversed by the railway.

Besides the town of Mauchline, the parish contains the village of Haugh. It is traversed by the Glasgow and South-Western railway between Glasgow and Carlisle; by the high roads between Glasgow and Dumfries, and between Edinburgh and Ayr, which intersect at the town; and by other thoroughfares. The principal mansions are Netherplace, Ballochmyle, Rodinghead, Viewfield, and Beechgrove. Mossgiel Farm deserves mention also. The chief proprietors are Alexander of Ballochmyle, the Duke of Portland, Boswell of Auchinleck, and Campbell of Netherplace.

Mauchline parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is £280, including manse and glebe. The public schools of Crosshands and Mauchline and the New Educational Institute, with respective accommodation for 83, 250, and 211 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 30, 174, and 179, and grants of £41, 17s., £209, 17s. 4d., and £215, 3s. 4d. Valuation (1860) £9717, (1884) £12,875, 11s. 11d., *plus* £4502 for railways. Pop. of both civil and ecclesiastical parish (1801) 1746, (1831) 2232, (1861) 2303, (1871) 2435, (1881) 2504, of whom 1186 were males and 3 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1881) occupied 527, vacant 24, building 5.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 22, 1863-65.

The parochial records go back only to 1670. The ancient parish of Mauchline comprehended also the territory now forming the parishes of Sorn and Muirkirk. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, says, that in 1165, during William's reign, Walter, son of Alan, granted to the monks of Melrose the lands of Mauchline, with certain privileges. The monks established a priory of their own order at Mauchline, which remained a cell of Melrose till the Reformation. An old tower, already mentioned, is the sole relic of this building. The power and property of the monks gradually expanded about the nucleus of Mauchline; and 'they contributed greatly to the settlement and cultivation of the district.' Their estates of Mauchline, Kylesmure, and Barmure were afterwards formed into a regality, whose court met at Mauchline village, erected into a free burgh of barony in 1510 by James IV. After the Reformation the ecclesiastical lands, etc., about Mauchline were formed into a temporal lordship in favour of Hugh, Lord Loudoun, whose original grant was dated 1606. The town of Mauchline was at the same time made a burgh of barony. In 1631 what is now Muirkirk, and in 1636 what is now Sorn, were detached from Mauchline parish, which was 'thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude.' Before the Reformation there had been a chapel on each of these portions. One was on Greenock Water; the other on the Ayr, dedicated to St Cuthbert, stood E of the present village of Catrine, on a field known as St Cuthbert's Holm.

Besides the relics of the priory in the town, the old tower of Kingancleugh may be mentioned among the antiquities. The Braes o' Ballochmyle, and indeed the

whole course of Ayr, is classic ground in Scottish poetry, from its connection with Burns.

Maud or **New Maud**, a village on the mutual border of New and Old Deer parishes, Aberdeenshire, with a junction on the Great North of Scotland railway (1861-65), 16 miles SSW of Fraserburgh, 13 W of Peterhead, and 31¼ N by W of Aberdeen. Of recent erection, it has a post and telegraph office under Aberdeen, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, an hotel, a Gothic Established chapel of ease (1876; 420 sittings), the Buchan Combination Poorhouse (with accommodation for 138 inmates), and cattle-markets on the last Monday of every month.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Maudiston. See MADDISTON.

Mauldslie Castle, a mansion in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of the Clyde, 3 miles W of Carluke town. Built for the fifth Earl of Hyndford in 1793, after designs by Adam, it is a large two-story edifice, with round flanking towers, and stands in an extensive, richly-wooded park. Its owner, William Wallace Hozier, Esq. (b. 1825; suc. 1878), holds 517 acres in the shire, valued at £1909 per annum. The barony of Mauldslie, a royal forest once, was held by the Danyelstowns from the middle of the 14th century till 1402, by the Maxwells from 1402 till the first half of the 17th century, and from 1649 till 1817 by the Carmichaels, its two last holders being fifth and sixth Earls of HYNDFORD.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1863.

Maulesden, a mansion in Brechin parish, Forfarshire, near the South Esk's left bank, 2 miles W by S of the town. A Scottish Baronial mansion, built in 1853 for the Hon. W. Maule from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., it is now the seat of Thomas Hunter Cox, Esq. (b. 1818), who holds 97 acres in the shire, valued at £461 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Maulside, a mansion in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles SSW of Beith.

Mauricewood, a mansion in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, 1¼ mile N by W of Penicuik.

Mavis-Grove, a mansion in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the right bank of the Nith, 2¼ miles S of Dumfries.

Maw, a hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife, 1 mile SSW of Windygates.

Mawcarse, a station on the Fife and Kinross section of the North British railway, 3¾ miles NE by N of Kinross.

Maxton (anc. *Maccus-ton*), a village and a parish on the N border of Roxburghshire. The village, which consists of a short double line of houses, built on either side of the Kelso road, is situated in the W part of the parish within ¼ mile of the S bank of the Tweed, 1½ ESE of Newtown St Boswells, and ¼ NW of Maxton station on the North British line from Newtown St Boswells to Kelso, this being 3 miles ESE of Newtown St Boswells, 8½ WSW of Kelso, 12¾ NNW of Jedburgh, and 43½ SE of Edinburgh. Although the village is at a little distance from the Tweed, the church, manse, and burying-ground are close beside the river. Maxton church was dedicated in the 12th century to St Cuthbert, and eventually became the property of the monks of Dryburgh, who held it until the Reformation, when it was placed under the charge of a minister, along with Mertoun, St Boswells, and Smailholm, and had a 'reader' attached to it with a stipend of £20 Scots. In 1792 the church was thatched; but in 1812 and 1866 it was restored and enlarged, and is now as neat and well-built a country church as any in the district. Beneath it is the burial-place of the Kers of Littledean. A memorial-tablet to Lieutenant-General Ker, interred there in 1833, was recently placed in the church by a descendant. The old shaft of the village cross still remains to point out the spot 'where 1000 men of the barony were wont to assemble for war.' It was restored in 1882 by Sir W. R. Fairfax at considerable expense.

Maxton parish is bounded N by Mertoun in Berwickshire, NE by Makerstoun, E and SE by Roxburgh, SW by Ancrum, and W by St Boswells Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 4⅜ miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and 2⅞ miles; and its area is 4494⅜ acres, of which 72½ are water. Besides the village of Maxton, it contains the railway station of Rutherford, 2½ miles from Maxton. The TWEED curves 4⅜ miles east-north-eastward along all the northern boundary through very fine scenery. Beside it the surface sinks to close on 200 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 579 feet at Muirhouselaw and 563 at Lilliard's Edge, on the ANCRUM border. The ground is generally productive, especially near the Tweed, where it is a rich clay loam. A considerable part of the ground is under wood, a small portion is bog land, and the rest is almost entirely in tillage.

The most interesting ruin in the parish is Littledean Tower, which stands on a lofty crag overlooking the Tweed, 1¼ mile NE of the village. From the remains of the circular tower, the extreme thickness of the walls that still remain, and the vestiges of other walls, it is plain that Littledean was an important stronghold, the 'Keep' of the noted family of Ker of Littledean. The parish is partly traversed by a Roman road, and there are vestiges of a Roman camp on Muirhouselaw. The chief landowners in Maxton parish are the Duke of Roxburghe, Lord Polwarth, Sir Edmund Antrobus of Rutherford, Sir William Ramsay Fairfax, and C. J. Cunningham, Esq. of Muirhouselaw. None of them are resident. Maxton is in the presbytery of Selkirk and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £421. The public school, with accommodation for 92 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £48, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1864) £5431, 4s., (1884) £6560, 2s. Pop. (1801) 368, (1831) 462, (1861) 497, (1871) 481, (1881) 456.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Maxwell. See KELSO.

Maxwellheugh. See KELSO.

Maxwell's Cross. See COLDSTREAM.

Maxwell Thorns. See DRYFE.

Maxwelltown, a burgh of barony in the parish of Troqueer, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the right bank of the curving Nith, at the eastern verge of Kirkcudbrightshire, directly opposite Dumfries, and is included within the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh. Its site is a bank or low ridge circling along the margin of the river, and it is connected with Dumfries by three bridges. The older parts of the burgh are poorly built and badly aligned; but the new are pleasant, neat, and airy. A narrow street or alley, immediately on the Nith, N of the uppermost bridge, inhabited mainly by families of the working classes, leads out to the ruins of Lincluden, and bears the name of College Street. A street parallel to this brings down the Glasgow and Dumfries turnpike, is straight and spacious, has several good houses, and, near the middle, on its W side, exhibits a small court-house of neat exterior. A street at right angles with these, and on a line with the bridge, carries westward the Dumfries and Portpatrick road, is also straight and spacious, and at its W end passes off into the country in a series of villa-like houses. A wide brief street forking into two between the bridges, a street somewhat parallel to it on the W, and one or two other thoroughfares are in general of mixed or poor appearance, but slightly relieved of their plain, low, dingy aspect by a sprinkling or occasional series of tolerable houses. Corbelly Hill, swelling up at the S end but a brief distance from the brink of the river, bears aloft the fine convent and church (1881-84) of the Immaculate Conception, whilst a little lower down is a picturesque building, which, originally a windmill, since 1838 has served the double purpose of an observatory and a museum. Along the face of this fine rising-ground, fronting Dumfries, stands a range of elegant houses. On the brink of the stream, with but a narrow belt of plain intervening from the base of the hill, stands a complete suite of large grain mills, each mill supplied with water-power in one of several parallel dams, extending from a strong high-water weir built diagonally across the whole breadth of the river. The entire town, exclusive of its burgh

roods, is about two-thirds of a mile in length, and nearly the same in breadth. Maxwelltown has a station on the line to Castle-Douglas, the large Troqueer tweed mills (1866-70), a dye work, 2 saw-mills, nursery-grounds, etc.; and it shares considerably in the trade and commerce of Dumfries. The Established church of Maxwelltown *quoad sacra* parish is a Gothic edifice, with a spire and 800 sittings, built at a cost of £2000 in lieu of a previous chapel of ease, which was burned on 28 Sept. 1842. A handsome Free church was built in 1866, and a public school in 1876, the latter costing £2200, and accommodating 359 children. The town originally bore the name of Bridgend, and was such a disorderly village, that, according to the byword, 'You might trace a rogue all over the kingdom, but were sure to lose him at the Bridgend of Dumfries.' But in 1810 it was erected into a free burgh of barony, under the name of Maxwelltown, in honour of Mr Maxwell of Nithsdale, its superior, and was placed under the government of a provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors; and it speedily underwent great improvement, as to at once its police, its trade, the condition of its houses, and the manners of its people. The general police act has also been adopted with good effect; and the management of this is reposed in 12 commissioners, 3 of whom are police magistrates. Sheriff circuit small debt courts are held on the second Tuesday of January and June, the third Tuesday of March, and the fourth Tuesday of September, and justice of peace small debt courts on the first Thursday of every month. Valuation (1884) £15,142. Pop. (1831) 3230, (1861) 3599, (1871) 4198, (1881) 4455, of whom 2425 were females, and 2070 were in the *quoad sacra* parish. Houses (1881) 965 inhabited, 64 vacant, 5 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See also DUMFRIES and TROQUEER.

Maxwelton, a village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, ½ mile E by N of East Kilbride town.

Maxwelton, a mansion in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Cairn Water, 3½ miles ESE of Moniaive. The estate—1810 acres, of £1531 annual value—has long been held by the Laurie family, one of whom was the 'Annie Laurie' of song.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Maybole, a town and a coast parish of Carrick, Ayrshire. The town, lying 3¾ miles inland, and 200 to 350 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Ayr and Girvan section (1857-60) of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 9 miles S by W of Ayr, 49½ SSW of Glasgow, 87 SW of Edinburgh, and 67½ NNE of Portpatrick. It stands on the slope and partly along the skirts of a broad-based, flattened hill, with south-eastward exposure, the summit of the hill intervening between it and the Firth of the Clyde; but it commands a pleasant and somewhat extensive view over one-half of the points of the compass into the interior of Carrick. An old rhyme, using one of several obsolete variations of the town's ancient name, says—

'Minnibole's a dirty hole,
It sits aboon a mire.'

The notion conveyed by these words, of the town being situated on miry ground, is now, and probably was always, incorrect. A broad belt of deep green meadow, nearly as flat as a bowling-green, stretches along the base of the hill, and anciently seems to have been a marsh; but it could not have been a marsh of a miry kind, or otherwise than green and meadowy; nor does it, even at present, form the site of more than a very small and entirely modern part of the town. The ancient site is everywhere declivitous, abounding with copious springs of pure water; and not improbably was clothed in its natural state with heath. Two sets of names, both very various in their orthography, but represented by the forms *Maiboil* and *Minnybole*, were anciently given to the town. They have greatly perplexed etymologists; but, according to Col. Robertson, are derived from the Gaelic *magh-baile*, 'town of the plain or field.' The lower streets of the town, called Kirklands, Newyards, and Ballony, are not within the limits of the burgh of barony, and consist almost wholly of artisans' houses and workshops, tidier and better than similar buildings in many other towns. The main street runs nearly due NE, and—with exception of a short thoroughfare striking off westward at right angles from its middle—occupies the highest ground within the burgh. A considerable space, sloping between it and the low-lying suburbs, is disposed to a small extent in the ancient burying-ground with the relics of the collegiate church; to a greater extent in four or five incompact and irregularly arranged streets; and to a yet greater extent in fields and gardens which give all the intersecting thoroughfares a straggling or detached appearance, and impart to the whole town a rural, airy, and healthful aspect.

The only parts of the town which draw the attention of strangers are Main Street and what is called Kirk Wynd. These are narrow and of varying width, quite destitute of every modern adornment, and guiltless of all the ordinary graces of a fine town; yet they possess many features of antique stateliness, decayed and venerable magnificence, which strongly image the aristocratic parts of Edinburgh during the feudal age. As capital of Carrick, the place anciently wielded more influence over its province than the modern metropolis does over Scotland, and contained the winter residences of a large proportion of the Carrick barons. As seat, too, of the courts of justice of Carrick bailiary—the place where all cases of importance in a roistering and litigating age were tried—it derived not a little outward respectability from the numbers and wealth of the legal practitioners who made it their home. In connection, too, with its collegiate church and its near vicinity to Crossraguel Abbey, it borrowed great consequence from the presence of influential churchmen, who, in a dark age, possessed more resources of power and opulence than most of the nobility. No fewer than 28 baronial mansions, stately, turreted, and strong, are said to have stood within its limits. Out of several of these which still remain, two figure in association with such interesting history that they deserve to be specially noticed.

The chief is the ancient residence of the Ailsa or Cassillis family, the principal branch of the Kennedys. This, standing near the middle of the town, bears the name of the Castle *par excellence*, and is a lofty, well-built, imposing pile, one of the strongest and finest of its class. It is said to have been the place of confinement for life of the Countess of Cassillis, who eloped with the Gipsy chieftain, Johnny Faa. (See CASSILLIS.) The Earls of Cassillis, directly and through collateral branches of their family, wielded such power over the province that they were known as the 'Kings of Carrick;' and they used the castle of Maybole as the metropolitan palace of their 'kingdom,' whose limits were thus defined in an old-world rhyme:—

'Twixt Wigtown and the town o' Ayr,
Portpatrick and the Cruives o' Cree,
You shall not get a lodging there
Except ye court a Kennedy.'

Gilbert, fourth Earl, who lived in the unsettled period succeeding the commencement of the Reformation, pushed his power into Galloway, and in 1575 acquired the large possessions of the Abbey of GLENLUCE, just five years after his roasting of Allan Stewart, the commendator of CROSSRAGUEL. A feud, arising from or aggravated by that crime, between the Earls of Cassillis and the Lairds of Bargany, issued at last in very tragical events. In Dec. 1601 the Earl of Cassillis rode out from Maybole Castle at the head of 200 armed followers to waylay the Laird of Bargany as he rode from Ayr to his house on the Water of Girvan; and on the farm of West Enoch, near the town, he forced on the Laird a wholly unequal conflict. The Laird, mortally wounded, was carried from the scene of the onset to Maybole, that there, should he show any sign of recovery, he might be despatched by the Earl as 'Judge Ordinar' of the country; and thence he was removed to Ayr, where he died in a few hours. Flagrant though the deed was, it not only—through bribery and state

influence—passed unpunished, but was formally noted by an act of council as good service done to the King. The Laird of Auchendrane, son-in-law of the slain baron, was one of the few adherents who bravely but vainly attempted to parry the onslaught; and he received some severe wounds in the encounter. Thirsting for revenge, and learning that Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean intended to make a journey to Edinburgh, he so secretly instigated a party to waylay and kill him, that no witness existed of his connection with them except a poor student of the name of Dalrymple, who had been the bearer of the intelligence which suggested and guided the crime (1602). Dalrymple now became the object of his fears; and, after having been confined at Auchendrane and in the Isle of Arran, and expatriated for five or six years as a soldier, he returned home, and was doomed to destruction. Mure, the Laird, having got a vassal, called James Bannatyne, to entice him to his house, situated at Chapeldonan, a lonely place on the GIRVAN shore, murdered him there at midnight, and buried his body in the sand. The corpse, unearthed by the tide, was next by the murderers taken out to sea at a time when a strong wind blew from the shore, but was soon brought back by the waves, and cast up on the very scene of the murder. Mure and his son, who had aided him in this horrid transaction, fell under general suspicion, and now endeavoured to make away with Bannatyne, the witness and accomplice of their guilt; but he making full confession to the civil authorities, they were brought to the bar, pronounced guilty, and put to an ignominious death (1611). These dismal transactions form the ground-work of Sir Walter Scott's dramatic sketch, *Auchendrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy*.

The house lately occupied as the Red Lion Inn was anciently the mansion of the provost, and is notable as the scene of a set debate between John Knox, the Reformer, and Quentin Kennedy, Abbot of Crossraguel, 28 Sept. 1561. An account of the controversy, written by Knox himself, was republished in 1812 by Sir Alexander Boswell, from a copy—the only one extant—in his library at Auchinleck. Occasioned by a challenge from the abbot in the church of Kirkoswald, the debate was conducted in a panelled apartment, in the presence of eighty persons, equally selected by the antagonists, and including several nobles and influential gentlemen. It lasted three days, and was then broken off through want of suitable accommodation for the persons and retinues of the auditors; but it did good service in arousing public attention to the doctrines of the Reformation. The members of a 'Knox Club,' instituted in 1824 to commemorate the event, and consisting of all classes of Protestants, used to hold a festival to demonstrate their warm sense of the religious and civil liberties which have accrued from the overthrow of the Papal domination.

Other noteworthy buildings are the ancient town-residences of the Kennedys of Knockdow, Colzean, and Ballimore; of the abbots of Crossraguel (called the Garden of Eden), etc., and the Town Hall, a cumbrous old pile with a low, heavy tower, situated at the Cross. Though the town has not one modern public civil building, it abounds in commodious and comfortable dwelling-houses, greatly superior, for every domiciliary use, to even the best of its remaining baronial mansions. In 1371 Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, founding a chapel for one clerk and three chaplains, dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, and endowed it with the five-mark lands of Barrycloych and Barrelach, the six-mark lands of Treuchan, and various other sources of revenue. This collegiate chapel seems to have been the earliest of its kind in Scotland; and afterwards, when similar ones arose, it was called a collegiate church, and its officials were styled the provost and prebendaries. The ground on which the town is built belonged to this church, which now is the burying-place of the Ailsa and other families, whose ancestors stayed its impending ruin. On 19 May 1563 Mass was last sung within its walls to 200 Kennedys, armed with jacks, spears, guns, and other weapons. The present parish church, at the NE end of the town, is a plain edifice of 1808, with 1192 sittings. The West *quoad sacra* church, at the SW end, was built as a chapel of ease about 1840 at the cost of Sir C. D. Fergusson, Bart. The Free church dates from Disruption times; and a new Gothic U.P. church, with spire and large stained-glass window, was built in 1880, as successor to one of 1797. An Episcopal mission is worked in connection with Girvan; and the fine Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Cuthbert was erected in 1876-79 at a cost of £3000, which was mainly defrayed by D. Hunter-Blair, Esq. Second Pointed in style it is closely modelled on the ruined church of Crossraguel Abbey, and consists of a nave, with a semi-octagonal apse, stained-glass windows, richly sculptured bosses, etc. The public school, whose cost exceeded £5000, is a handsome two-story structure of recent erection; and a Roman Catholic school was built in 1882 at the cost of the Marquis of Bute and Mr Blair.

Maybole, besides, has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; branches of the Royal and Union Banks; offices or agencies of 15 insurance companies, 3 hotels, a mechanics' institution, a working men's club, a combination poor-house for six of the Carrick parishes, farmers' and horticultural societies, water and gas companies, etc. Thursday is market day; and fairs are held on the third Thursday of April and October. Handloom weaving has declined; and boot and shoe making and the manufacture of agricultural implements are now the staple industries. Five large shoe factories turn out 200,000 pairs per annum, representing a value of nearly £90,000. Immigrants from Ireland and their offspring have long been so numerous as almost to outnumber the native inhabitants, and to give law to the place. As a burgh of barony since 1516, the town is governed by a senior and a junior magistrate; whilst as a police burgh it is governed by a provost, 2 magistrates, and 9 commissioners. The police force is a detachment of the county police. The burgh court sits on the first Thursday, and a justice of peace court on the first Wednesday, of every month. Pop. (1851) 3862, (1861) 4115, (1871) 3797, (1881) 4494, of whom 2284 were females. Houses (1881) 602 inhabited, 26 vacant, 3 building.

The parish of Maybole, containing also the villages or hamlets of CULROY, DUNURE, FISHERTON, and MINISHANT, comprises the ancient parishes of Maybole and Kirkbride, the former to the S, the latter to the N. It is bounded W and NW by the Firth of Clyde, NE by Ayr, E by Dalrymple and Kirkmichael, SE by Kirkmichael, and S and SW by Kirkoswald. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5⅞ miles; and its area is 35½ square miles or 22,720¾ acres, of which 613½ are foreshore and 114¾ water. The 'bonny DOON' winds 6¾ miles north-north-westward to the firth along the Dalrymple and Ayr borders; the Water of GIRVAN flows 1¾ mile south-south-westward along the south-eastern boundary; several rivulets rise in the interior, and run to one or other of these two streams; and half-a-dozen others go direct to the firth. Of four or five tiny lochlets, the only noticeable one is Heart Loch, whose outline is exactly designated by its name, and whose appearance in a wooded hollow is softly beautiful. Perennial springs of excellent water are numerous, especially on the site and in the vicinity of the town; and one of them, called the Well-Trees' Spout, emits a stream powerful enough to drive a mill wheel, or between 160 and 170 imperial gallons per minute. Of various mineral springs, once of medicinal repute, but all neglected now, St Helen's Well, 2¼ miles N of the town on the high road to Ayr, was anciently reputed to have the power on May Day of healing sick or delicate infants. The coast-line, 8⅛ miles in extent, towards the mouth of the Doon is low and flat, but elsewhere is mostly bold, though but little diversified with either headland or bay. At the HEAD OF AYR it rises rapidly to 258 feet above sea-level. The eastern and south-eastern districts are an undulating plain, very diversified in surface, never subsiding long

into a level, nor ever rising into decided upland. The other districts are a sea of heights, partly arable and partly pastoral, so pleasingly diversified in superficial outline as to want nothing but interspersion of wood to render them delightful rambling-ground to a lover of fine scenery. Along the middle of the hill district, parallel with the firth, and 1½ mile distant from it, stretches a range of summits nearly 4 miles long, attaining a maximum altitude of 940 feet above sea-level, and bearing the name of Brown Carrick Hill. This range, though heathy in itself, and rising like a screen to intercept a view of the firth and its framework from the interior, commands one of the finest prospects in Scotland. On the SE and S the surgy surface of Carrick stretches away in alternations of green height and bold brown upland till it becomes lost among the blue peaks of the Southern Highlands; on the SW and W are the broad waters of the Firth of Clyde, with many a sail like a sea-bird skimming the surface, and Ailsa Craig riding like an ark on the wave, while behind are the serrated mountains of Arran veiled in mist or curtained with clouds of every form and hue; on the N, immediately under the eye, extends the deep sylvan furrow of the Doon, with the Burns' Monument glittering like a gem on its margin; and away thence stretches the great luxuriant plain of Kyle and Cunninghame, pressed inward in a long sweeping segment by the firth, dotted with towns which look like cities in the distance, chequered also with a profusion of mansions and demesnes, and gliding dimly away in the perspective into the gentle heights of Renfrewshire, overlooked in the far horizon by the blue summit of Ben Lomond. The same prospect, in much of its extent and most of its elements, is seen from a thousand vantage-grounds of this land of beauty; but nowhere are its scope so unbroken, its groupings so superb, and its effect so striking. Should any one wonder that Burns grew up on the threshold of this home of romance, and for many years might daily have gazed upon its gorgeous visions, and yet has made no allusion to it in his writings, he must remember that the bard, though possessing a keen eye for the beauties of nature, was the painter rather of manners than of landscape—the type in poetry not of Salvator Rosa, but of Hogarth and the limners of Holland.

The geological structure of the coast presents an interesting correspondence in its strata with those of the confronting coast of Arran. The predominant rocks of the interior are Old Red sandstone and trap. The sandstone, in a quarry at St Murray's, often affords beautiful specimens of arborescence, from the presence of the black oxide of manganese, and is traversed by veins of lead ore. The soil of the arable lands is partly light, and partly of a strong, clayey character. Three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 1000 acres are under plantation; and the rest is meadow, hill-pasture, or moorland. In feudal times there were within the parish at least fifteen towers or castles, the residences of brawling chiefs. Of these, Dunure and Greenan have been noticed separately. The castles of Newark and Kilhenzie have undergone renovation or repair; but all the others—Auchendrane, Smithstown, Beoch, Craigskean, Garryhorne, Doonside, Dalduff, Glenayas, Sauchrie, and Brochlock—are much dilapidated, or have left but a few vestiges. Numerous camps occur, so small and of such rude construction, as evidently to have been thrown up by small invading bodies of those Irish who subdued the Romanised British tribes. Tumuli, the burying-places of a field of carnage, are frequent. Kirkbride church is still represented by ruins, ½ mile E of Dunure; another pre-Reformation place of worship stood on the lands of Auchendrane; and traces of several others were extant towards the close of the 17th century. Twelve proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 14 of from £50 to £100, and 49 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, the civil parish includes nearly half of Alloway *quoad sacra* parish, a small part of Crosshill, all Fisherton, all Maybole proper, and nearly all West Church *quoad sacra* parish; the livings of the two last being worth £435 and £224. Three public schools —Fisherton, Maybole, and Minishant—with respective accommodation for 100, 650, and 90 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 94, 640, and 84, and grants of £82, £600, 6s., and £58, 3s. 8d. Valuation (1860) £29,023, (1884) £35,470, 17s. 6d., *plus* £5848 for railway. Pop. (1801) 3162, (1841) 7027, (1861) 6713, (1871) 5900, (1881) 6628, of whom 2935 were in Maybole ecclesiastical parish, 2625 in West Church, 609 in Fisherton, 421 in Alloway, and 38 in Crosshill. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Mayen House, a mansion in Rothiemay parish, Banffshire, near the left bank of the winding Deveron, 5 miles ENE of Rothiemay station. Its owner, Adam Hay-Gordon, Esq. (b. 1846), holds 2171 acres in the shire, valued at £1529 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

May, Isle of, an extra-parochial island of Fife, in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 5⅛ miles SSE of Crail and 10¾ NE by N of North Berwick. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 1 mile; its utmost breadth is 2½ furlongs; and its area is 146¼ acres, of which 14¼ are foreshore. The prevailing rock is greenstone; and the shores are precipitous and rocky, the highest point in the island attaining 150 feet above sea-level. On the NW the coast presents some semi-columnar cliffs over 100 feet high; and at the SE it sinks into a low ridge or reef. There are a spring of excellent water and a small lake; and there is good pasturage for sheep. Several kinds of sea-fowl build on the island. The May contains the ruins of a 13th century chapel, nearly 32 feet long, which was cleared of rubbish and repointed in 1868. It was dedicated to St Adrian, who, with 6006 other Hungarians, is said to have been killed by the Danes about 870 and buried here. St Monan, one of his alleged followers, by Skene is identified with Moinenn, Bishop of Clonfert in the 6th century, whose relics were probably brought from Ireland to Fife by a body of clerics and laymen expelled by the Danes (*Celtic Scotland*, ii. 311-317, 1877). St Adrian's shrine was formerly resorted to in cases of barrenness. David I. founded a monastery here before the middle of the 12th century, and granted it to the Benedictine abbey of Reading in Berkshire on condition that they should place and maintain twelve priests therein, to say mass for himself and his predecessors and successors. In 1318 all the rights to the Priory of May were transferred to the canons of St Andrews, when a priory at Pittenweem appears to have been substituted for that on the island. After the Reformation the island came into the possession of the Balfours of Montquhandie, and afterwards of Allan Lamond, who sold it to Cunningham of Barns. Alexander Cunningham obtained from Charles I. a charter of the island, with liberty to build a lighthouse, for which a tax was imposed on all ships passing up the Firth. In 1635 he erected a tower 40 feet high, on the top of which a fire of coals was constantly kept burning. With the estate of Barns, the Isle of May passed to Scot of Scotstarvet by purchase, and came to General Scott of Balcomie, by whose daughter, the Duchess of Portland, it was sold for £60,000 to the Commissioners of Northern Lights. In 1815-16 they rebuilt the tower. The present lighthouse, 240 feet high, shows two fixed lights, visible respectively at distances of 22 and 16 nautical miles; the leading light being 130 feet below the other. Formerly about 15 fishermen with their families lived on the island; and at the end of the fishing season the fishermen of the Fifeshire coast used annually to hold a merry-making on the May. But the wreck and total loss of a boat full of women, on its passage to the island for this purpose, threw a cloud over this custom, and it has now become obsolete. There are three houses on the island; one used as a pilot station, the others connected with the lighthouse. Pop. (1861) 17, (1871) 17, (1881) 22, of whom 4 were females.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857. See John Jack's *Key of the Forth* (1858); an article in *Good Words* (1864); Dr Jn. Stuart's *Records of the Priory of*

the Isle of May (1868); and an article in vol. vii. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1870).

Mayville, an estate, with a mansion, in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs NW of the town.

May, Water of, a small river of the Ochil and Strathearn districts of Perthshire. Rising on John's Hill, at an altitude of 1250 feet, and near the meeting-point of Auchterarder, Dunning, Glendevon, and Fossoway parishes, it runs 11¼ miles east-north-eastward and north-north-westward through or along the boundaries of Dunning, Forgandenny, and Forteviot parishes, till, after a total descent of 1217 feet, it falls into the Earn at a point 5 furlongs S by W of Forteviot church. It receives numerous small tributaries from among the Ochils; traverses a wooded glen, rich in picturesque close scenes; makes two beautiful falls called Muckersie Linn and the Humble Bumble; passes the 'Birks of Invermay,' celebrated in song; and is a first-rate trout-stream, but very strictly preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 40, 48, 1867-69.

Meadowbank House, a mansion in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, 7 furlongs SE of Midcalder Junction. A plain edifice of the close of the 17th century, it has been thrice enlarged since 1795, and stands in a finely-wooded park of 200 acres. Possessed by his ancestors for nearly 200 years, the estate now is owned by Allan Alexander Maconochie Welwood, Esq. (b. 1806; suc. 1861), who holds 1583 acres in Edinburghshire and 724 in Fife, valued at £1777 and £1688 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See KIRKNEWTON, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Mealfourvounie (Gael. *Meall-fuar-mhonaidh*, 'mountain of the cold moor'), a mountain in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire, 11 miles NNE of Fort Augustus. Situated at the foot of Glen-Urquhart and Glen-Moriston, and forming a conspicuous feature on the NW flank of Loch Ness, it is broad-based and round-backed, and sends up from a stage at two-thirds of its whole elevation a dome-shaped peak, which attains an altitude of 2284 feet above sea-level. The great mass of the mountain, from the summit downward, consists of coarse conglomerate, whose abraded portions are gneiss, granite, quartz, mica-schist, and sandstone, cohering with extremely little cement; and its lower declivities, including seemingly the entire base, consist of a hard compact splintery rock, which has usually been described as primary red quartz, but which may be stratified sandstone completely indurated, and in great measure divested of its stratification by the subjacency of granite, and which is so hard and crystalline as to be quarried and regularly used for causewaying the streets of Inverness. The upper stage or peak of the mountain is very steep on the W, and almost mural on the N and S; and it is connected with the rest of the mountain, on the E, by a long tapering ridge. On the western side, at the bottom of the peak, is Loch nam Breac Dearga (6 × 1½ furl.; 1500 feet), whence a streamlet runs 4¼ miles south-south-westward and eastward to Loch Ness, tumbling along a broken channel down the face of a frontlet of rock, overshadowed by trees in its lower course, and forming two beautiful waterfalls amidst foliage of the richest tints. On the W side of this rill, near its source, is a rocking-stone 20 feet in circumference, which is moveable by two persons. The view from the summit of Mealfourvounie is grand and extensive, and comprehends the whole of the Glenmore-nan-Albin, from Fort George on the NE to Fort William on the SW, a distance of more than 70 miles. On the N the eye wanders over various scenery away to the mountains of Ross and Caithness; and on the S it takes in the whole of Strathherrick and the country watered by the head-streams of the Spey. Right below is Loch Ness, like a narrow ditch, sunk deeply within steep banks; and at 3 miles' distance the Fall of Foyers glitters in its belt of shining spray between sheets of dark-brown mountain, like a glint of sky struggling through a vertical fissure in the cliffs. Mealfourvounie is noted for being the first landmark seen by mariners after they pass the Moray Firth round Kinnaird Head, or from the S, and for guiding their navigation over most of that vast gulf.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Mealista or **Eilean Mhealastadh**, an uninhabited island of Uig parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, on the N side of the mouth of Loch Reasort, and ½ mile from the W coast of Lewis. With an utmost length and breadth of 7⅛ and 6 furlongs, it rises to a height of 200 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 98, 1858.

Meall Horn. See DURNESS.

Meall Meadhonach. See DURNESS.

Mearnaig. See CASTLE-MEARNAIG.

Mearns, a village and a parish of SE Renfrewshire. The village, called Newton-Mearns (a name as old at least as 1306), is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, 410 feet above sea-level, 3½ miles WSW of Busby and 7 SSW of Glasgow. A burgh of barony, with the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs, it chiefly consists of a single street on the Glasgow and Kilmarnock highroad, and has a post office under Glasgow, a branch of the Union Bank, gas-works, and an hotel. Pop. (1841) 629, (1861) 718, (1871) 776, (1881) 900.

The parish, containing also three-fourths of the town of BUSBY, is bounded N by Neilston, Eastwood, and Cathcart, E by East Kilbride and Cathcart in Lanarkshire, SE by Eaglesham, S by Fenwick and Stewarton in Ayrshire, and NW by Neilston. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 7⅛ miles; its utmost breadth is 3⅜ miles; and its area is 10,607 acres, of which 325½ are water. EARN Water runs 6 miles north-eastward along the south-eastern boundary to the White CART, which itself flows 7½ furlongs along all the Lanarkshire border, and several more of whose little tributaries take a north-north-easterly course through the interior. On the Neilston boundary lie Long Loch, Harelaw Dam, Walton Dam, Glanderston Dam, Balgray Reservoir, Ryat Linn Reservoir, and Waulkmill Glen Reservoir; and in the interior are Black Loch, Little Loch, Brother Loch, and South Hillend Reservoir. The surface sinks at the northern boundary to 280 feet above sea-level, and rises thence south-westward to 783 feet at Barrance Hill, 895 at Dod Hill, and 928 at James Hill, moorland occupying a good deal of the south-western district. Trap rock, chiefly an early disintegrable greenstone, prevails throughout nearly all the area, but gives place to rocks of the Carboniferous formation about the boundary with Eastwood. The soil in patches of the lower district is stiffish, and lies on a clay bottom, but elsewhere is mostly light, dry, and sharp, incumbent on porous, fractured, rapidly decomposing trap. Mearns has always been distinguished for its fine pasture, and even in the present times of extended cultivation it is very largely devoted to sheep and dairy farming. The earliest name on record in connection with this parish is that of Roland of Mearns, who is mentioned as a witness to the donation which Eschina, wife of Walter the Steward, gave to the monastery of Paisley in the year 1177. Robert of Mearns appears in the same capacity in a grant made to that establishment in 1250. In the 13th century, the barony of Mearns came by marriage to the Maxwells of Caerlaverock, afterwards Lords Maxwell and Earls of Nithsdale. About the year 1648 it was sold by the Earl of Nithsdale to Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, from whom it was soon afterwards acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, with whose descendants it has since remained. (See ARDGOWAN.) The castle of Mearns is a large square tower situated on a rocky eminence, 1 mile E by S of the village of Newton-Mearns. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and seems to have been secured by a drawbridge. It has long been uninhabited. Caplerig was anciently a seat of the Knights Templars. Professor John Wilson (1785-1854) received his early education in the manse of Mearns, and so often in his writings does he allude to these scenes of his boyhood that the 'dear parish of Mearns' is nearly as much associated with his great name as if it had been the place of his nativity. Thus opens one of his many apostrophes to Mearns: 'Art thou beautiful, as of old, O wild, moorland, sylvan, and pastoral Parish! the Paradise in which our spirit dwelt

beneath the glorious dawning of life—can it be, beloved world of boyhood, that thou art indeed beautiful as of old? Though round and round thy boundaries in half an hour could fly the flapping dove—though the martins, wheeling to and fro that ivied and wall-flowered ruin of a Castle, central in its own domain, seem in their more distant flight to glance their crescent wings over a vale rejoicing apart in another kirk-spire, yet how rich in streams, and rivulets, and rills, each with its own peculiar murmur—art thou with thy bold bleak exposure, sloping upwards in ever lustrous undulations to the portals of the East! How endless the interchange of woods and meadows, glens, dells, and broomy nooks, without number, among thy banks and braes! And then of human dwellings—how rises the smoke, ever and anon, into the sky, all neighbouring on each other, so that the cock-crow is heard from homestead to homestead; while as you wander onwards, each roof still rises unexpectedly—and as solitary as if it had been far remote. Fairest of Scotland's thousand parishes—neither Highland, nor Lowland—but undulating—let us again use the descriptive word—like the sea in sunset after a day of storms—yes, Heaven's blessing be upon thee! Thou art indeed beautiful as of old!' Pollok Castle, noticed separately, is the principal mansion; and Sir Hew Crawfurd-Pollok, Bart., is the largest proprietor, 9 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 31 of between £100 and £500, 20 of from £50 to £100, and 24 of from £20 to £50. Mearns is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £479. The parish church, ⅔ mile SE of Newton-Mearns, is a very old building, altered and enlarged in 1813, with 730 sittings, clock-tower, and spire. A neat U.P. church, rebuilt about 1840, and containing 490 sittings, is at Newton-Mearns; and three other places of worship are noticed under Busby. Two public schools, Busby and Mearns, with respective accommodation for 540 and 288 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 240 and 215, and grants of £227, 7s. and £209, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £18,665, (1884) £25,248, 17s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1714, (1831) 2814, (1851) 3704, (1871) 3543, (1881) 3965, of whom 1535 were in Busby.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See the Rev. Dr Ross's *Busby and its Neighbourhood* (Glasgow, 1883); and chap. i. of Mrs Gordon's *Memoir of Christopher North* (new ed. 1879).

Mearns, The. See Kincardineshire.

Meathie. See Inverarity.

Medwin, a troutful rivulet of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, formed by the confluence of the North Medwin and the South Medwin at a point 1¼ mile SSE of Carnwath village, and winding 1⅞ mile westward along the boundary between Carnwath and Libberton parishes to the Clyde. The North Medwin, formed by the confluence of Dry and Greenfield Burns, runs 6½ miles south-south-westward, chiefly within Carnwath parish, but partly along the Dunsyre boundary. The South Medwin, rising at an altitude of 1230 feet, runs 13⅜ miles south-by-eastward and west-south-westward, chiefly along the boundary between Dunsyre and Carnwath parishes on the right, and Linton, Dolphinton, Walston, and Libberton parishes on the left.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 23, 1864-63.

Medwyn, an estate, with a mansion, in Linton parish, NW Peeblesshire, on the right bank of Lyne Water, 1 mile NW of West Linton. Purchased in three lots since 1812 for upwards of £25,000, it is the property of William Forbes, Esq. (b. 1803; suc. 1854), who holds 2600 acres in the shire, valued at £2022 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Meethill, a conical eminence (181 feet) in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, 1¼ mile SSW of the town. It seems to be partly artificial, and in feudal times was probably a seat of justice; but in digging the foundation of a tower, which was built upon it to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, a stone crypt was found on its summit, containing a funeral urn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Meggernie Castle, a mansion in Fortingall parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Lyon, near the head of the inhabited part of Glenlyon, 22 miles W by S of Aberfeldy. Approached by a stately lime-tree avenue, the finest in Scotland, it comprises, with later additions, a lofty square baronial tower of the 15th century, with high-peaked roof, four corner bartizans, and walls 5 feet in thickness. The estate, with a rental of £4500, extends over 32,000 acres—all hill-grazing, with fine grouse moors, and 13,000 acres of it deer forest. In Sept. 1883 it was sold by W. G. Steuart-Menzies, Esq. of Culdares, for £103,000 to John Bullough, Esq. of Accrington.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 54, 1873. See a long article in *The Times* for 27 Sept. 1883.

Megget. See Lyne and Megget.

Megget Water, a troutful rivulet of Westerkirk parish, NE Dumfriesshire, rising, close to the Roxburghshire boundary, at an altitude of 1200 feet, and running 7¼ miles south-by-westward, till, after a total descent of nearly 800 feet, it falls into the Esk at a point 7 miles NW of Langholm.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864.

Megginch Castle, a mansion in Errol parish, Perthshire, 6½ furlongs WNW of Errol station, this being 11½ miles E of Perth. Built by Peter Hay in 1575, it is the seat of John Murray Drummond, Esq. (b. 1803; suc. 1849), who holds 1000 acres in the shire, valued at £2041 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Meigle (Gael. *maigh-dhail*, 'field of the plain'), a village and a parish of E Perthshire. The village, lying within ¾ mile of the left bank of the Isla, has a station on the Alyth branch (1861) of the Caledonian railway, 1¼ mile NNW of Alyth Junction, this being 20½ miles NE of Perth and 17¾ NW of Dundee. A seat once of considerable trade, with a weekly market, it still has fairs on the second Wednesday of Jan., Feb., March, April, and Dec., the second Monday of May, and the last Wednesday of June and Oct., as also a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, and an hotel. The parish church, gutted by fire in 1869, has since been well restored, and contains 600 sittings. A very remarkable group of sculptured stones—the largest of them 8 feet high, and 3½ broad—was said to mark the sepulchre of Wander, Vanora, or Guinevere, King Arthur's unfaithful queen, who, according to tradition, was imprisoned on Barry Hill in Alyth parish. With the exception of two, which retain their original position in the churchyard, they were all removed in 1882 into the old parochial school, itself now included in the churchyard. They are fully described in Mr Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (2d series, 1881). There are also a Free church and an Episcopal church, St Margaret's (1852).

The parish is bounded W by Coupar-Angus, NW by Alyth, and on all other sides by Forfarshire, viz., N by Airlie, E by Eassie, and SE by Eassie and Newtyle. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 5⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 2¼ furlongs and 2⅝ miles; and its area is 4013¼ acres, of which 33 are water. Sluggish Dean Water meanders 5¼ miles west-south-westward—only 3⅛ miles in a direct line—along the Airlie border, till, at a point ⅜ mile NNW of the village, it falls into the Isla, which itself winds 2⅜ miles west-south-westward along the Airlie boundary. The surface, all in the very heart of Strathmore, is almost a dead level, at no point sinking to 100, or much exceeding 200, feet above the sea. Old Red sandstone, suitable for building, has been worked in two quarries; and marl, covered with peat earth, was dug in great abundance at a place near the southern border. The soil, in some places sandy, in others clayey, is mostly a rich dark loam. Some 200 acres are under wood, 130 are in pasture, and the rest of the land is in tillage. A tumulus and a large boulder in Belmont Park are traditionally associated with the death of Macbeth, who really was slain at Lumphanan; and Meigle in pre-Reformation days was an occasional residence of the Bishops of Dunkeld. The late Sir George Kinloch of Kinloch, Bart. (1800-81), bought the fine estate of Meigle from the Earl of Strathmore for £73,000. Other

estates, noticed separately, are BELMONT (whose mansion, Belmont Castle, was burned on 21 April 1884) and DRUMKILBO; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards. Including ecclesiastically the Kinloch portion of Coupar-Angus parish, Meigle is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £314. At Ardler or Washington village, a handsome Established mission church was erected in 1883 by Peter Carmichael, Esq. of Arthurston. Two public schools, Meigle and Washington, with respective accommodation for 200 and 110 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 164 and 69, and grants of £170, 7s. and £60, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1865) £7953, 8s. 2d., (1884) £10,111, 5s. 3d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 946, (1831) 873, (1861) 835, (1871) 745, (1881) 696; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1003, (1881) 966.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 48, 1870-68.

The presbytery of Meigle comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Airlie, Alyth, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Coupar-Angus, Eassie and Nevay, Glenisla, Kettins, Kingoldrum, Lintrathen, Meigle, Newtyle, and Ruthven, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Kilry, Persie, and St Mary's (Blairgowrie). Pop. (1871) 18,564, (1881) 18,269, of whom 4821 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Meigle, with 2 churches in Blairgowrie, and 8 in Airlie, Alyth, Coupar-Angus, Cray, Glenisla, Meigle, Newtyle, and Rattray, which 10 churches together had 2624 communicants in 1883.

Meigle Hill. See GALASHIELS.

Meikle Bin, a hill (1870 feet) in the SE of Fintry parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the meeting-point with Campsie and Kilsyth. A central summit of the Lennox Hills, it occupies such a position as to unite the Fintry, Campsie, and Kilsyth sections of these hills; is adjoined on the NE by Little Bin (1446 feet); sends off, from its SW side, a torrent called Bin Burn, running northward as a head-stream of the river Carron; is seen from a great distance in the direction of Lanark; and forms a conspicuous landmark from the Firth of Forth. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Meikle-Earnock. See EARNOCK, MEIKLE.

Meikle-Ferry. See DORNOCH, FIRTH OF.

Meiklefolla. See FYVIE.

Meikle Greinord. See GREINORD.

Meikle Law. See LONGFORMACUS.

Meikleour House, a mansion in Caputh parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the river Tay, ⅔ mile above the Isla's influx, 2 miles NNW of Cargill station, and 4 S by W of Blairgowrie. As greatly enlarged in 1869 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., it is a stately château-like building, with extensive vineries and finely wooded grounds, its great beech hedge (1746) being 80 feet high and ½ mile long. It is the seat of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne (b. 1819; suc. 1867), who in 1874, as sixth descendant of the first Lord Nairne (cre. 1681), was declared heir to the title of Baroness Nairne. She holds 9070 acres in the shire, valued at £8026 per annum. (See AUCHTERGAVEN.) Meikleour village, 5 furlongs N by E of the mansion, has a post office under Perth, an inn, a 'tron and jougs,' a cross (1698), and fairs on the fourth Friday of June, the third Friday of August, and the fourth Friday of October.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See chap. xxxi. of Thos. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Meikle Roe, an island of Delting parish, Shetland, in St Magnus Bay, 27 miles NNW of Lerwick. Separated from the mainland by Roe Sound (200 yards wide at the narrowest), it has a somewhat circular outline, with a diameter of 3¼ miles. It contains eighteen little freshwater lochs, and rises in South Ward at the centre to 557 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1851) 290, (1871) 216, (1881) 230.

Meikle Warthill or **Wartle,** a village in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire, 3½ furlongs N by W of Wartle station. Cattle and horse fairs are held here on the Thursdays before 26 May and 22 Nov.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Meiklewood House, a handsome modern mansion in Gargunnock parish, Stirlingshire, on the right bank of the winding Forth, 1½ mile NE of Gargunnock station. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Meiklie, Loch, a lake in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire, 6 miles W of Drumnadrochit. An expansion of the river ENRICK, it lies at an altitude of 372 feet; has an utmost length and breadth of 9 and 3 furlongs; contains salmon, trout, and big pike; has, on its banks, the mansions and pleasure-grounds of Lochletter and Lakefield; and is so flanked with picturesque mountains as to form one of the most captivating scenes in the Highlands.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Mein Water, an impetuous rivulet of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 780 feet on the northern border of Middlebie parish, and running 8¼ miles south-south-westward through that and Hoddam parish, past the town of Ecclefechan, till, after a total descent of 690 feet, it falls into the Annan at a point 1½ mile SSW of Ecclefechan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Melby, a mansion in Walls parish, Shetland, on the W coast, near Sandness, and 32 miles WNW of Lerwick.

Meldrum (Gael. *meall-droma*, 'hill of the ridge'), a village and a parish of Garioch district, central Aberdeenshire. The village of Old Meldrum stands, 378 feet above sea-level, near the southern boundary of the parish, at the terminus of a branch line (1856) of the Great North of Scotland railway, by rail being 5¾ miles NNE of Inverurie Junction and 22 (by road 19) NNW of Aberdeen. Erected into a burgh of barony in 1672, it offers a very irregular alignment, but contains some good houses, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland and the Aberdeen Town and County Banks, 9 insurance agencies, 4 hotels, a gas company, a water supply, a new public hall (1877), horticultural, Bible, and clothing societies, a young men's Christian association, a brewery, a distillery, and cattle markets on every third Tuesday throughout the year. The antique parish church of 1684 was enlarged in 1767, and, as reseated in 1810, contains 674 sittings. Other places of worship are a Free church, a U.P. church (1822; 312 sittings), and St Matthew's Episcopal church (1863), the last an Early Decorated edifice, with nave, chancel, organ chamber, vestry, and spire. Pop. (1841) 1102, (1861) 1553, (1871) 1535, (1881) 1494, of whom 817 were females. Houses (1881) 309 inhabited, 14 vacant, 2 building.

The parish, called Bethelnie till 1684, is bounded NE and E by Tarves, SE and S by Bourtie, W by Daviot and Fyvie, and N by Fyvie. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 6⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 4¼ furlongs and 3½ miles; and its area is 8111⅜ acres, of which 9 are water. Streams there are none of any size, but the drainage is carried mainly to the Ury and partly to the Ythan. Along the southern boundary the surface sinks to 270 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises in easy gradient to 564 feet near Chapelhouse, 567 near Bethelnie, and 804 at Core Hill in the NW corner of the parish. The central district presents a diversity of rich well-cultivated table-land, sloping southward, eastward, and westward, and commanding from many standpoints extensive views, on the one hand over Formartine and Buchan, on the other over Garioch to Bennochie. Hornblende rock of a quality that admits of its taking a polish like marble occurs in large detached masses; rock crystal is found on the Core Hill of Bethelnie; limestone occurs on the NE border, and was for some time worked; and eruptive rocks are predominant. The soil of the northern district is mossy, heathy, and nowhere deep or fertile; but elsewhere, especially on the south-westward and southward slopes, is a deep loam. Nearly three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; more than 500 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A small so-called 'Roman camp' on Bethelnie farm has been erased by the plough; a graveyard, around the site of the ancient parish church, St Nathalin's, is at Bethelnie; and another graveyard, with foundations of a small pre-Reformation chapel, is at Chapelhouse, ½ mile from

which some ancient sepulchral remains were exhumed in 1837. William Forsyth (1737-1804), the arboriculturist, was a native. Meldrum House, 1 mile N by E of the village, is a large modern Grecian mansion, with finely wooded policies. From the Setons the property passed by marriage in 1610 to the Urquharts; and its present owner, Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, Esq. (b. 1830; suc. 1861), holds 5837 acres in the shire, valued at £6707 per annum. Another mansion is Tulloch Cottage; and, in all, 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 8 of from £50 to £100, and 40 of from £20 to £50. Since 1875 giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Barthol Chapel, Meldrum is in the presbytery of Garioch and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £335. Three public schools—Commercial Road, Kirk Street infant, and Tulloch—with respective accommodation for 446, 126, and 70 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 234, 89, and 42, and grants of £212, 14s., £61, 16s., and £33, 16s. Valuation (1860) £8528, (1884) £11,710, 6s. 3d., *plus* £303 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1584, (1831) 1790, (1861) 2343, (1871) 2330, (1881) 2254, of whom 2136 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 86, 87, 1873-76.

Melfort, a sea-loch of Kilninver and Kilmelfort parish, Argyllshire, opening between Points Degnish and Ashnish, opposite the middle of Luing island. With a width of 1½ mile at the entrance, it penetrates the land 3¼ miles east-north-eastward; is sprinkled with islets; and takes its name from Gaelic words signifying 'the lake of the strong eminence,' and alluding to the hill-ranges that flank its shores. It is fed by streams flowing from fresh-water lakes at distances of from 2 or 3 to 7 miles; has on its N side, at a secluded spot amid thick environments of wood, a cave, traditionally said to have been inhabited for a time by the first settlers in Lorn; is overlooked, at the head, by Melfort House; and gives the titles of Viscount and Earl in the peerage of Scotland, and that of Duke in the peerage of France, to the Earl of Perth.

Melgam Water, a rivulet of Lintrathen parish, W Forfarshire. Rising as the Back Water, at an altitude of 1970 feet, in the northern extremity of the parish, it winds 15 miles south-by-eastward—for the last 2 miles along the Kingoldrum and Airlie boundary—till, after a total descent of 1600 feet, it falls into the Isla opposite Airlie Castle. It abounds in trout; and salmon ascend it for 2 miles, as far as the Loups of Kenny.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Melgund, an ruined castle in Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire, 3⅞ miles N by E of Auldbar station. Built according to tradition by Cardinal Beaton, it appears to have been a strong and superb edifice of great extent, with a magnificent banqueting hall. It is still represented by large and interesting remains; and it gives to the Earl of Minto the title of Viscount (cre. 1813), the first Earl's father, Sir Gilbert Elliot, having married Agnes Murray Kynynmound, heiress of Melgund.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Melista. See Mealista.

Mellerstain, a seat of the Earl of Haddington in the E of Earlston parish, Berwickshire, on a rising-ground near the right bank of the lake-like Eden, 7 miles NW of Kelso. It is a fine mansion, with beautifully wooded grounds. About 1719 Rachel, daughter and heiress of George Baillie of Jerviswood and Mellerstain, married Charles, Lord Binning, eldest son of the sixth Earl of Haddington. Their second son took the name of Baillie on inheriting the estates of his maternal grandfather; and his grandson in 1858 succeeded his cousin as tenth Earl of Haddington.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See Tyninghame.

Melloncharles, a village in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. Pop. (1871) 313.

Melmont or **Molmont.** See Galston.

Melness, a hamlet in Tongue parish, Sutherland. The hamlet lies on the W side of Tongue Bay, 34 miles N by W of Lairg station. It has a Free church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Melrose (Brit. *Mell-Rhos,* 'the projection of the meadow'), a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, at the extreme northern corner of Roxburghshire. It is bounded N and E by Berwickshire, SE corner by St Boswells parish, S by Bowden parish, at the SW corner by the part of Galashiels parish in Roxburghshire, on the rest of the SW side by Selkirkshire, and W by Edinburghshire. The boundary is largely natural. Starting at the point at the NW corner where the counties of Edinburgh, Berwick, and Roxburgh meet, it follows the watershed between Leader Water and Allan Water, until it reaches the upper part of Lauder Burn, whence it passes irregularly first NE and then SE, till it reaches the Leader near the Bluecairn Burn. It passes up the latter to the road westward from Bluecairn Farm, and follows this road to a small burn that flows past Kedslie, which it follows downward for about ½ mile, and then strikes irregularly ESE to the Leader Water N of Leadervale House, and follows the course of that stream for 4½ miles to its junction with the Tweed, and thereafter the course of the Tweed downward for 3⅝ miles. Along the S side the line follows an irregular course westward over the top of the centre peak of the Eildons (1385 feet), along the S side of Cauldshiels Loch, till it joins the Tweed at Abbotsford Ferry station. It follows the course of the river downward 1¼ mile to the junction of Gala Water, whence it follows, in the main, the course of the latter stream to the point where the counties of Selkirk, Edinburgh, and Roxburgh meet, and then strikes along the high ground E of Gala Water to the starting-point. The greatest length of the parish, from NW at the point where Edinburghshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire meet, to the lowest point on the Tweed that the parish reaches, is 11 miles; the average breadth is about 5 miles; and the area is 26,058¼ acres, of which 264½ are water. From the mouth of Gala Water to the mouth of Leader Water, the Tweed flows 4⅝ miles across the parish, dividing it into two very unequal portions, that to the S of the river being only about ⅛ of the whole. In both portions the surface is hilly, and rises for the most part rapidly from the bed of the river Tweed, which is a little under 300 feet above sea-level. On the S the height rises, in the course of ½ mile, to 508 feet near Huntlyburn House, 540 W of Viewbank, and 510 E of Oakendean House. From the first point the rise is continued south-westward to 876 feet above Cauldshiels Loch; and from the other two more rapidly southward to the summit of the Eildon Hills, of the three tops of which the E (1327 feet) and the centre (1385) are in this parish. To the N of the Tweed the ground again rises rapidly to an elevation of over 700 feet, and then passes northwards in two ranges of heights, of which that to the E, between the valleys of the Leader and Allan, is 876 feet high near Avenel plantation, 929 between Housebyres and Mosshouses, 979 near Jeanfield, 829 near the border W of Blainslie, and 1057 farther to the W between Newhouses and Threepwood; that to the W, between the valleys of the Allan and Gala, is 1018 feet (S) and 1031 (N) at Langlee, 1064 at Buckholm Hill, 1315 at William Law, 1219 at Hawkshawhead, and 1126 at Allanshaws. The lower districts are cultivated, and the upper afford excellent pasture, while plantations and belting of trees are to be found all over the parish, and cover about 3000 acres. The soil in the southern district is chiefly a strong clay, well adapted for wheat. Along the valley of the Tweed—where there seems to have been at one time a great lake, and where, even within the last two centuries, the river course has evidently in places been changed; since a fine rich haugh, now on the S side of the river, is called Gattonside Haugh, and its feudal tenures show that it once actually formed a part of the Gattonside lands, which are on the N side of the river—it is a rich alluvial earth; while the northern district varies from light loam mixed with sand on a gravelly bottom, to strong wet clay full of springs, and moss which sometimes overlies marl. The underlying rocks are Lower Silurian, above which, in the S and SE. are sandstones of later age.

These are quarried for building purposes, but the rock is of inferior quality, and most of the building-stone used is brought from adjoining parishes. The drainage of the parish is effected on the W by the GALA and the burns flowing into it, of which the Halk Burn is the chief; in the centre by ALLAN Water, which, rising at the NW corner at Blinkbonnie, flows southward for 9 miles to the Tweed, a short distance above Pavilion, 1½ mile above Melrose. It receives a number of smaller burns, of which the chief is Threepwood Burn. The lower part of its course is prettily wooded, and the valley is the prototype of the 'Glendearg' of Sir Walter Scott's *Monastery*. The drainage on the E is carried off by the LEADER and the various burns entering it, of which the Clackmae and Packmans Burns are the chief. In the portion of the parish to the S of the Tweed are Huntly Burn, entering the Tweed opposite GATTONSIDE; Malthouse or Dingle Burn, flowing past the town of Melrose; Bogle Burn, rising on the SE side of the Eildon Hills, and entering the Tweed at Old Melrose; a burn joining the Tweed near Langlands; and the lower part of the course of Bowden Burn. Huntly Burn is closely associated with Thomas the Rhymer (see EARLSTON), and one finely-wooded hollow on its course—a favourite resort of Sir Walter Scott—is known as The Rhymer's Glen. Bogle Burn also is said to take its name from the Bogles or Goblins with whom Thomas was so familiar. The parish is traversed by the main inland road from Edinburgh to Berwick, which winds along the N side of the Gala, crosses the Tweed by a good stone bridge W of Darnlee, passes through the town of Melrose, and then south-eastward by Newtown till it joins the road from Selkirk to Kelso, and thence to Berwick. From N to S, on the E border, along the valley of the Leader, is a main road, leaving the south coast-road at Musselburgh, traversing Lauderdale, crossing the Tweed close to the mouth of the Leader, and joining the first main road ¾ mile N of Newtown. The main section of the North British railway, worked in connection with the Midland railway, and known as the Waverley route, passes through the parish, keeping closely to the line of the first-mentioned main road; while 2 miles beyond Melrose station it is joined by the Berwick and Duns branch of the same system, which crosses the Tweed at Leaderfoot, and follows the line of the second road for 2¾ miles to the northward, till crossing the Leader it enters Berwickshire. Half-a-mile SE of the mouth of the Leader, and 2½ miles E of the modern town of Melrose, is a promontory formed by a loop of the Tweed, and measuring 4 furlongs by 2, which is known as Old Melrose, and which is the 'projection' from which the name of the parish is said to come. The banks of the river all round are lofty, wooded, and rocky, and from them the ground rises in a smooth grassy ascent to a small plateau occupied by the modern mansion of Old Melrose. Old Melrose was the site of one of the earliest Columban establishments on the mainland of Scotland. It owed its foundation to St Aidan, who, with a number of brethren from Iona, had, about 635, on the invitation of Oswald, King of Northumbria, established a monastery at Lindisfarne for the purpose of instructing the Saxons in Christianity. Aidan seems to have chosen twelve Saxon youths to be trained and sent out to preach and teach, and one of these, Eata, became, about the middle of the 7th century, the first abbot of the Columban monastery of Melrose. The prior during part of the time, and subsequently his successor, was that St Boisil or Boswell who has given name to the adjoining parish, and he in turn was succeeded by his pupil St Cuthbert. In 839 the monastery was burned by Kenneth, King of Scots, but reappears again rebuilt, and the temporary resting-place of the body of St Cuthbert, which had been removed from Lindisfarne on account of the invasion of the Danes. It seems to have declined about the same time as the parent monastery in Iona, and to have become, in the latter part of the 11th century, ruined and deserted, for when between 1073 and 1075 Aldwin, Turgot—afterwards Bishop of St Andrews and confessor to St Margaret the

queen of Malcolm III.—and other monks came from 'Girwy to what was formerly the monastery of Mailros' they found it 'then a solitude,' and they, being persecuted on account of their opinions and threatened with excommunication if they remained, had also soon to withdraw. From this time onward the place was never again the site of a monastery, but there was a chapel dedicated to St Cuthbert, and, till between 1126 and 1136, when David I. exchanged it for the church at Berwick, dependent on the priory of Durham, as the former church had been dependent on the abbey of Lindisfarne. This chapel seems to have been held in great esteem, for when it was burned by the English in the reign of Robert Bruce, in 1321, Symon, Bishop of Galloway, describing the chapel as recently burned by the English, grants 'a relaxation of forty days' penance to all truly penitent and confessed who should, with consent of their diocesan, devoutly visit the chapel of Saint Cuthbert of Old Melros, where that saint lived a monastic life and was celebrated for his miracles; or should contribute of their goods'; while between 1417 and 1431 we find Pope Martin V., at the instance of John, dean of Cavertoun, one of the monks of Melrose, granting to all who should make pilgrimage to, or contribution to, the same chapel 'a remission of penance for seven years and seven Lents on all the festivals of St Cuthbert and on certain other holidays.' The place where the chapel stood continues to be called Chapel-knowe, and adjacent portions of the Tweed still bear the names of Monk-ford and Haly-wheel—the holy whirlpool or eddy. Pilgrims from the north approached by a road known as the Girthgate, which led from SOUTRA hospice by Colmslie, near the centre of the northern portion of the parish and across the Tweed to the bend. It seems to have had the privilege of sanctuary. It crossed the river at Bridgend, about 1 mile W of Darnick, where a bridge with stone piers and wooden beams seems afterwards to have been built. Considerable remains of the latter are mentioned by Pennant in 1772 as having been standing when he visited the place. The early monastery seems to have been protected by a wall running across the neck of the peninsula, traces of which remained in 1743, when Milne published his account of Melrose. There are traditions of an abbey called the Red Abbey having stood near the village of Newstead, midway between Old and modern Melrose. In the district N of the Tweed there were chapels at Chieldhelles, at Blainslie on the extreme NE, and, according to Milne, also at Colmslie on Allan Water—said to take its name from the patron, St Columba—and at Gattonside. The present name of the parish seems to have been assumed from the old Culdee settlement, by the monks, when the modern abbey was founded, and applied by them to the whole district occupied by their early possessions, the boundaries of which correspond pretty nearly with the present limits of the parish. At the Reformation, and for a considerable time afterwards, down to about 1584, Melrose, Bowden, Lilliesleaf, and Langnewtoun were under the charge of one minister, with a reader at Melrose. In the year just mentioned it is noticed as a separate charge, and that state of matters continued. The earliest minister was John Knox, whose tombstone still remains in the abbey churchyard, and who was a nephew and namesake of the great Reformer. He died in 1623, and, under the modified Episcopacy of the time, was succeeded by Thomas Forrester, a poet, who was bold enough to introduce into the litany the special prayer, 'From all the knock-down race of Knoxes, good Lord, deliver us.' Besides this he also declared that the Reformation had done incalculable harm to Christianity; that the liturgy was better than sermon; and that bringing corn in from the fields on the Sabbath was a work of necessity—the last of which propositions he practically exemplified. For these and other delinquencies he was deposed by the Glasgow Assembly of 1638.

The principal antiquities, besides those already mentioned and those noticed in the following article, and in the account of the EILDON HILLS, are remains of

camps between Kittyfield and Leaderfoot; N of Kaeside, near Abbotsford; and at Mars Lee Wood; and border peels at Buckholm on the Gala, in the valley of the Allan, and at Darnick. The principal mansions, most of which are separately noticed, are Abbotsford, Allerly, Chiefswood—once the residence of Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law—Drygrange, Eildon Hall, Huntly-burn House—once the residence of Scott's friends, the Fergussons, and the name itself of Sir Walter's choosing—Gattonside House, Ladhope House, Langhaugh, Lowood, Abbey Park, The Pavilion, The Priory, Prior Wood formerly Prior Bank—once the residence of the well-known Edinburgh publisher, Tait, the founder of *Tait's Magazine*, which was established to oppose *Blackwood's Magazine*—Ravenswood, Sunnyside, Threepwood, Whitelee, Wester Langlee, and Wooplaw. Besides the town of Melrose, which is noticed in the following article, the parish contains also the villages of Blainslie (NE), Darnick (S), Gattonside (S), Newstead (SE), Newtown (extreme SE), and part of the town of Galashiels—all of which are separately noticed—and the hamlet of Eildon. Except in Galashiels there are no industries, and the population of the parish are mostly engaged in agriculture. In suitable spots there are excellent orchards—legacies of the monks—some of which are very productive, those in the Gattonside district being said to produce more fruit than all the others in the vale of Tweed. About ⅔ mile WSW of the town of Melrose, on Bowden Moor, is the district lunatic asylum for the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Berwick, which with its grounds covers a space of 25 acres. The buildings occupy three sides of a rectangle; the principal front to the SW being 377 feet long, and the wings each 148 feet. They are mostly two stories in height, and two towers are 100 feet high. The asylum was erected in 1870-72, after designs by Messrs Brown & Wardrop of Edinburgh, at a cost, inclusive of site, of £46,500, and there is accommodation for about 150 patients. To the N of Darnick, and about 1 mile W of the town of Melrose, is a rising-ground, called Skinners or Skirmish Hill, the name being taken from the last great battle among the borderers proper in 1526. In that year, James V., tired of the dominion of the Douglases, sent word, privately, to Scott of Buccleuch to come to his rescue. This Scott did, but the forces of Angus, Home, and the Kerrs proved too strong for him, and his men fled. Pitscottie tells the story at length. The place is now the site of the Waverley Hydropathic Establishment. Erected in 1871, and enlarged in 1876, this is a fine edifice, with accommodation for 150 visitors. Its dining and drawing rooms each are 84 feet long; and there are also a news-room, library, two billiard rooms, etc., besides every variety of bath. The grounds, 40 acres in extent, are tastefully laid out; and the view around is of singular beauty.

In common with the whole district, the parish suffered severely from the ravages of the English during Hereford's invasions in 1544-45, and at a later date, Oliver Cromwell gets the credit of having pounded the ruins of the abbey from the heights above Gattonside. Besides the churches in the town, which are noticed in the following article, there are also Established and Free churches in Galashiels, on the Melrose side of the Gala (Ladhope), and there is a U.P. church at Newtown. The civil parish contains the *quoad sacra* parish of Ladhope, which includes part of Galashiels. Ecclesiastically the parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and the living is worth £482 a year. In 1883 the following were the schools—all public but the last—under Melrose school-board, with their accommodation, average attendance, and Government grant:—Blainslie (110, 64, £50, 17s.), Gattonside (87, 46, £37, 19s.), Glendinning Terrace (300, 342, £316, 13s.), Langshaw (51, 35, £40), Melrose (300, 177, £165, 0s. 6d.), and Newstead Subscription (86, 68, £46, 6s). Valuation (1864) £42,344, 8s. 2d., (1882) £43,757, 16s. 8d., (1884) £39,900, 12s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 2654, (1831) 4339, (1861) 7654, (1871) 9432, (1881) 11,131, of whom 4555 were in the ecclesiastical parish, and 6576 in Ladhope *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

The U.P. Church has a presbytery of Melrose, which holds it meetings in the town, and includes 2 churches at Earlston, 3 at Galashiels, 3 at Hawick, 2 at Selkirk, and those at Innerleithen, Lauder, Lilliesleaf, Melrose, Newtown, and Stow.

Melrose, a post town and burgh of barony, in the southern section of the parish just described, between the Tweed and the northern base of the Eildon Hills. The station, on the Waverley section of the North British railway system, is 3¾ miles ESE of Galashiels, 15½ N by E of Hawick, and 37¼ SE by S of Edinburgh. By road, the place is 7 miles NE by N of Selkirk, 11 NW of Jedburgh, and 35 SE by S of Edinburgh. The situation and surroundings are very beautiful. Looked at from about the town, the heights that border the Tweed seem to close in at either end, so that the place nestles in the long hill girt hollow known as the Vale of Melrose. The town, which dates from very ancient times, was originally a small village called Fordel, and the present name was transferred to it from Old Melrose at or shortly after the foundation of the abbey in 1136. It shared largely and constantly in the fortunes of the monks. During Hertford's invasion, in 1544-45, it was twice plundered and destroyed; and though, after the Reformation it struggled on for a time as the seat of a small trade, it ultimately fell into poverty and decay, a state of matters that lasted well into the present century. Then the revival of the taste for Gothic architecture brought the ruins of the abbey into prominence, and this, and the associations of the district with Sir Walter Scott, made it a tourist centre. The tourists were followed by people of independent means, who were led by the beauty and amenity of the neighbourhood to take up here their occasional or permanent residence, and all these causes combined have given Melrose a fresh start in prosperity. The town proper, which is the Kennaquhair of the *Abbot* and the *Monastery*, consists of 3 streets, branching off from the corners of an open triangular space, known as the market place, close to the station. The street leading northward to Gattonside, and that passing southward by Dingleton, are both narrow and old, but High Street, which leads north-westwards towards Galashiels, has been widened and improved as new buildings have replaced old. The suburbs are principally lines and groups of villas, extending about a mile westward from the end of High Street, by Weirhill and High Cross. Many of the older houses of the town show, amid the general plainness of their walls, stones whose carvings prove that they have come from the ruins of the abbey, at a time when its walls were deemed of so little importance as to be practically a quarry for whosoever chose. In the centre of the market place, supported by five courses of steps, stands the market cross, bearing the date of 1642, and surmounted by the unicorn of the Scottish arms with mallet and rose. It seems to have replaced an older cross of some sanctity, which was destroyed in 1604. A patch of land, called 'the Corse Rig,' in a field near the town, is held by the proprietor on the condition of his keeping the cross in repair. Another cross, which anciently stood on a spot about ½ mile to the W, bore the name of the High Cross, which it has bequeathed to the modern suburb around its site. The so-called jail has long ceased to be used for that purpose, and the lower part is now a store for the victual feu-duties payable by the Duke of Buccleugh's vassals, while the upper is occasionally used as a public hall. It stands on the site of an older jail, on a stone of which, that is still preserved, there is sculptured one of those anagrams that were from two to three centuries ago somewhat common, viz.:—a mason's 'mell' and a 'rose,' representing the name of the place. In an old gabled house, bearing the date of 1635, which projected into the street opposite the King's Arms Hotel, but which is now demolished, General Leslie slept on the night before the battle of Philiphaugh. A suspension bridge (1826) for foot-passengers crosses the

Tweed to the N of the town, behind and a little below the Weirhill, and connects Melrose with Gattonside. The parish church, a plain and indeed somewhat ugly building, with a spire and clock, was erected in 1810, and stands on a rising ground—the Weirhill proper, the Weir being behind it—in the Weirhill suburb. The Free church, which stands on the same eminence, is a handsome building in the Early English style, with a well proportioned spire, and containing 550 sittings. The U.P. and Congregational churches call for no special notice. The former, which was built at High Cross in 1872 to replace a small barn-like structure in the town, contains 500 sittings; the latter contains 250 sittings. Trinity Episcopal church, in the western part of Weirhill, was built in 1849 after designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott. It is a tasteful building in the Early English style, with a good eastern window and a stone pulpit. It contains 175 sittings. The cemetery is to the S of the Free church. The Corn Exchange, in the market place, was erected in 1862-63, after designs by Cousin, at a cost of about £3000, and is a large handsome structure, serving not only for sales and similar purposes, but also for lectures, concerts, and public meetings. The hall has accommodation for 500 people. The public schools have been already noticed under the parish. The water-works belong to a joint-stock company (1838), and the water, which is very pure, is obtained from springs on the Eildon Hills. The reservoir has a capacity of about 35,000 gallons. Gas is also supplied by a joint-stock company (1836); and the drainage system, which is by no means complete, and does not include the whole of the town, was carried out by voluntary assessment. There are now no industries, but the place was long famous for the manufacture of a fabric called Melrose-land linen, for which there was a demand in London as well as in foreign countries. So early as 1668 the weavers were incorporated under a seal-of-cause from John, Earl of Haddington, the superior of the burgh, and for a considerable period preceding 1766 the quantity of linen stamped averaged annually between 23,000 and 24,000 yards, valued at upwards of £2500. Towards the end of last century, however, the manufacture rapidly declined, and long ago became quite extinct. Cotton-weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow which followed had a short period of success, but soon also became extinct. A bleachfield for linen, which still gives name to a spot on the W slope of the Weir Hill, was also tried but failed, and even the woollen trade, so singularly prosperous in some of the other Border towns, though tried, proved also a failure.

Melrose, under the abbey, was a burgh of regality; but in 1609, when the Abbey and lands were erected into a temporal lordship, it was made a burgh of barony, which status it still retains. There is a baron-bailie appointed by the present superior, the Duke of Buccleuch, but there are no burgh courts and no burgh property, income, or expenditure. An ancient fair, held in spring, called Kier or Scarce-Thursday fair, was long a famous carnival season; but afterwards became merely a business market, and then died out altogether. The weekly corn and general market is on Monday: fairs for hiring are held, for hinds on the first Monday of March, for young men and women on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of November, and for harvest hands on the first Monday of August; for cattle and horses on the first Wednesday of June and 22 Nov., unless that day fall on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, and then on the Tuesday following; for lambs—the largest fair in the Border counties—on 12 Aug., unless that day be a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, and then on the Tuesday following; and for ewes and other stock on the Saturday after the first Tuesday of October. These markets have now, however, almost disappeared, owing to the establishment of weekly cattle sales at Newtown St Boswells.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; branches of the British Linen Company and Royal banks, agencies of 15 insurance companies, and 6 hotels.

A justice of peace court is held on the first Wednesday of every month, and sheriff small debt courts on the Saturdays after the second Monday of February and May, after the first Monday of September, and after the second Monday of December. Among the miscellaneous institutions are two boarding schools for young ladies, a masonic hall, a public library, bowling, curling, and cricket clubs, a company of rifle volunteers, a horticultural and floral society, a branch of the Bible Society, and a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The members of the masonic lodge (St John's—not, however, in connection with the Grand Lodge) have, every year, on St John's Eve, a torchlight procession round the abbey, and on Fastern's E'en a football match between the married and unmarried men of the town is kept up along the main street from early afternoon till evening. Pop. of town (1841) 893, (1861) 1141, (1871) 1405, (1881) 1550, of whom 913 were females. Houses (1881) 321 inhabited, 15 vacant, 7 building.

The Abbey of Melrose, which is the great centre of attraction in the town, stands on low level ground to the E, almost midway between the Eildons and the Tweed. Coming in succession to the Columban establishment already noticed, but moved to a better site, it was founded by David I. in 1136, the monks, who were of the Cistercian order, having been brought from Rievale in Yorkshire. To them, and 'to their successors, for a perpetual possession,' David granted 'the lands of Melros, and the whole land of Eldune, and the whole land of Dernwic . . . all the fruits, and pasture, and timber in my land, and in the forest of Selkirk and Traquhair, and between Gala and Leadir Water, besides both the fishery on the Tweed everywhere, on their side of the river as on mine, and . . . in addition, the whole land and pasture of Galtuneside.' The original buildings were not finished till 1146, in which year, on 28 July, the church was, with great solemnity, consecrated and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Malcolm IV. confirmed the grants of his predecessor, and added fresh lands, as also did William the Lyon, in whose reign the monastic possessions increased greatly by gifts from the king, from Alan, his steward, and from the powerful family of De Moreville; and Laurence, Abbot of Melrose, was one of those who, along with the king, swore fealty to Henry II. at York in 1175. Standing near the border, the Abbey could hardly fail to figure in many of the historical transactions of this troublous time. It was in its chapter-house that the Yorkshire barons, united against King John, swore fealty to Alexander II. in 1215. In 1295 Edward I. gave formal protection to its monks, and in 1296, while resting at Berwick, after the apparent general submission of Scotland to his usurpation, he issued a writ ordering a restitution to them of all the property they had lost in the preceding struggle. In 1321 or 1322 the original structure was burned by the English under Edward II., and probably reduced to a state of entire ruin, while William de Peebles, the abbot, and a number of the monks were killed. This led to a grant from King Robert I., in 1326, of £2000, to be obtained from his wards, reliefs, maritages, escheats, fines, etc., in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh, and to be applied to the rebuilding of the church. The sum was a large one for that time, and the whole amount was not realised till long after. In 1329, a few months before his death, Robert wrote a letter to his son David, requesting that his heart should be buried at Melrose, and commending the monastery and the church to his successor's especial favour—favour which was certainly given, for so late as 1369 we find David renewing his father's gift. It is to this grant that we owe a considerable part of the present building. The community, too, enjoyed the favour of some of the English kings, no less than that of its own native monarchs, for in 1328 Edward III. ordered the restoration to the abbey of pensions and lands which it had held in England, and which had been seized by Edward II. In 1334 the same monarch granted a protection to Melrose in common with the other abbeys of

the Scottish border; in 1341 he came here from Newcastle to spend Christmas; and in 1348 he issued a writ, 'de terris liberandis abbati de Meaurose,' ordering the giving-up of certain lands to the abbot. In 1378, Richard II., following the example of Edward, again renewed the protection, but his fruitless expedition into Scotland in 1385 so exasperated him, that, in that year, after spending a night in the Abbey, he caused it to be burned. His conscience would, however, seem to have troubled him on the subject, for four years afterwards the monks were indemnified for the damage he did them by the grant of two shillings on each of 1000 sacks of wool exported by them from Berwick—a privilege revoked, however, in 1390, in consequence of an effort to export 200 sacks more than the fixed number. Notwithstanding these many disasters the place increased in wealth and architectural splendour, and it was not till the more severe damage and dilapidations that befel it during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, that ruin began finally to impend. In 1544 the English penetrated to Melrose, destroyed a great part of the Abbey, and defaced the tombs of the Douglases; and in 1545 they again, under the leadership of Lord Evers and Sir Brian Latoun, returned to the work of pillage, and on their retreat the Earl of Angus and Scott of Buccleuch avenged the ravaged country and the defaced tombs at the battle of Ancrum Moor. The Reformation was rapidly approaching, and though donations were given by various individuals for rebuilding, the Abbey never recovered the damage then suffered. In 1541 James V. obtained from the Pope the Abbeys of Melrose and Kelso to be held in commendam by his illegitimate son James, who died in 1558. In 1560 all the 'abbacie' was annexed to the Crown without power of alienation, but this was altered by subsequent Acts of Parliament, and in 1566 Queen Mary granted the lands to James, Earl of Bothwell. On his forfeiture in 1568 they again reverted to the Crown, and were, by James VI., at the instigation of the Earl of Morton, bestowed in commendam on James Douglas, second son of William Douglas of Loch Leven. Douglas took down part of the walls to build for himself the house which still stands to the N of the cloisters, and which bears the date 1590; but in 1606 the commendator resigned the monastery, with all its pertinents, into the hands of the king, to be erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of William, Earl of Morton. In 1608 the resignation was repeated, but without qualification, the property to be disposed of as 'his hienes sall think expedient,' and so, in 1609, the lands were, with some exceptions, erected into a lordship in favour of Sir John Ramsay, who had assisted King James at the time of the Gowrie conspiracy, and who had already, in 1606, been rewarded with the title of Viscount Haddington. He died, without issue, in 1625, and the estates reverted to the Crown. Sir Thomas Hamilton, a celebrated lawyer, familiarly known as Tam o' the Cowgate, who had, in 1619, been created Earl of Melrose, and who afterwards changed that title for that of Earl of Haddington, eventually obtained the Abbey and the greater part of its domains, and, in more recent times, he has been succeeded in the splendid heritage by the family of Buccleuch.

The monks of this abbey were the first Cistercians who obtained footing in Scotland, and they always held the foremost place among their order throughout the kingdom. In their earlier days they seem to have been frugal and industrious, careful of their rights in opposition to the neighbouring barons,* diligent in the cultivation of their land, in their attention to the building of the church and monastery, and in the promotion of such arts as were known at the time. How they had fallen off before the period of the Reformation is seen in the efforts made for their reform during the 15th century by Innocent VIII., and in the 16th century by the general chapter at Cisteaux, even if we do not accept as necessarily true the declaration of the old words of *Galashiels*:—

> 'The monks of Melrose made gude kail,
> On Fridays when they fasted;
> They wanted neither beef nor ale
> As long as their neighbours' lasted.'

The regard in which they were held by Bruce and his successors was probably due to the fact that, although exempted by charters and by custom from rendering military service to the Crown, yet they fought under James the Steward of Scotland during the war of the Succession, and again under Walter the Steward, in strenuous support of the infant prince David Bruce. Thus during the invasion of Edward II. in 1322, when Douglas and his band were in the neighbouring forest, watching for an opportunity to molest the English, he was, with a picked body of men, admitted within the precinct of Melrose, whence, according to Barbour,

> 'A rycht sturdy frer he sent
> With out the yate thair come to se.'

And the friar, 'all stout, derff, and hardy,' set forth accordingly in somewhat warlike array, for although 'hys mekill hud helyt haly' was all 'the armur that he on him had,' yet

> 'Apon a stalwart horss he rad,
> And in his hand he had a sper.'

When the scout gave the signal, Douglas rushing out beat back this English advanced guard, and Barbour makes the English return home again; but Fordoun says that it was in revenge for this that Edward burned the abbey in 1322, slew many of the monks, and profanely carried off the silver pix. Declarations were afterwards made by both Stewards, and subsequently confirmed by the Duke of Albany on the day of the Feast of James the Apostle in 1403, that the military service of the monks, having been rendered by the special grace of the abbot and convent, and not in terms of any duty they owed to the Crown, should not be regarded as any precedent for their future conduct.

The only part of the buildings that now remains is the ruin of the church, which, though it wants the dignity of Elgin Cathedral, is yet, from its richness and symmetry, one of the finest pieces of architecture in Scotland. 'In some buildings,' says Dr Hill Burton, writing in Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, 'the plan is massive, and the decorations, as if in contrast to it, light and rich; in others a building comparatively meagre is enriched by the massiveness of the decorations, but here the art both of the designer and the decorator—whether the same person or different—has been employed to the utmost in divesting the material of its natural character of ponderosity, and rearing high overhead a fane such as aerial beings might be supposed to create with the most ductile and delicate material;' and he goes on to compare some of the architectural features with those of the cathedrals at Strasbourg and Antwerp. The style is generally given as Perpendicular, but, as the same writer points out, after the war of Independence, Scottish art agrees with Continental and not with English types, and in no ecclesiastical building in Scotland will the depressed four centre arch, characteristic of the true Perpendicular, be found. The ogee canopy or hood, which is its counterpart, is to be found at Melrose, but the arch it surmounts is purely Pointed. How carefully and with what conscientious regard for the dignity and worth of labour the craftsmen toiled, is shown by the beauties only discoverable on close examination, and by finding details high up in air as well finished as if they were where they could be constantly looked at. The monastery buildings stood to the N and NW of the church, but they are

* Many accounts have been preserved of their quarrels with their neighbours. So long and pertinacious was the contest between them and the people in the vale of Gala Water—then called Wedale—about pannage and pasturage, that in 1184 a formal settlement, known as 'the Peace of Wedale,' was made by William the Lyon, assisted by his bishops and barons; and even this does not seem to have been finally successful, for in 1269 we again find that John of Edenham, the abbot, and many of the brethren were excommunicated for violating the Peace of Wedale, attacking some houses of the Bishop of St Andrews, and slaying one ecclesiastic and wounding others.

entirely gone, and nothing can now be ascertained as to their extent. A large portion of them must have been removed to provide materials for the house that Commendator Douglas erected in 1590, and subsequently the walls were, no doubt, used pretty much as a quarry for whosoever chose. The stones of the vaulted roof constructed over part of the nave in 1618 were obtained from the same source, as were also those of the old town jail, and materials for repairs at the mills and sluices—and indeed there is an old tradition that there is not a house in the village but has in it stones taken from the monastery. The author of the *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale* speaks of a lofty building of excellent masonry that was taken down in 1695, and says it was supposed to have been the bakehouse, as 'it contained several well-constructed ovens, one over another in the different stories.' He also mentions as having then been laid bare, 'a vaulted passage or drain, of such dimensions that two or three persons might easily walk in it abreast,' and passing underground from this place to several other parts of the convent. Milne, who was parish minister, and whose *Account of Melrose* was published in 1743, says that the whole buildings were enclosed by a high wall about a mile in circuit, and describes bases of pillars and other traces of a building to the NE of the church. This was probably the chapterhouse.

The present ruins of the church are evidently, in the main, those of the building erected in 1322, though there have been many subsequent alterations, and indeed the windows and upper walls to the E are probably subsequent to the English devastation in 1385, while portions may date even as late as 1505. We have already seen that the building suffered great damage during Hertford's invasions, and the Reformation happening very shortly thereafter, there was no opportunity for the monks to repair it before they had to quit altogether. Far from a centre of population, no actual harm seems to have been done to it, as to some of the other buildings of the Old Church, in the actual progress of the Reformation; but after its desertion by its inmates, and its partial destruction, wind and weather probably did still more injury. In 1618, when part of the nave came to be used as a parish church, the roof had to be closed up by the unsightly vault of modern masonry that extends from the crossing some 60 feet westward.* A great number of the stone images of saints which filled the numerous niches that adorn the walls, were left untouched till 1649, when they were almost all thrown down and destroyed, why or by whose order is not known.

The church is cruciform, and stands E and W, the total length in that direction being 258 feet while the breadth is 79 feet. The transepts measure 130 feet from N to S, and are 44 feet wide, while the one wall of the square central tower that is still standing is 84 feet high. The nave has had an aisle on each side, and to the S of the south aisle there are eight small chapels separated one from another by walls. The line of the pillars supporting the arches dividing the nave from the aisles has been continued by other two columns on each side, along the sides of the choir, to the chancel and lady chapel. Of these the two to the W, of which only the bases now remain, supported the E wall of the centre tower, and in a line with these a row of pillars has run along from N to S, separating the transepts from, E of the S transept, the chapel of St Bridget, and, E of the N transept, the chapel of St Stephen. Square projections from these, at the NE and SE angles of the choir, have also formed chapels. Except at the corner of that to the NE, the walls of the transepts, chancel, and chapels are still pretty entire, and several of the slender flying buttresses remain. Of the pillars between the aisle and nave only the four next the nave now remain, and along these the elaborate groining of the roof over the S aisle is intact. On the N side of the nave the bases of three pillars farther W are visible, while the nave itself is covered over by the unsightly 17th century arching already noticed. A small doorway, opening off the N aisle, is the 'steel-clenched postern door' by which Scott in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* makes the old monk introduce William of Deloraine to the church. It leads out into the space where the cloisters have been, where, on the walls, there are a number of false Gothic arches of great beauty. The carving of the ornaments of these is particularly well preserved and beautiful. 'There is one cloister in particular,' says Lockhart, 'along the whole length of which there runs a cornice of flowers and plants, entirely unrivalled, to my mind, by anything elsewhere extant. I do not say in Gothic architecture merely, but in any architecture whatever. Roses and lilies, and thistles, and ferns, and heaths, in all their varieties, and oak leaves and ash leaves, and a thousand beautiful shapes besides, are chiselled with such inimitable truth and such grace of nature, that the finest botanist in the world could not desire a better hortus siccus, so far as they go.' The roof is quite gone, but there are holes along the walls for the beams. The carving of the doorway itself that leads into the cloister is particularly worthy of notice for its exquisite undercutting. Over the chancel and lady chapel the beautiful groining remains, and in the wall, above the site of the high altar, are the remains of the tracery—still pretty entire—of the beautiful E window where Scott has described the moon as shining

> 'Through slender shafts of shapely stone,
> By foliaged tracery combined;
> Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand,
> 'Twixt poplars straight, the osier wand,
> In many a freakish knot, had twined;
> Then framed a spell, when the work was done,
> And changed the willow-wreaths to stone.' †

This window, which is 36 feet high and 16 wide, has five mullions each 8 inches wide, with transoms, and interwoven towards the top with very light and elegant tracery. With this window is here associated the legend connected in most of the other old ecclesiastical buildings with some of the pillars (see ROSLIN). Immediately beneath the site of the high altar is the resting-place of the heart of Robert Bruce, and to the S of it is a dark-coloured slab of polished encrinital limestone, said to mark the grave of Alexander II., who was buried near the high altar in 1249. Other authorities, however, maintain that it marks the burial-place of St Waltheof‡ or Waldeve, who was the second abbot of the monastery founded by King David, and that it is the slab placed here by Ingram, Bishop of Glasgow (1164-74) who came to Melrose, according to the *Chronica de Mailros*, to open the grave after Waltheof had been buried for twelve years, and found the body in perfect preservation. Scott makes the old monk and William of Deloraine seat themselves on it while waiting till the exact moment for opening the tomb of Michael Scott should arrive.

* When the present parish church was built in 1810, it was intended that this vaulting should be removed, as well as the modern wall at the W end of it; but as this would have given increased play to wind, it was thought better, in the interests of the delicate tracery of the E and S windows, to allow it to remain.

† The description of Melrose by moonlight, with which the second canto of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* commences, is now generally admitted to have been purely imaginary. Some of the details, if real, could only have been described by one who had been actually about the building at night, and this in Scott's case does not seem to have been so. Old John Bower who was so long the keeper of the abbey always stoutly maintained that Scott never got the key from him at night, and so could never possibly have been about the ruin by moonlight, and the 'great wizard' is said himself to have once appended to the lines the additional ones—somewhat apocryphal:—

> 'Then go and muse with deepest awe
> On what the writer never saw,
> Who would not wander 'neath the moon
> To see what he could see at noon.'

Moore indeed maintained that Scott was much too practical a man to go poking about the ruins by moonlight. Bower himself is said in dark nights to have accommodated poetry-struck visitors by means of a lantern set on the end of a pole. Latterly he even preferred his double tallow-candle to the moon itself. 'It does na licht up a' the Abbey at aince, to be sure,' he would say, 'but then you can shift it aboot, and show the auld ruin bit by bit, whiles the moon only shines on one side.'

‡ St Waltheof was a son of the wife of David I. by her first husband, Simon, Earl of Huntingdon, and so the grandson of Siward, Saxon Count of Northumberland.

The chancel was also the burial-place of the Douglases, and tombs are pointed out said to be those of William Douglas, the Dark Knight of Liddesdale—whose murder of Sir Alexander Ramsay (see HERMITAGE) and subsequent death in Ettrick Forest at the hands of his own chief, William, Earl of Douglas, are well known—and of James, second Earl of Douglas, the hero of Otterburn. The Douglas tombs were all defaced by Sir Ralph, afterwards Lord, Evers in 1544, and after the battle of Ancrum, Evers himself was buried here, his tomb being pointed out in the corner chapel just outside the chancel. Here also is a slab covering the grave pointed out by John Bower the elder as the place that Scott had in mind when describing the burial-place of the 'wondrous Michael Scott.' It is doubtful, however, whether Scott had any particular grave in view, and it is of course unnecessary to point out that the tomb here can have no connection whatever with the real Sir Michael, whose introduction into the *Lay* at that date is merely a piece of poetical licence (see BALWEARIE). At the northern end of the N transept a small doorway leads into the sacristy in which is the tombstone of Johanna, Queen of Alexander II., with the inscription *Hic jacet Johanna d. Ross.* Higher up is a door which has been reached by a flight of steps, and which has probably led to the dormitory. The threshold of this doorway is formed by a part of a very old tombstone: the steps were removed in 1730. Higher up in the wall still is a small circular window, said to represent a crown of thorns. The arches here seem to be those from which the description in the *Lay* has been taken:—

'The darken'd roof rose high aloof
On pillars lofty, and light and small;
The key-stone that locked each ribbed aisle
Was a fleur-de-lys, or a quatre-feuille;
The corbells were carved grotesque and grim,
And the pillars, with cluster'd shafts so trim,
With base and capital flourish'd around,
Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound.'

On the W side, in elevated niches, are statues representing St Peter with his book and keys, and St Paul with a sword. In the S transept part of the groined roof still remains. In the W wall is a small door giving access to the triforium passages. Over the centre is a shield bearing a pair of compasses and fleurs-de-lis in reference to the profession and native country of the designer. Beside it is the inscription in old English letter:—

'Sa gays ye compas evyn about
sa truth and laute do, but doute,
behaulde to ye hende q Johne Morvo.'

Higher up to the left is also the following in similar characters:—

'John Morow sum tym callit
was I and born in Parysse
certainly and had in kepyng
al mason werk of Santan-
drays ye hye kirk of Glas-
gw Melros and Paslay of
Nyddsdayll and of Galway.
I pray to God and Mari bath
and sweet Sanct John keep this haly kirk
fra skaith.'

This is the division of lines as given on the stone. A slight alteration converts the inscription into the rude rhyme which no doubt it was meant to be. The upper part of the S wall is occupied by a very fine window, 24 feet high and 16 wide, with five lights and elaborate wheel tracery over; beneath the window is a doorway. On the outside the window is surmounted by nine niches, of which the centre one, which is highly wrought, is said to have contained an image of Christ. The eight others and four more on the side buttresses held figures of the Apostles. Over the doorway is a figure supposed to be that of John the Baptist, so placed that the eye is directed upwards as if to the figure of Christ above, and bearing a scroll with the inscription, *Ecce filius Dei.* Beneath this is a shield with the royal arms of Scotland. The pedestals and canopies of the niches on the buttresses are richly carved. One of the pedestals on the W is supported by a monk bearing a scroll with the inscription, *En venit Jes. seq. cessabit umbra*, and one on the E by a monk having a scroll inscribed *Passus e. q. ipse voluit.* Over the E window there are also niches, some of which contain broken statuettes. That over the centre of the window has two sitting figures with open crowns, said to represent David I. and his queen Matilda. There are many more of these niches on the S side, and in connection with a fine one, containing a statue of the Virgin holding the infant Jesus in her arms, Milne relates a tradition, how, when the person employed to destroy the statues in 1649 struck at this one his first blow knocked off the head of the infant, which, in its fall, struck his arm and permanently disabled him, so that neither he nor any one else cared to recommence the work of destruction.* Some of the gargoyles are curious, and one—a pig playing on the bagpipe, close to the niche just mentioned—has acquired some celebrity.

Of the eight chapels to the S of the south aisle the five farthest to the E are roofed; the others are now open. Each of them is lit by a finely traceried window, and in the wall of each is a piscina. In the one next the transept is a stone inscribed 'Orate pro anima frat. Petre aerarii.' In the third is a monument to David Fletcher, minister of Melrose, who, on the establishment of Episcopacy, was made Bishop of Argyll. The others have long been used as the burial-places of the Pringles of Whitebank and Galashiels. Another branch of the Pringle family had their burying-place, near the cloister door, marked by the simple inscription 'Heir lyis the race of the hous of Zair.' Few of the stones in the churchyard round the church call for particular notice. That of John Knox, minister of Melrose, has been already noticed. Sir David Brewster (1781-1868), who died at Allerly, in the parish of Melrose, is buried under the fifth window counting from the W end of the nave. Near the SE corner of the churchyard is the stone erected by Scott—with an inscription written by himself—over the grave of Tom Purdie, long his forester, favourite, and general manager at Abbotsford. On a small red tombstone in the SE, without date but evidently more than 200 years old, is the inscription:—

'The earth goeth
on the earth
glistring like
gold:
The earth goes to
the earth sooner
then it wold;
The earth builds
on the earth cast-
les and towers:
The earth says to
the earth all shall
be ours.

This was, in 1853, published in *Notes and Queries* as an epigram by Sir Walter Scott, but this was soon contradicted. Inscriptions differing but little from it are found in several English churchyards, and the original lines probably date from the time of Edward III. (see Wheler's *History and Antiquities of Stratford-upon-Avon*).

The ruins were repaired in 1822 at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, and under the superintendence of Sir Walter Scott. Washington Irving has charged the latter with having carried off 'morsels from the ruins of Melrose Abbey' to be incorporated in Abbotsford; but in reality what Irving saw was probably a number of the plaster casts of various ornaments that were made at this time. The proprietor cares diligently for the ruins, and makes repairs whenever necessary. The abbey has been painted or drawn by almost every eminent British landscape painter from Turner downwards, and has been and is every year visited by a very large number of visitors. Burns, who came here

* This 'miracle' is said to have been talked of at Rome, with the additional marvel that the man—known as 'Stumpy Thomson'—was dragged ignominiously to his grave at a horse's heels. This last circumstance is so far true that, the individual in question having died during a severe snowstorm, his coffin was dragged to the churchyard on a horse sledge.

in 1787 during his Border tour, a little before his time in admiration of Gothic architecture as in so many other things, calls it 'that far-famed glorious ruin,' and yet he must have seen part of it when it was by no means at its best. 'On opening the door,' says Grose, or rather Mr Hutchinson for him, 'it is not to be expressed the disagreeable scene which presents itself; the place is filled with stalls, in the disposition of which irregularity alone seems to have been studied; some are raised on upright beams, as scaffolds, tier above tier; others supported against the walls and pillars; no two are alike in form, height, or magnitude; the same confusion of little and great, high and low, covers the floor with pews; the lights are so obstructed that the place is as dark as a vault; the floor is nothing but the damp earth; nastiness and irregularity possess the whole scene.' Dorothy Wordsworth, who visited Melrose with her brother during their Scottish tour of 1803, when they were guided over the ruins by Scott himself, makes similar reference to the want of neatness about the church, and indeed she seems to have thought the ruin overrated. It 'is of considerable extent, but unfortunately it is almost surrounded by insignificant houses, so that when you are close to it you see it entirely separated from many rural objects; and even when viewed from a distance the situation does not seem to be particularly happy, for the vale is broken and disturbed and the abbey at a distance from the river, so that you do not look upon them as companions to each other.' This is somewhat captious, but it is probably a vague expression of the disappointment felt by most on a first visit to the place. This disappointment is an undoubted fact, though why it should exist it is more difficult to say. Possibly it may partly arise from too great expectations, but probably more from the surroundings and the heavy and ungainly 17th century vaulting of the nave. It is only by closer study and familiarity with all the beautiful details—quite lost in a general first view—that the feeling is removed.

The Queen visited the Abbey in 1867, during her stay with the Duke of Roxburghe at Floors Castle. The visit is thus described in *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands*:—'We went by the side of the *Eildon Hills*, past an immense railway viaduct, and nothing could be prettier than the road. The position of Melrose is most picturesque, surrounded by woods and hills. The little village, or rather town, of *Newstead*, which we passed through just before coming to *Melrose*, is very narrow and steep. We drove straight up to the *Abbey* through the grounds of the Duke of Buccleuch's agent, and got out and walked about the ruins, which are indeed very fine, and some of the architecture and carving in beautiful preservation. David I., who is described as a "sair Saint," originally built it, but the Abbey, the ruins of which are now standing, was built in the fifteenth century. We saw where, under the high altar, Robert Bruce's heart is supposed to be buried; also the tomb of Alexander II., and of the celebrated wizard, Michael Scott. Reference is made to the former in some lines of Sir Walter Scott's, in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, which describes this Border country:—

> "They sat them down on a marble stone;
> A Scottish monarch slept below."

And then when Deloraine takes the book from the dead wizard's hand, it says—

> "He thought, as he took it, the dead man frowned."

Most truly does Walter Scott say—

> "If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright,
> Go visit it by the pale moonlight."

It looks very ghostlike, and reminds me a little of *Holyrood Chapel*. We walked in the churchyard to look at the exterior of the Abbey, and then re-entered our carriages.'

See also Milne's *Description of the Parish of Melrose* (1743); Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* (1791); Bower's *Description of the Abbeys of Melrose* (Kelso, 1813); Morton's *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale* (1832); *Chronica de Mailros* (Bannatyne Club, 1835); *Liber Sancte Marie de Melros* (Bannatyne Club, 1837); Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel, Monastery*, and *Abbot;* Washington Irving's *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey;* Mrs H. B. Stowe's *Sunny Memories of Many Lands;* Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* (Edinb. 1852); J. D. Wade's *History of St Mary's Abbey, Melrose, etc.* (Edinb. 1861); and F. Pinches' *The Abbey Church of Melrose, Scotland* (Lond. 1879).

Melsetter, a mansion in Walls parish, Hoy island, Orkney, at the head of Longhope Bay, 18 miles SW of Kirkwall. Its owner, John George Moodie-Heddle, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1869), holds 50,410 acres, valued at £3527 per annum.

Melvich, a scattered village in Reay parish, Sutherland, on the left side of the mouth of the Halladale, near the head of a small bay, 17 miles W by S of Thurso. It has a post and telegraph office under Thurso, a good inn, and a public school. Immediately NNW is the fishing-village of Portskerra. Pop. of the two villages (1871) 414, (1881) 646, of whom 259 were in Melvich.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 115, 1878.

Melville Castle, the seat of Viscount Melville, in Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, on the North Esk's left bank, 1 mile NNE of Lasswade village and 1¼ W by N of Eskbank station near Dalkeith. Built in 1786 from designs by John Playfair, it is a castellated three-story edifice of fair white stone, with round corner towers and two-story wings. The grounds are of great beauty. 'Melville's beechy grove' is celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's *Grey Brother;* and 11 of its beeches, 9 of its oaks, are described in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1881 as among the 'old and remarkable trees of Scotland.' Melville barony, originally called Male-ville, from Male, an Anglo-Norman baron, who was governor of Edinburgh Castle in the reign of Malcolm IV., remained in possession of his family till the time of Robert II., when it passed by marriage to Sir John Ross of HAWKHEAD. With his descendants, the Lords Ross, it continued till 1705; and, being afterwards purchased by David Rennie, it passed, by his daughter's marriage, to the eminent statesman Henry Dundas (1742-1811), who was created Viscount Melville in 1802. His grandson, Robert Dundas, fourth Viscount (b. 1803; suc. 1876), holds 1158 acres in Midlothian, valued at £3618 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See LASSWADE, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Melville House, a four-story mansion of 1692, with extensive and beautiful grounds, in Monimail parish, Fife, 3 miles N by W of Ladybank. It contains portraits of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and Sir Alexander Leslie, General of the Covenanters, Field-Marshal of Sweden, and first Earl of Leven. Sir Robert Melville (1527-1621), a distinguished diplomatist in the reigns of Mary and James VI., in 1616 was raised to the peerage as Lord Melville of Monimail; and George, fourth Lord Melville, who played an active part in the Revolution times, in 1690 was created Earl of Melville—a title conjoined with that of LEVEN since 1713. At the death in 1860 of the eighth Earl of Leven, the estate—2157 acres, of £3090 annual value—went to his eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth Jane Leslie-Melville, who in 1858 had married Thomas Cartwright, Esq. An ancient standing stone, ½ mile SW of the house, rises upwards of 9 feet from the ground, and measures 6 feet in circumference.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

Memsie, an estate, with a 17th century mansion (a farmhouse now), in Rathen parish, NE Aberdeenshire, 4 miles SSW of Fraserburgh. The estate, which belonged for more than three centuries to the Fraser family, was sold in the early part of the present century to Lord Saltoun. Three cairns stood on Memsie Moor, to the N of the mansion. One of them, now removed, had a considerable extent of vitrified base; another, also removed, contained a peculiarly shaped funereal urn and a short iron-handled sword; whilst the third, still standing, rises to a height of 15 feet, and measures 60 feet in circumference at the base.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Memus, a place, with a Free church, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, 5¼ miles NE of Kirriemuir.

Menmuir, a hamlet and a parish of NE Forfarshire. The hamlet lies 5 miles WNW of Brechin, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded NW by Lethnot, NE by Stracathro, S by Brechin and Careston, and W by Fearn. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6⅛ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3⅝ miles; and its area is 10,110¼ acres, of which 10 are water. Paphrie Burn, coming in from Fearn, first crosses a narrow wing of the interior, and then runs 2⅝ miles east-north-eastward along the Lethnot boundary to West Water, which itself goes 9 furlongs along the rest of the northern boundary; Cruick Water, coming in from the SW, winds 6⅝ miles east-by-northward near to or along the southern boundary; and Menmuir Burn, rising 1¼ mile NW of Menmuir hamlet, runs 4⅛ miles east-by-southward to Cruick Water. Along the last-named stream the surface declines to 200 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 978 feet at White Caterthun, 943 at Brown Caterthun, 880 at the Hill of Menmuir, 1009 at Mansworn Rig, and 1579 at Peat Hill. The district S of the hills, comprising about one-half of the entire area, and forming part of Strathmore, lay mostly, till a comparatively recent period, in a marshy condition; and, though retaining some patches of marshy ground, is now nearly all of it well-reclaimed arable plain. The predominant rocks are greywacke and Old Red sandstone. A neglected chalybeate spring on Balhall Farm was once in much repute. The soil of the lands adjacent to Cruick Water is sharp and gravelly, on the parts of the plain further N is loamy, and on the hill-slopes is deep sandy clay. The chief antiquities are described in our article on the White and Brown Caterthun. Balnamoon, noticed separately, is the only mansion; but 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 2 of less, than £500. Menmuir is in the presbytery of Brechin and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £208. The parish church was erected in 1842. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 118 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 89, and a grant of £93, 0s. 6d. Valuation (1857) £5833, (1884) £7993, 18s. Pop. (1801) 949, (1831) 871, (1861) 796, (1871) 761, (1881) 755.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Menock Water. See Minnick.

Menstrie, a village in the Clackmannanshire portion of Logie parish, 2⅝ miles W of Alva, 4 NW by N of Alloa, and 4⅝ NE of Stirling. It stands, 75 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Menstrie Burn, at the southern base of the Ochils, with Dunmyat (1375 feet) to the NW, and Myreton Hill (1240) to the NE. Power-looms, for weaving Scotch blankets and other woollen goods, were introduced early in the present century; and to the factory of Messrs Archibald the larger Elmbank Mill was added in 1864, which is worked by a steam-engine of 90 horse-power, and yearly consumes raw wool material to the value of £33,000. The Dolls or Glenochil Distillery (1760) stands 1 mile ESE; and Menstrie besides has a post and telegraph office, a station on the Alva branch (1863) of the North British, gasworks, an Established chapel of ease (1880), and a handsome public school (1875). A quaint old house in the village is pointed out as the birthplace of the poet Sir William Alexander (1580-1640), first Earl of Stirling, and also of Sir Ralph Abercromby (1734-1801), the hero of Aboukir Bay. The beauty of the landscape is celebrated in the old-world rhyme, ascribed to a miller's wife, whom the fairies had sprited away—

> 'Oh! Alva woods are bonny,
> Tillycoultry hills are fair;
> But when I think o' the bonny braes o' Menstrie,
> It maks my heart aye sair.'

Pop. (1841) 518, (1861) 455, (1871) 658, (1881) 918, of whom 462 were females. Houses (1881) 185 inhabited, 9 vacant, 1 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Menteith. See Monteith.

Menzies. See Castle-Menzies.

Menzion Burn, a rivulet of Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, running 4 miles north-westward to the Tweed, at a point 7 furlongs SSW of Tweedsmuir church.

Merchiston. See Edinburgh.

Merchiston Hall, a mansion in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile WNW of the town. It was the birthplace of Admiral Sir Charles Napier (1786-1860), the hero of St Jean d'Acre.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Merchiston House, a mansion in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, 1½ mile NNW of Johnstone.

Merkinch. See Inverness.

Merkland Cross, an old monument in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, SE Dumfriesshire, 2⅛ miles WNW of Kirkpatrick village. It comprises a base or socket 2½ feet high, and a slightly tapering octagonal pillar 9 feet high, and is supposed to commemorate a Master of Maxwell, Warden of the Marches, who, after a victorious skirmish with the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, was here assassinated in 1484.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Merkland, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Edrachillis and Lairg parishes, Sutherland, 4⅜ miles NNW of Overscaig Inn on Loch Shin, and 21¾ NW of Lairg station. Lying 367 feet above sea-level, it extends 2⅝ miles south-south-eastward; has a maximum width of 2½ furlongs; sends off its superfluence southward to Loch Griam, and through that to the head of Loch Shin; and contains fine large red-fleshed trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 108, 1880.

Merrick, a mountain near the northern border of Minnigaff parish, NW Kirkcudbrightshire, 18 miles N by W of Newton-Stewart. Rising to an altitude of 2764 feet above sea-level, it is the highest summit in southern Scotland, 'while in the grandeur and desolation of its scenery, in its crags and precipices and deeply-scored gullies, it almost approaches the mountains of the North.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Merryston, West, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, close to Easterhouse station, and 3¼ miles W of Coatbridge. Pop. (1861) 627, (1871) 541, (1881) 534.

Merse, a district on the eastern part of the Scottish Border. In modern territorial arrangement it is the largest and most southerly of the three divisions of Berwickshire, and has been computed to comprise 129,600 acres; in loose popular phraseology it is the whole of Berwickshire, including both the Lammermuir and Lauderdale districts; in proper topographical nomenclature, based on strict reference to geographical feature, it is all the low country between the Lammermuirs and the river Tweed, and includes all the Merse district of Berwickshire, with all the parts of Roxburghshire northward of the Tweed; and in ancient political designation it was the entire champaign country between the Lammermuirs and the Cheviots, included all the lowlands of Teviotdale, and was regarded as having Roxburgh town and castle for its capital. It forms, in any view, the eastern part of what were formerly termed 'the marches;' was anciently called March, as being the most important part of the marches; and gives the title of Earl of March to the Earl of Wemyss. The champaign portion of it, whether understood in the widest sense or restricted to Berwickshire, is the largest and richest tract of low country in Scotland; admits some comparison with the champaign of the Lothians, but claims superiority in consequence of that champaign being intersected by the Garleton, Edinburgh, and Pentland Hills; and, as seen from any of multitudes of high vantage grounds, looks to be a continuous expanse of parks and arable farms, yet is much diversified by gentle undulations and by a few considerable isolated heights.

The synod of Merse and Teviotdale ranks as second in the General Assembly's list; comprehends the presbyteries of Duns, Chirnside, Kelso, Jedburgh, Earlston, and Selkirk; and holds its meetings at Kelso on the second Tuesday of October, and at Melrose on the second Tuesday of April.

Mertonhall, a fine old house, with a large and well-

wooded park, in Penninghame parish, Wigtownshire, 3 miles WSW of Newton-Stewart. Its owner, Campbell Boyd, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1882), holds 1524 acres in the shire, valued at £814 per annum. His uncle, Mark Boyd, Esq. (1805-79), was author of two amusing autobiographical works. An ancient military road traverses the estate; and a 'Roman' spear-head, 9 inches long, was exhumed on it in 1813.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Mertoun, a Tweedside parish in the extreme SW of Berwickshire, containing Clintmains hamlet, 1½ mile E by N of St Boswells, under which it has a post office. It is bounded N by Earlston, and on all other sides by Roxburghshire, viz., NE by Smailholm, E by Makerstoun, S by Maxwell, SW by St Boswells, and W by Melrose. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 10⅓ furlongs and 4½ miles; and its area is 6536⅕ acres, of which 161¾ are water. The TWEED—from the influx of Leader Water to Dalcove Ferry—meanders 10⅛ miles south-south-eastward and eastward along all the boundary with Melrose, St Boswells, and Maxton, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 5¼ miles distant as the crow flies. This part of its course is very winding, the river making several large sweeps, especially at Old Melrose, at Dryburgh, and between Mertoun Mill and the new Suspension Bridge (erected by Lord Polwarth in 1880). The Mertoun bank, which is generally high, steep, and well wooded, furnishes some fine bits of cliff scenery. Along the Tweed the surface declines to 190 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 425 feet near Dalcove Mains, 542 near Clinthill, 588 near BEMERSYDE House, 747 near Gladswood, and 871 near Brotherstone. Bemersyde Loch, situated in the NW part of Mertoun, is almost dry in summer, but in winter it affords fair wild-fowl shooting. The soil is mainly a stiff, reddish clay, and, although difficult to work, is productive and highly cultivated. Red sandstone abounds along the Tweed, and was formerly quarried. Mertoun is a well-wooded parish, especially in the S part, which contains the Hexsides beech-wood and Mertoun woods. DRYBURGH ABBEY and BEMERSYDE have been noticed separately. Mertoun House, a seat of Lord Polwarth, stands close to the Tweed's left bank, 2 miles E of St Boswells. It was built in 1702 from designs by the celebrated architect, Sir William Bruce. (See HARDEN.) Gladswood, in the NW of the parish, 3 miles E of Melrose, is the seat of Miss Meiklam (suc. 1882), who holds 258 acres in the shire, valued at £426 per annum. The Queen stopped here on 22d August 1867 as she was driving from Melrose to Floors Castle. In all, there are five landowners. Mertoun is in the presbytery of Earlston and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £377. Its church, built in 1658 and restored in 1820, stands in a wood near Mertoun House, ½ mile SSE of Clintmains. It has accommodation for 200 people; and a pair of 'jougs' hang beside the main entrance. The public school, built in 1839, and enlarged in 1872, with accommodation for 121 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 64, and a grant of £69, 1s. Valuation (1860) £8768, 5s. 8d., (1884) £10,200, 8s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 535, (1831) 664, (1861) 729, (1871) 734, (1881) 682.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Meshie Water. See MASHIE.

Methil, a seaport village in Wemyss parish, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile SW of Leven, and 1¼ NE of Buckhaven. Constituted a burgh of barony in 1662 by the Bishop of St Andrews, it has long possessed commercial importance, in consequence of its harbour being one of the best on the S coast of Fife. The E pier was greatly injured by a storm in 1803, with the effect of choking the entrance to the harbour, but was restored in 1838 at a cost of more than £6100; and a new wet dock, principally for facilitating the shipping of coals, was constructed in 1875. An Established church, built in 1837-38 at a cost of £1030, and containing upwards of 800 sittings, in 1875 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. Pop. of village (1836) 508, (1861) 522, (1871) 648, (1881) 754; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2342, of whom 501 were in Markinch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Methil Hill, a village in Wemyss parish, Fife, 1 mile WNW of Methil. Pop. (1871) 480, (1881) 466.

Methlick, a village and a parish of Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 87 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Ythan, 5 miles W by N of Arnage station, 6¾ E by S of Fyvie, and 8½ NW of Ellon. It has a post and telegraph office under Aberdeen, branches of the North of Scotland and the Aberdeen Town and County Banks, a Temperance Institute, with reading and recreation rooms, and fairs on the Thursday after 11 May and the Wednesday after 18 Nov.

The parish is bounded N and NE by New Deer, E and S by Tarves, and W by Fyvie and Monquhitter. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 7¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 14,912¾ acres, of which 70½ are water, and 881⅛ belong to a small triangular detached portion surrounded by Ellon and Tarves. In the main body of the parish the YTHAN flows 2⅜ miles east-north-eastward along the Fyvie boundary, 3⅞ miles south-eastward through the interior, and 1¼ mile south-eastward along the Tarves boundary; 1½ furlong lower down it continues 2 miles south-eastward along all the south-western border of the detached portion, whose eastern boundary is traced by EBRIE Burn. At the Ebrie's and Ythan's confluence the surface declines to 38 feet above sea-level, and thence it rises gently to 409 near Cairn in the south-western division of the main body, and in the north-eastern to 485 at Skillmanae Hill and 579 at Belnagoak. The tract along the Ythan is mostly clothed with wood; the south-eastern corner of the main body is occupied by the extensive and beautiful policies of Haddo House; other portions are low country finely diversified with undulations; but much of the north-eastern division is reclaimed moor. Gneiss and syenite are the predominant rocks, and limestone occurs in the detached portion, and was formerly worked. The soil on the lands within 1½ mile of either bank of the Ythan is a yellow loam incumbent on gravel or rock; but further back becomes poorer, being chiefly a light black mould or moorband pan; and over a considerable aggregate area is peat moss. About 2500 acres, formerly waste, have been brought into cultivation since the commencement of the present century; and nearly as many acres have been planted with Scotch fir and larch. A pre-Reformation chapel stood at a place still known as Chapelton; and another at Andet, dedicated to St Ninian, has bequeathed the name of Chapel Park to a neighbouring farmhouse. Dr George Cheyne (1671-1742), author of a treatise on the *Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion,* and Dr Charles Maitland (1668-1748), the introducer of vaccine innoculation into Britain, were natives of Methlick. HADDO HOUSE, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and the Earl of Aberdeen is sole proprietor. In 1875 a small portion was given off to the *quoad sacra* parish of Barthol Chapel. Methlick is in the presbytery of Ellon and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £342. The parish church at Methlick village was originally dedicated to St Devenick, and, as last rebuilt in 1866, is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 894 sittings. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Cairnorrie, Inverebrie, and Methlick—with respective accommodation for 129, 68, and 210 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 120, 65, and 157, and grants of £99, 7s., £53, 15s., and £144, 1s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £5818, (1884) £10,759, 7s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1215, (1831) 1439, (1861) 2157, (1871) 2084, (1881) 2162, of whom 2127 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 86, 1876.

Methven, a village and parish of Perthshire. The village, standing 300 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Almond Valley section (1858) of the Caledonian, 1¼ mile N by W of Methven Junction, this being 6½ miles WNW of Perth and 11¼ ENE of Crieff. A pleasant, neatly built place, it consists of houses held partly on feus, partly on long leases from the lordship of Methven, and has a post office under Perth, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a local savings' bank (1815), a gas company, a subscription

library (1790), curling and bowling clubs, and a jute and linen factory. In 1433 a collegiate church, for a provost and five prebendaries, was founded at Methven by Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, who four years later was tortured to death at Edinburgh for the murder of his nephew, James I. An extant aisle, now the burying-place of the Smythes of Methven, is thought to have been added in the early part of the succeeding century, by Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV., as one of its stones is sculptured with the royal lion of Scotland, surmounted by a crown. The present parish church is a plain building of 1783, enlarged in 1825, and containing 1000 sittings. In the churchyard is the tomb of General Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch (1750-1843), the hero of Barossa, who was born at Balgowan. There are also Free and U.P. churches. Pop. of village (1861) 950, (1871) 867, (1881) 751.

The parish, containing also the villages of Almondbank and Scroggiehill, is bounded N by Monzie (detached), NE by Moneydie and Redgorton, SE by Tibbermore, S by Tibbermore, Gask, and Madderty, and W by Fowlis-Wester. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and 3⅝ miles; and its area is 12,983¾ acres, of which 72½ are water, and 2823¼ belong to the Tullybeagles or detached section (4⅛ × 1¾ miles), which, lying 6 miles N of Methven village and 3 W of Bankfoot, is bounded NW by Little Dunkeld, and on all other sides by Auchtergaven. The Almond winds 3¾ miles eastward along all the northern boundary, next 1⅞ mile east-south-eastward across a north-eastern wing (the Lynedoch property), and lastly 2⅝ miles south-eastward along the Redgorton border. Its rapid course between bold, rocky banks, here bare, there wooded, offers many beautiful views. Pow Water rises in two head-streams which unite at the SW corner of the main body, and pass away towards the Earn; whilst another stream, rising near the sources of the Pow, meanders 4½ miles eastward through the interior past Methven village, and then goes 3 miles east-north-eastward along the southern boundary to the Almond. Methven Loch (1¾ × ¾ furl.) lies to the W of Almondbank village. The surface of the main body of the parish is agreeably diversified with hollows and wooded slopes, sinking in the extreme E to close on 100 feet above sea-level, and rising thence west-north-westward to 431 feet near Drumcairn, 483 near Wester Carsehill, and 653 near Monabuie. The hilly detached district, which by Ordie and Garry Burns is drained to the river Tay, has likewise a west-north-westward ascent, from 290 feet above sea-level to 1263 at Craig Gibbon and 1399 at Creag Liath. Trap and Old Red sandstone are the predominant rocks. A greenstone variety of the trap, well suited for road metal, and a fine-grained pale grey variety of the sandstone, adapted for building, have both been quarried. The soil of the lower grounds, for the most part argillaceous, is elsewhere either loam or gravel; that on some of the high grounds of the main body, and on those of the detached district, is moorish. About four-fifths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage; nearly one-sixth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Of many fine old trees the 'Pepperwell Oak' in front of Methven Castle is the finest, its height being 82 feet, and its girth 23 at 1 foot from the ground. Prior to 1323, the lands of Methven belonged to the Mowbrays, whose ancestor, Roger Mowbray, a Norman, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. 'A branch of this family,' says the *Old Statistical Account*, 'afterwards established itself in Scotland, and became very flourishing. To Sir Roger Mowbray belonged the baronies of Kelly, Eckford, Dalmeny, and Methven, lying in the shires of Forfar, Roxburgh, Linlithgow, and Perth; but, for adhering to the Baliol and English interest, his lands were confiscated by Robert I., who bestowed Eckford, Kelly, and Methven on his son-in-law, Walter, the eighth hereditary lord-high-steward of Scotland, whose son succeeded to the crown in 1371, as Robert II., in right of his mother, Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I. The lordship of Methven was granted by him to Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, his second son, by Euphemia Ross, his second wife; and after his forfeiture (1437), remained in the Crown a considerable time. It became part of the dowry lands usually appropriated for the maintenance of the queen-dowager of Scotland, together with the lordship and castle of Stirling, and the lands of Balquhidder, etc., all of which were settled on Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV., who, in the year 1525, having divorced her second husband, Archibald, Earl of Angus, married Henry Stewart, second son of Andrew Lord Evandale, afterward Ochiltree, a descendant of Robert, Duke of Albany, son of King Robert II. Margaret was the eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, in whose right James VI. of Scotland, her great-grandson, succeeded to that crown on the death of Queen Elizabeth. She procured for her third husband a peerage from her son, James V., under the title of Lord Methven, anno 1528; and, on this occasion, the barony of Methven was dissolved from the Crown, and erected into a lordship, in favour of Henry Stewart and his heirs male, on the Queen's resigning her jointure of the lordship of Stirling. By Lord Methven she had a daughter, who died in infancy, before herself. The queen died at the castle of Methven in 1540, and was buried at Perth, beside the body of James I. Lord Methven afterwards married Janet Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athole, by whom he had a son, Henry, who married Jean, daughter of Patrick, Lord Ruthven, and was killed at Broughton by a cannon-ball from the castle of Edinburgh, in 1572, leaving a son, Henry, who died without issue, when the lands reverted to the Crown. This third Lord Methven is mentioned on the authority of Stewart's *Genealogical Account of the House of Stewart*. In 1584 the lordship of Methven and Balquhidder was conferred on Ludowick, Duke of Lennox, in whose illustrious family it continued till it was purchased from the last Duke, in 1664, by Patrick Smythe of Braco.' His great-grandson, David (1746-1806), assumed the title of Lord Methven on his elevation to the bench; and *his* son, William (b. 1803; suc. 1847), holds 5128 acres in the shire, valued at £6470 per annum. His seat, Methven Castle, on a bold acclivitous rising-ground, 1¼ mile E of Methven village, is a stately baronial pile of 1680, with extensive modern additions. Not far from the manse, on 19 June 1306, was fought the Battle of Methven, in which a small band, under Robert Bruce, was surprised and scattered by Pembroke, the English regent. Balgowan, Lynedoch, and Dronach Haugh—the last with the grave of 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray'—are noticed separately. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 15 of from £20 to £50. Giving off its detached section to Logiealmond *quoad sacra* parish, but taking in part of Monzie, this parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £361. Almondbank public, Methven public, and Methven female industrial schools, with respective accommodation for 152, 134, and 119 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 72, 61, and 56, and grants of £69, 4s., £59, 16s., and £41, 16s. Valuation (1860) £12,165, 5s. 2d., (1884) £13,335, 2s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2073, (1831) 2714, (1861) 2347, (1871) 2115, (1881) 1910; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 2041.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 47, 1868-69.

Mey, a hamlet in Canisbay parish, Caithness, on the coast road from Thurso to Huna and Wick, 13 miles E by N of Thurso, and 23 NNW of Wick, under which it has a post office. Mey Head, a small promontory on the coast, terminating 2 miles SW of Stroma island, was the site of the ancient chapel of Mey; and, in consequence of that chapel having been dedicated to St John, is sometimes called St John's Point. The Men of Mey are jagged rocky islets, in a dangerous sweep of sea, immediately off Mey Head, and lie submerged at full and half tide. The shallow Loch of Mey (4 × 2⅜ furl.; 43 feet) lies on the mutual border of Dunnet and Canisbay parishes.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 116, 117, 1878-84.

Meyrick. See Merrick.

Mhorgay, a small island of North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Pop. (1871) 8, (1881) 6.

Miavaig, a hamlet in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, on the N coast of West Loch Tarbert, 32 miles SW by S of Stornoway, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments.

Midbrake, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the northern section of Yell island, Shetland, 2 miles from Cullivoe.

Midcalder. See CALDER, MID.

Mid Clyth, a hamlet in Latheron parish, Caithness, near the coast, 3¼ miles NE of Lybster. It has a post office under Wick.

Middlebie, a parish of SE Dumfriesshire, at its southern boundary containing KIRTLE-BRIDGE village, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 5½ miles NNE of Annan, 16¾ NW of Carlisle, and 3¼ ESE of Ecclefechan, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Containing also EAGLESFIELD and Waterbeck villages, 7 furlongs and 3 miles NNE of Kirtle-Bridge station, and each with a post office under Ecclefechan, it comprises the ancient parishes of Middlebie, Pennersax, and Carruthers, united in 1609; was the seat of a presbytery from a period some time after the Reformation till 1743; and took its name, signifying the 'middle dwelling,' or 'middle station,' from a Roman camp, 5 furlongs SSE of the parish church, and midway between Netherbie in Cumberland and Overbie in Eskdalemuir, each about 10 miles distant. It is bounded NW by Tundergarth, E by Langholm and Canonbie, S by Half-Morton, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and Annan, and W by Hoddam. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7⅞ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 7 furlongs and 5⅝ miles; and its area is 17,592 acres, of which 46¾ are water. Formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 570 feet, KIRTLE WATER flows 2½ miles southward through the interior, and then winds 5½ miles south-south-westward along the Kirkpatrick-Fleming boundary; whilst MEIN WATER, rising at an altitude of 780 feet, meanders 7 miles south-south-westward till it passes off into Hoddam on its way to join the Annan. Several burns, also rising on the northern border, run to either Kirtle or Mein Water; and Woodside or All-for-nought Burn, which traces the Half-Morton boundary, is one of the head-streams of the river SARK. Along Mein Water the surface declines to a little below 100, along Kirtle Water to a little below 200, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises, first gently, then more steeply, to 320 feet at the parish church, 809 at Howats Hill, 904 at Risp Hill, 1029 at Muckle Snab, and 1412 at Haggy Hill, whose summit, however, is 300 yards beyond the NE corner of Middlebie. The land thus, along the S and SW, is low and undulating; in the centre has considerable rising-grounds; and along the N and E is wild and hilly, terminating in lofty watersheds with Tundergarth and Langholm, and forming a transition tract between the agricultural valley of Lower Annandale and the pastoral heights of Upper Eskdale. The rocks include sandstone and great abundance of limestone, and were long supposed to include coal. The soil of the lower grounds is mostly clayey, but partly loamy or gravelly, and partly of many kinds in close proximity to one another; that of the higher grounds is chiefly of qualities best adapted for sheep pasture. Less than one-fourth of the entire area is in tillage; about 280 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The Roman camp, which has given name to the parish, is at Birrens, 3 miles SE of the famous Roman station on BRUNSWARK Hill; and it has left distinct remains of its fossæ, aggeres, and prætorium. In the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum are five Roman altars, a sculptured figure of the goddess Brigantia, and three other Roman relics, found at Birrens; as well as three circular mediæval silver brooches, discovered in 1849 in the ruins of the old church of Middlebie. Several peel-houses stood within the parish; and one of them, Blacket House, still stands, in a ruinous condition, with the date 1404 and the initials W[illiam] B[ell] above its outer doorway. Families of the name of Bell long predominated in the population of the parish, insomuch that the 'Bells of Middlebie' was a current phrase throughout Dumfriesshire, and one of the Bells of Blacket House figured in the tragical story of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee,' noticed in our article on Kirkconnel. Burns's biographer, James Currie, M.D. (1756-1805), of Liverpool, received the rudiments of education at the parish school of Middlebie. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 13 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Middlebie is in the presbytery of Annan and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £283. The parish church, 1⅞ mile NNW of Kirtle-Bridge station and 1¾ NE of Ecclefechan, was built in 1821, and contains 700 sittings. At Waterbeck is a U.P. church (1792; 490 sittings); and Hottsbridge public, Middlebie public, Waterbeck female public, and Eaglesfield General Assembly's schools, with respective accommodation for 64, 63, 71, and 155 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 50, 37, 26, and 88, and grants of £47, 18s., £44, 9s., £21, 14s., and £67, 7s. Valuation (1860) £10,047, (1884) £15,258, 19s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1507, (1841) 2150, (1861) 2004, (1871) 2000, (1881) 1927.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Middle-Bridge, a small village in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile N by E of Blair Athole village.

Middledean, a hamlet in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 1¾ mile N by W of Inverkeithing.

Middleton, a small village in Orwell parish, Kinrossshire, 1½ mile N by E of Milnathort.

Middleton, Kincardineshire. See FETTERCAIRN.

Middleton Hall, a mansion of 1707 in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire, near the right bank of the Brox Burn, ¼ mile SSE of Uphall village.

Middleton House, a mansion in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles SE by S of Gorebridge. Standing 770 feet above sea-level, in a well-wooded park of 100 acres, it comprises a square central block of 1710, with later projecting wings, and fine gardens. The estate, which was bought by his father in 1842, is held now by William Ritchie, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1856), owner of 2652 acres, of £3137 value per annum. Middleton Inn, a dwelling-house now, on the old road from Edinburgh to Galashiels, 1¼ mile E by S of Middleton House, was formerly a somewhat important coach-stage—the occasional meeting place of Scott and Lord Cockburn. Old Middleton village, 3 furlongs SW of Middleton House, was once a chief seat of the Tinklers or Gipsies.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Middleton House, a mansion in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire, 1¼ mile SSW of Friockheim. Its owner, Thomas Macpherson Bruce-Gardyne, Esq. (b. 1831; suc. 1846), holds 1395 acres in the shire, valued at £2131 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Midholm. See MIDLEM.

Midhope Tower, a well-preserved ancient castle in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, near the left bank of Midhope or Pardovan Burn, 4 miles W of South Queensferry. The residence of the Earls of Linlithgow, it consists of a square turreted tower, with an unsightly addition on its E side; and over the doorway is a coronet, with the initials J. L[ivingstone].—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Midlem or **Midholm,** a village in Bowden parish, Roxburghshire, 4½ miles E by S of Selkirk. It has an Original Secession church with 100 sittings, and a public school.

Midlock Water, a burn of Crawford parish, Lanarkshire, rising, at an altitude of 1480 feet, close to the Peeblesshire boundary, and running 5½ miles west-north-westward, till, after a total descent of 600 feet, it falls into the Clyde, opposite Crawford village.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 15, 1864.

Midlothian. See EDINBURGHSHIRE and LOTHIAN.

Midmar, a parish of S Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 615 feet above sea-level, 5 miles S by E of Monymusk station, 3 W by N of Echt, and 15 W of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Midmar. It is bounded N by Cluny, E and SE by Echt, S by Banchory-Ternan, and W by Kincardine O'Neil and Cluny (de-

tached). Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7¼ miles; its utmost breadth is 4⅝ miles; and its area is 10,872⅜ acres, of which 4½ are water. Streams there are none of any size; but the drainage is carried partly to the Dee and partly to the Don. In the SE the surface declines to 303, in the N to 333, feet above sea-level; and thence it rises to 1607 at Green Hill on the Cluny boundary in the NW, to 773 a little way N of the church, and to 1332 at Craigour near the southern boundary, this last being one of the summits of the broad-based Hill of Fare, whose highest point (1545 feet) is just 3 furlongs beyond the SW corner of the parish. Granite and trap are the predominant rocks, the former of beautiful texture and capable of taking a fine polish. The soil on the slopes of the hills is sandy, loamy, or clayey, in much of the hollows is reclaimed peat-earth. Rather less than one-half of the entire area is in tillage; nearly one-twelfth is under plantation; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. On Sunhoney farm is a large stone circle, quite entire; and a smaller one stands close to the E of the church; whilst near the old church is the 'Coningar,' an entrenched artificial mound 30 feet high. Midmar Castle stands on the N side of the Hill of Fare, 1 mile SSE of the parish church; is said by tradition to have been founded by Sir William Wallace; and seems indeed to date from times comparatively remote. It was inhabited till the middle of the present century, and is the seat of the most extensive estate in the parish; and commands an extensive and very beautiful view to the N and the NE. Dalherrick Muir is said to have been the scene of a battle between Sir William Wallace and the Comyns; and Douglas Burn, which traverses the Muir, is said to have got its name in commemoration of a hero who fell in the battle. William Meston (1688-1745), the burlesque poet, was a native, the son of a Midmar blacksmith. The property is mostly divided between two. Midmar is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £281. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains 428 sittings. Its ancient predecessor was dedicated to St Nidan, a dedication that must have proceeded from a Welsh source. A Free church stands close to the western, a U.P. church to the north-eastern, boundary; and Midmar public school, with accommodation for 173 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 103, and a grant of £96, 5s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £5716, (1884) £7063. Pop. (1801) 803, (1831) 1056, (1851) 1166, (1871) 1127, (1881) 1041. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Midsannox. See Sannox.

Migdale, Loch, a pretty lake in Creich parish, Sutherland, 1 mile E of Bonar-Bridge. Lying 115 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1⅞ mile and 3⅓ furlongs; and contains good trout, with great abundance of pike.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Migvie. See Tarland.

Milburn. See Millburn.

Milesmark, a village on the mutual border of Dunfermline parish and Inverkeithing (detached), Fife, 1¾ mile WNW of Dunfermline town. It stands conjoint with Parknook or Blackburn village, and adjoins the Elgin Colliery. Pop. of the two villages (1861) 755, (1871) 668, (1881) 439, of whom 194 were in Inverkeithing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Milfield. See Millfield.

Milheugh. See Millheugh.

Milhouse. See Millhouse.

Milk, Water of, a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising in Westerkirk parish, at an altitude of 780 feet, and winding 17¾ miles south-south-westward, chiefly along the boundary between Tundergarth on the left, and Hutton, Dryfesdale, and St Mungo on the right, till, after a total descent of 640 feet, it falls into the Annan near Hoddam Castle, 3¾ miles WSW of Ecclefechan. It is fed by Corrie Water and a score of lesser burns; in its upper reaches traverses an upland vale, abounding in picturesque close scenes; and in its lower ones shares largely in the mild and gentle beauties of the Howe of Annandale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Millarston. See Millerston.

Mill Bay, a bay on the E side of Stronsay island, Orkney. Opening from the ENE, between Grice Ness and Odin Ness, it measures 1¾ mile across the entrance; penetrates the land 1⅝ mile west-south-westward; is separated by an isthmus ½ mile broad from St Catherine's Bay on the W side of the island; makes a demi-semi-circular sweep around its head; is belted with sandy beaches and benty links; and presents a beautiful appearance.

Millbrex, a post-office village in Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire, 6½ miles NE of Fyvie station. The *quoad sacra* parish of Millbrex is in the presbytery of Turriff and the synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £120. Its church was built in 1833 and enlarged in 1836, and contains 500 sittings. Pop. (1871) 1484, (1881) 1406, of whom 320 were in Monquhitter parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Millbuie. See Ardmeanach.

Millburnbank, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles ESE of Dalbeattie.

Millburn House, a mansion in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire, immediately S of Dalserf village.

Millburn Tower, a mansion, with extensive wooded grounds, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, ½ mile NNW of Gogar station and 5½ miles WSW of Edinburgh. A castellated tower, with a long range of lower building attached, it was built by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Liston, G.C.B., who lived here from 1821 to 1836. His grandniece married Sir William Foulis, Bart. of Woodhall; and their son, Sir James Liston Foulis, ninth Bart. since 1634 (b. 1847; suc. 1858), holds 2804 acres in the shire, valued at £2164 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Millearne House, a handsome modern mansion, with fine grounds, in Trinity-Gask parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the river Earn, 3½ miles NNW of Auchterarder.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Millerhill. See Newton, Edinburghshire.

Millerston, a village at the mutual border of Shettleston and Springburn parishes, Lanarkshire, near the Caledonian railway, 3½ miles ENE of Glasgow. It stands, conjoint with Hogganfield village, on the NW shore of Hogganfield Loch; and has a post office under Glasgow, a chapel of ease, and a Free church. Pop. of Millerston and Hogganfield (1861) 532, (1871) 633, (1881) 625, of whom 75 were in Springburn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Millfield, a mansion in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, ¼ mile SW of the village.

Millguy. See Milngavie.

Millhead or **Milnhead,** an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, 4 miles N of Dumfries.

Millheugh, a mansion in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Rotten Calder, ½ mile N by W of High Blantyre.

Millhouse, a hamlet in Kilfinan parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles SSW of Tighnabruaich. It has a post office under Greenock.

Milliken, a mansion in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, 1¼ mile WNW of Johnstone. Built in 1829, it is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with extensive and beautiful grounds. The estate, which formed part of the ancient barony of Johnstone, belonging to a branch of the Houstoun family, was purchased in 1733 by James Milliken, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Gen. William Napier, a lineal descendant of the inventor of logarithms; and their great-grandson, Sir Robert John Milliken-Napier, ninth Bart. since 1627 (b. 1818; suc. 1852), holds 1280 acres in the shire, valued at £4386 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Millikenpark, a village, with a railway station, at the mutual border of Kilbarchan and Abbey-Paisley parishes, Renfrewshire, on Black Cart Water and the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 1½ mile WSW of Johnstone station, and 4½ W by S of Paisley.

Mill Loch. See Lochmaben.

Millnain, a village in Fodderty parish, SE Ross-shire, 3 miles W by N of Dingwall.

Mill-of-Conveth. See LAURENCEKIRK.

Millport, a watering-place on the island of Big CUMBRAE, Buteshire. It stretches round a pleasantly sheltered crescent-shaped bay at the S end of the island, and partly overlooks the Little Cumbrae, partly commands the opening through Fairlie Roads to the Bay of Ayr, on the E side of the Firth of Clyde. By water it is 2¼ miles NW of the nearest point of the Ayrshire coast, 5¼ SSW of Largs, 13 SE of Rothesay, and 24 SSW of Greenock. Built in a crescent following the curve of the bay, and ascending the low heights, the town consists chiefly of neat two-storied whitewashed houses, among which are numerous excellent shops, and some ornamental public buildings. Were the environs only a little less bare of trees, Millport would be one of the prettiest spots on the Clyde. As it is, it commands a lovely panorama over the Clyde and the adjacent shores of Buteshire, Ayrshire, and Argyllshire; while its sheltered bay and beach help to make it one of the favourite West Coast watering-places.

In the middle of the curve, fronting the shore, is the Garrison, the beautiful marine pavilion of the Earl of Glasgow, who owns two-thirds of the entire island, the remainder belonging to the Marquis of Bute. The parish church, a handsome building surmounted by a low square tower, is situated on the rising ground behind the town. Built in 1837, it has upwards of 750 sittings. There are Free, U.P., and Baptist churches, and a Scottish Episcopal church, St Andrew's (1848). But the finest and most conspicuous edifice in Millport is the Episcopal Cathedral and College, founded and endowed by the Earl of Glasgow. The cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Spirit, was built in 1849-51 from plans by Butterfield; and in 1876 it was declared the Cathedral of Argyll and the Isles. In the Gothic style of the 13th century, it consists of a nave and chancel, divided by an open stone screen, and has an organ, good stained glass, 150 sittings, a graceful spire, three bells, etc. Immediately adjoining, and built of the same light-coloured freestone of the island, are a chapter-house and college. The whole range of buildings is situated in beautifully laid-out grounds. According to *The Scottish Church and University Almanac* for 1884, 'The chief objects for which this church and college are founded are: to place at the bishop's disposal a certain number of clergy who shall minister in places where a resident pastor cannot be supported; to afford a retreat to a small number of aged and infirm clergymen; to afford education and maintenance to two or three students of divinity; and to assist in their studies a certain number of young men before and during their university course, and to such as desire to read in the college in preparation for holy orders.'

Millport has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 5 insurance agencies, a public hall (1872), a town-hall (1879), a public library, a reading-room, a gas company, a harbour company, 5 hotels, including 3 temperance hotels, public and Episcopalian schools, an academy, and various other institutions. The harbour is a creek under Greenock, and is of small capacity. The stone pier, built chiefly at the expense of the Marquis of Bute, stands in 6 feet water at ebb, and 14 feet water at flood, tide. It has been largely superseded by an iron pier, built in 1871-72 by the Earl of Glasgow, on piles driven 5 or 6 feet into the ground. This pier is 275 feet long by 18 broad, and has a T-shaped head 80 feet by 25. Close by is good anchorage, fully protected by two small rocky islets known as the Allans. Steamer communication is maintained regularly with Wemyss Bay and Largs all the year round, and with other places on the Clyde less regularly, and chiefly in summer. The prosperity of the town depends chiefly on the summer visitors, several thousand of whom visit it annually during the season. Some of the inhabitants carry on fishing and a few minor industries. Millport, ranking as a police burgh since 1864, is governed by a senior and 2 junior magistrates and 6 police commissioners. Sheriff small debt courts are held in the town in March and September. The municipal constituency numbered 720 in 1884, when the annual value of real property was £14,616, whilst the revenue including assessments, amounts to £659. Pop. (1839) 932, (1861) 1104, (1871) 1523, (1881) 1749, of whom 758 were males. Houses (1881) occupied 344, vacant 67, building 5.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870.

Millseat, a hamlet in King Edward parish, Aberdeenshire, 6 miles NE of Turriff. It has a Congregational chapel built in 1831, and containing 210 sittings.

Milltimber, a station in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside railway, 6½ miles WSW of Aberdeen.

Milltown. See MILTON.

Milnathort, a little market town in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire, lying 400 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of North Queich Water, and within 1 mile of the NW corner of Loch Leven. Its station on the North British railway is 1⅛ mile N by E of Kinross station, and 13¾ miles WSW of Ladybank Junction. It stands amid a fine tract of country, screened by the Lomond Hills on the E, and by the Ochils on the N and W; and comprises fine well-built streets, which are lighted with gas from the Kinross and Milnathort gas-works (1835). There are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 3 hotels, a town-hall, 2 schools, a library (1797), etc. A handsome bridge across the Queich was built about 1850, in place of a crazy, shabby, old structure. Orwell parish church, on a neighbouring eminence, was built in 1729, and completely renovated a few years ago, being now all that can be desired as regards accommodation and comfort. It has two large and very handsome stained-glass windows. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church, the latter of which, erected in 1869 at a cost of £3000, is a fine Gothic building with 700 sittings and a spire 125 feet high. The poet Walter Chalmers Smith, D.D., LL.D., was Free Church minister from 1853 till 1858. Wednesday is market-day; and four old cattle fairs have been superseded by weekly and monthly live-stock sales, which are largely attended, as the only sale of the kind in the county. Cotton-weaving was long carried on, but went into decline; but the manufacture of tartan shawls and plaids, introduced in 1838, has always continued to prosper, and was extended about 1867 by the erection of a large factory. Pop. (1801) 959, (1831) 1772, (1861) 1476, (1871) 1312, (1881) 1269, of whom 733 were females. Houses (1881) 344 inhabited, 25 vacant, 2 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Milnearn. See MILLEARNE.

Milnefield. See MYLNEFIELD.

Milne-Graden, a modern mansion, with extensive grounds, in Coldstream parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of the river Tweed, 3¼ miles NNE of Coldstream town. Anciently held by the Gradens, and afterwards by the Kers, the estate now belongs to David Milne-Home, Esq., LL.D. (b. 1805; suc. 1845), who holds 843 acres in the shire, valued at £1716 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864. See PAXTON.

Milngavie (popularly *Millguy*), a small town in the Stirlingshire section of New Kirkpatrick parish. It stands, 190 feet above sea-level, on Allander Water, at the terminus of the Glasgow and Milngavie branch (1863) of the North British railway, by road being 5¼ miles ENE of Duntocher, 4¼ N by W of Maryhill, and 7 (9½ by rail) NNW of Glasgow. It presents an irregular and somewhat straggling, yet cheerful and prosperous aspect; consists chiefly of plain, two-story houses, many of them whitewashed; contains more respectable shops than are found in most towns of its size; carries on extensive and vigorous industry in a print-work, a paper-mill, two bleach-fields, etc.; and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, gas-works, a mechanics' institution, a public library, etc. A. B. Stirling (1811-81), the self-taught naturalist, was a native. An Established

church, built as a chapel of ease about 1840 at a cost of £1500, in 1873 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. There are also a U.P. church (1799; 517 sittings) and St Joseph's Roman Catholic church (1872; 300 sittings). A public and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 400 and 102 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 319 and 65, and grants of £290, 7s. 6d. and £51, 18s. Milngavie is a police burgh under the General Police and Improvement Act (Scot.) of 1862. Its municipal constituency numbered 436 in 1884, when the annual value of real property was £6804, and the revenue (including assessments) amounted to £394. Pop. of town (1831) 1162, (1861) 1895, (1871) 2044, (1881) 2636, in 518 houses; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 2927, of whom 167 were in Dumbartonshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Milnhead. See MILLHEAD.

Milnholm Cross. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Milntown or **Milton of New Tarbat,** a village in Kilmuir-Easter parish, NE Ross-shire, 3 furlongs SSE of Kildary or Parkhill station. It has fairs on the first Tuesday of January, the second Tuesday of March, the second Tuesday of May, and the last Tuesday of October, all old style.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Milrig, an estate, with a mansion, in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire, 2¼ miles S of Galston. Its owner, John Sprot Tait, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1881), holds 183 acres in the shire, valued at £266 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Milton, a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to the SE side of Duntocher. It has a large cotton-factory, built in 1821 on the site of the Dalnotter iron-works; and it shares generally in the business of Duntocher. Pop. (1861) 366, (1871) 420, (1881) 499.

Milton, a village, with print-works, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, at the E base of Dumbuck Hill, 2 miles E by S of Dumbarton.

Milton or **Milton of Campsie,** a village in Campsie parish, S Stirlingshire, on the banks of the Glazert, with a station on the Campsie and Blane Valley section of the North British railway, 1½ mile N of Kirkintilloch, 2 miles ESE of Lennoxtown, and 9½ NNE of Glasgow. It is in the near vicinity of two print-works, Kincaid (1785) and Lillyburn (1831); shares in the industry of a populous and productive district; and has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1861) 562, (1871) 714, (1881) 555.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Milton, a fishing village in St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, 1¾ mile SW of Johnshaven. It once was a place of some importance, but since about 1790 has suffered much injury from encroachment of the sea and other causes, and now is both small and ruinous. A strong chalybeate spring in its vicinity enjoyed, for some time, considerable medicinal repute.

Milton, a hamlet in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, 3 miles ENE of Crieff.

Milton, a village in Urr parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 miles N by E of Dalbeattie. Milton Loch, 3 furlongs WNW, lies at an altitude of 420 feet; is ⅔ mile long, and varies in breadth between 1⅛ and 3¾ furlongs; abounds with pike and perch; and sends off a streamlet southward into confluence with Kirkgunzeon or Dalbeattie Burn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Milton, an estate, with a hamlet, in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire, 6 miles W by N of Arbroath. It forms part of a district which was disjoined from St Vigeans in 1606.

Milton-Bridge, a hamlet in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles NNE of Penicuik. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments.

Milton-Bridge. See MILTON-LOCKHART.

Milton-Brodie, a quadrangular mansion, sheltered by tall trees, in Alves parish, NW Elginshire, 1¾ mile NE of Kinloss station and 5¼ miles SSW of Burghead. Its owner, the Rev. John Brodie-Innes (b. 1816; suc. 1861), holds 1237 acres in the shire, valued at £1755 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Milton-Lockhart, a mansion in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of the winding river Clyde, 3 miles WSW of Carluke town. A modern edifice, in the old Scottish Baronial style, after designs by W. Burn, it has grounds of singular beauty, backed by deep ravines and wooded hills. The estate, which belonged to the Whitefords in the 16th and 17th centuries, is held now by Major-Gen. David Blair Lockhart (b. 1829; suc. 1876), owner of 1059 acres in the shire, valued at £2582 per annum. Milton Bridge, over the Clyde, is a three-arch structure, on the model of the old bridge of Bothwell, and was erected early in the present century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Milton, New, a hamlet in Glencorse parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile NNE of Auchendinny station.

Milton of Balgonie. See BALGONIE.

Milton of Dunipace. See DUNIPACE.

Milton, Whins of, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 2 miles S of Stirling. Pop. (1871) 481, (1881) 487.

Minard Castle, a mansion, with picturesque grounds, in Kilmichael-Glassary parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Loch Fyne, 8 miles NE of Lochgilphead and 13¾ SSW of Inveraray. There are a post office of Minard, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a Free church, and a large and elegant public school, erected in 1871 by the late proprietor, John Pender, Esq., M.P. The estate—5285 acres, of £1475 annual value—now is owned by Thomas Lloyd, Esq. (b. 1835).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Minch or **North Minch,** the belt of sea between the mainland of Scotland and the northern portion of the Outer Hebrides. Extending in a north-north-easterly direction, and forming a continuation of the Little Minch outward to the North Sea, it connects at the SE corner with the channels between the mainland and Skye; has a width of from 23 to 45 miles; and is flanked, on all the E side, by the mainland parts of Ross-shire and Sutherland, on all the W side by Lewis island, inclusive of the northern part of Harris. Its name signifies 'the stormy sea;' its currents are regular and very rapid; its depths are mostly great, and generally so variable as to indicate a very rugged bottom; and its water is exceedingly salt.

Minch, Little, the belt of sea between Skye island and the middle portion of the Outer Hebrides. It opens from the expanse of the Atlantic between the mainland of Scotland and the southern portion of the Outer Hebrides; extends north-north-eastward into junction with the Minch; has a breadth of from 14 to 20 miles; and is flanked, on the W side, by Benbecula, North Uist, and the southern part of Harris.

Minchmoor, a broad-based, heather-clad mountain on the mutual border of Traquair parish, Peeblesshire, and Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, 2 miles SE of Traquair village. It rises to a height of 1856 feet above sea-level, and forms part of the watershed between the Tweed and the Yarrow. By the wild old road across it, from Selkirk to Peebles—long traversed by the mail—Montrose's cavaliers fled helter-skelter from Philiphaugh; and near the top, on the Tweed side, is the famous Cheese Well, where every passer-by of old was wont to drop in bits of his provisions as votive offerings to the fairies who made this their favourite haunt. The view from the top and its many associations form the theme of the late Dr John Brown's delightful *Minchmoor* (Edinb. 1864).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Mindork Castle. See KIRKCOWAN.

Mingala, an island of Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, ⅝ mile NNW of Bernera, 1¾ mile SSW of Pabba, and 9 miles SSW of the nearest point of Barra island. It extends 2½ miles north-north-eastward; measures 1¾ mile in extreme breadth; rises, along the W side, in almost mural cliffs, the retreat of innumerable sea-fowl, to an altitude of 900 feet above sea-level; and is mostly pastoral, but contains some arable land. Pop. (1861) 139, (1871) 141, (1881) 150, of whom 146 were Gaelic-speaking.

Mingary Castle, an ancient fortalice in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire, on the S shore of the Ardna-

murchan peninsula, at the mouth of Loch Sunart, looking along the Sound of Mull, and confronting the north-western extremity of Mull island, 6 miles N by W of Tobermory and 20 WSW of Salen. Crowning a scarped rock, which rises 24 feet murally from the sea, it measures more than 200 feet in circumference; and has an irregular hexagonal outline, adapted to the configuration of the ground, being broadest on the landward side, where it is defended by a dry ditch. Its high, strong, battlemented, outer wall is seemingly of ancient construction, little fitted to resist artillery; but a three-story house and some offices are said to have been erected so late as the beginning of last century. Anciently the seat of the MacIans, a clan of Macdonalds, descended from an early Lord of the Isles, it twice was occupied by James IV.—first in 1493, when he issued a charter hence; next in 1495, when he received the submission of the chieftains of the Isles. It was, partly at least, demolished, in 1517, by the Knight of Lochalsh; sustained a siege, in 1588, by the Macleans, but was relieved by a Government force; and was captured, in 1644, by Colkitto, who made it the prison of a small body of Covenanters, including three ministers. Now, though strictly a ruin, it is still in a state of tolerable preservation.

Minginish. See BRACADALE.

Minishant, a hamlet in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 3½ miles NNE of Maybole town, under which it has a post office.

Minnick Water, a rivulet of Sanquhar parish, Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1740 feet, on the north-western slope of Lowther Hill, close to the Lanarkshire boundary, and 9 furlongs SSE of Wanlockhead. Thence it runs 6⅞ miles west-south-westward, receiving in its progress three tributaries, each nearly equal to itself in volume, and falls into the Nith, just below Minnock-Bridge village, 2 miles SE of Sanquhar. Some wildly romantic spots, interesting both for their own scenery and for association with traditions of the Covenanters, are on its banks; and a road goes up all its vale to Wanlockhead, leading thence to Leadhills and Upper Strathclyde.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Minnick, Water of. See MINNOCH.

Minniehive. See MONIAIVE.

Minnigaff (Gael. *monadh-dubh*, 'dark mountainous region'), a hamlet and a parish in the extreme W of Kirkcudbrightshire. The hamlet stands on a low piece of ground at the influx of Penkill Burn to the Cree, ¾ mile N of the post-town, Newton-Stewart. Before that town had come into existence this was a place of some importance, for Symson describes it in 1684 as having 'a very considerable market every Saturday, frequented by the moormen of Carrick, Monnygaffe, and other moor places, who buy there great quantities of meal and malt.'

The parish, containing also BLACKCRAIG village and the CREEBRIDGE suburb of Newton-Stewart, is bounded NW and N by Barr in Ayrshire, NE by Carsphairn and Kells, SE by Girthon and Kirkmabreck, and SW by Penninghame in Wigtownshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 16⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 13⅞ miles; and its area is 139¾ square miles or 89,451½ acres, of which 1312 are water. Issuing from Loch Moan (6½ × 3 furl.; 675 feet), the CREE winds 30½ miles south-westward and south-south-eastward along the Ayrshire and Wigtownshire border to within 2½ miles of the head of Wigtown Bay. During this course it is joined by the Water of MINNOCH, entering from Ayrshire, and running 10¼ miles southward; Penkill Burn, rising at an altitude of 1970 feet, and running 8⅝ miles south-south-westward; and Palnure Burn, rising at an altitude of 612 feet, and running 11½ miles south-south-westward (for the last 1⅜ mile along the Kirkmabreck boundary). The Water of TROOL flows 1¾ mile west-south-westward from wooded Loch Trool (1⅝ mile × 1¾ furl.; 250 feet) to the Water of Minnoch; and the DEE, issuing from lone Loch Dee (7 × 4 furl.; 750 feet), runs first ½ mile north-eastward through the interior, then 6¾ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary with Kells. Lakes, other than those already noticed, are Loch GRENNOCH (2 miles × 3 furl.; 680 feet) at the Girthon boundary, Loch ENOCH (6½ × 4½ furl.; 1650 feet) at the Ayrshire boundary, the three Lochs of the DUNGEON, Loch Neldricken, Loch Valley, etc.; and streams and lakes alike afford capital angling. The surface is everywhere hilly or mountainous, chief elevations from S to N being CAIRNSMORE OF FLEET (2331 feet), Larg Hill (2216), Lamachan Hill (2349), Benyellary (2360), MERRICK (2764), and Kirriereoch Hill (2562), of which Merrick is the loftiest summit S of the Grampians. The general landscape is described by Dr A. Geikie as 'one wild expanse of mountain and moorland, roughened with thousands of heaps of glacial detritus, and dotted with lakes enclosed among these rubbish mounds.' Indeed, with the exception of a warm nook of about 6 square miles in the extreme S, and of some narrow strips of carse-land along the principal streams in the W, the whole region is one vast sheep-walk, where 'heath and moss, rocks and stones without end, and jagged hills, with here and there bright verdant patches on their rugged sides, form the chief features of the scenery.' Large part of this wild district at one time formed part of the far-reaching Forest of Buchan—a name preserved in that of Buchan farm, the house of which stands on the N bank of Loch Trool, and which to the shepherds is known as the 'Four Nines,' from its erroneously estimated area of 9999 acres. The prevailing rocks are clay slate and greywacke, of Upper Silurian age, with intrusive masses and boulders of granite; and nowhere in the South of Scotland are the traces of glaciation to be witnessed on a grander scale than in the Merrick uplands. Veins of lead ore, from 2 to 5 feet thick, occur on the estates of Machermore and Kirroughtree; and at East Blackcraig, on the former property, lead and zinc still are mined, though in much less quantity than formerly. The soil of the low grounds along the Cree and Palnure Burn is mostly a tenacious clay, interspersed with patches of moss; on the other low grounds is dry and gravelly, abounding with stones; and elsewhere is very various. Little more than one-fifteenth of the entire area is in tillage; some 600 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are GARLIES Castle, three mote hills, several sepulchral tumuli, a standing stone, and some cairns. In 1306 Robert Bruce, with 300 followers, is said to have routed 1500 English under the Earl of Pembroke near the head of Loch Trool, at whose foot a small party of Covenanters were surprised and slain by a troop of dragoons on a winter Sabbath morning of 1685. Alexander Murray, D.D. (1775-1813), the self-taught Orientalist, was the son of a Minnigaff shepherd; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir William Stewart, who served in seventeen campaigns under Nelson and Wellington, and died in 1827, resided for several years at Cumloden, and is buried in the churchyard, along with John Mackie, Esq. of Bargaly, and James, his son, both Liberal M.P.'s for the county; and Lieut.-Col. Patrick Stewart, C.B. (1832-65), was born at Cairnsmore. Mansions, all noticed separately, are BARGALY, CAIRNSMORE, CUMLODEN, KIRROUGHTREE, and MACHERMORE; and the Earl of Galloway owns more than half of the parish, 4 other proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 9 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to Bargrennan *quoad sacra* parish, Minnigaff is in the presbytery of Wigtown and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £351. The parish church, on a lovely spot overlooking Minnigaff hamlet, the town of Newton-Stewart, and the confluence of the Cree and the Water of Minnoch, is a good Gothic edifice of 1836, with tower, organ, three fine memorial stained-glass windows, and 850 sittings. Creebridge and Stronord public schools, with respective accommodation for 116 and 100 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 76 and 65, and grants of £72, 18s. and £69, 15s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £12,097, (1884) £18,174, 5s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1609, (1831) 1855, (1861) 1804, (1871) 1529, (1881) 1587, of

whom 425 were in Creebridge, and 1384 in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 8, 1857-63.

Minnishant. See MINISHANT.

Minnoch, Loch. See KELLS.

Minnoch, Water of, a troutful rivulet of Ayr and Kirkcudbright shires, rising, at an altitude of 1980 feet, on the western slope of Shalloch of Minnoch (2520 feet), and running 14⅝ miles south-by-westward through Barr and Minnigaff parishes, till, after a total descent of 1850 feet, it falls into the Cree at a point 7¾ miles NNW of Newton-Stewart. Its course, except near the end, lies through a moorish upland country.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Minnock Water. See MINNICK.

Minnyhive. See MONIAIVE.

Minsh. See MINCH.

Mintlaw, a village near the western border of **Longside** parish, Aberdeenshire, ¾ mile E by S of Mintlaw station on the Peterhead branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 9 miles W by N of Peterhead, 4 E by N of Maud Junction, and 35¼ N by E of Aberdeen. Founded during the first quarter of the present century, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank, two hotels, two schools, and a market on the second Tuesday in every month. Pop. (1831) 222, (1861) 240, (1871) 413, (1881) 435.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Minto (Cym. *maen-tal*, 'the high stone'), a village and a parish of Roxburghshire. The village lies 1¼ mile N by W of Denholm, the birthplace of the poet Leyden, and 1⅝ mile E of Hassendean station, on the 'Waverley route' of the North British, this being 4¼ miles NNE of the post-town, Hawick. The parish church here, built in 1831 from designs by William Playfair, is a handsome Gothic building, with 360 sittings, a square tower, and an harmonium presented in 1880 by the late Countess of Minto. The manse, 1 mile SSW, was built at the same time as the church, from designs specially prepared to suit the taste of the then holder of the living —Dr Aitken. It is in the Italian or Tuscan villa style.

Minto parish is bounded N by Lilliesleaf, NE by Ancrum, SE by Cavers, and SW by Wilton. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4⅝ miles; its utmost breadth is 3⅜ miles; and its area is 5620½ acres, of which 19½ are water. It embraces a considerable portion of the suppressed parish of Hassendean. The river TEVIOT flows 4⅛ miles north-eastward along or close to the Cavers boundary, and from Minto is joined by HASSENDEAN and Grindin Burns. Along the riverside extends a strip of haugh, from 1 to 1½ furlong in breadth, and less than 300 feet above sea-level. It is flanked by a steep bank, behind which the ground slowly rises to the northern boundary. Towards the western extremity of the parish is Hassendean Glen, near the foot of which is a fine petrifying spring. It also contains the spacious and recently enlarged mansion-house of Colonel Dickson of Hassendeanburn and Chatto. Towards the eastern part of the parish there is another dell —Minto Glen—of great and attractive beauty. It is intersected throughout its entire length by well-kept walks, and contains many larch trees of so great a size, that they are only rivalled by those in the Duke of Athole's plantations at Dunkeld. These larches were among the first imported into Scotland. At the head of Minto Glen, an artificial lake was formed in 1735, and upon a bank rising from its margin, Minto House is situated. Opposite the mansion-house stood the old parish church and churchyard; but when the present church was built, the burial-ground was converted into a flower-garden, which is yearly admired by visitors who come from all parts to view the beauties of Minto.

To the W of Minto House rise the Hills of Minto, 'as modest and shapely and smooth as Clytie's shoulders.' They are 905 and 836 feet high, and, owing to their position, are easily seen from almost every point. Minto Crags, which form the chief natural feature of the parish, lie E of the Minto Hills. They are a large mass of trap rock, rising from a fairly level piece of ground, and attaining a height of 729 feet. The top is most irregular in outline, while the face, overgrown with ivy, grass, and wild-flowers, is formed of shelving projections, one above the other. Huge blocks, detached from the cliffs above, lie scattered along the bottom of the Crags. Clumps of trees grow, both at the top and foot of the cliff, as well as on the face, wherever they can obtain root-hold. 'The view from the Crags is highly diversified and beautiful. The windings of "the silver Teviot," through a pleasing vale, can be traced for many a mile, the prospect on one side being terminated by the fine outline of the Liddesdale hills, along with those on the confines of Dumfriesshire, and in the opposite direction by the smoother and more rounded forms of the Cheviots. Ruberslaw rises immediately in front, with Denholmdean on the right, and the narrow bed of the Rule on the left; while behind, to the N, are distinctly seen the Eildon Hills, the Black Hill, Cowdenknowes, Smailholm Tower, Hume Castle, and the Lammermuirs.' The summit of the Crags is crowned by a ruin, called Fatlips Castle, which is supposed to have been the stronghold of Turnbull of Barnhills, a well-known Border freebooter. A small platform, a little way below the top, is called Barnhill's Bed. It was used, in all probability, as a point of outlook. Sir Walter Scott alludes to it in the following lines from *The Lay of the Last Minstrel:*

> 'On Minto Crags the moonbeams glint
> Where Barnhill hewed his bed of flint;
> Who flung his outlawed limbs to rest
> Where falcons hang their giddy nest
> 'Mid cliffs from whence his eagle eye
> For many a league his prey could spy;
> Cliffs, doubling, on their echoes borne
> The terrors of the robber's horn.'

Nearly two-thirds of the parish are in tillage, the other one-third being pasture land. In the E part of Minto are many plantations, the property of the Earl of Minto. Near the Teviot the soil is light loam; towards the N it is clay. The Crags are formed of eruptive rocks, and in Hassendean Glen is coarse red sandstone conglomerate. The North British railway traverses the parish for 3½ miles, and has a station at Hassendean.

The chief landowners are the Earl of Minto, to whom belong two-thirds of the parish; the Duke of Buccleuch, Heron Maxwell of Teviotbank, and Colonel Dickson of Hassendeanburn. The principal residences are Minto House, Teviotbank, and Hassendeanburn. The first of these is the seat of Lord Minto, to whom this property gives the title of Baron and Earl in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Some time before his elevation to the bench as Lord Minto in 1705, Gilbert or 'Gibbie' Elliot (1651-1718), a grandson of Gilbert Elliot of STOBS, purchased the Minto estate. He had been created a baronet in 1700. The second Sir Gilbert (1693-1766), lord justice-clerk, was an accomplished Italian scholar, and formed a large library at Minto House. The third Sir Gilbert (1722-77) sat as member of Parliament, first for Selkirkshire and then for Roxburghshire. He was a poet of some merit; and his sister, Jean Elliot (1727-1805), was author of that immortal lyric, *The Flowers of the Forest.* The fourth Sir Gilbert (1751-1814) held several political and diplomatic posts, and, on account of his services, was raised to the peerage as Baron Minto in 1797, and as Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund in 1813. William-Hugh Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, present and third Earl (b. 1814; suc. 1859), from 1857-59 acted as Chairman of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, and in 1870 was created a Knight of the Thistle. His countess, Emma-Eleanor-Elizabeth Hislop (1824-82), was author of *Memoirs of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot; Life and Letters of Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto; Lord Minto in India; Border Sketches,* etc. The Earl owns 16,041 acres, valued at £15,857, 1s. per annum, viz., 8633 acres in Roxburghshire (£6884, 4s.), 1032 in Selkirkshire (£264, 5s.), 2930 in Fife (£5400, 10s.), and 3446 in Forfarshire (£3308, 2s.). See LOCHGELLY and MELGUND.

Minto House, ½ mile NE of the village, is a handsome

four-storied building, erected in 1814 from designs by Archibald Elliot, Esq., architect. It contains a valuable library and an interesting museum. One of its chief attractions is the beauty of its site; another, the wide and magnificent view which it commands, especially from its upper windows.

The earliest notices of the barony of Minto occur in the 14th century, at which time it was in the possession of the ancient and powerful family of the Turnbulls. It passed from them to the Stewarts, and at length was sold to Sir Gilbert Elliot, the great ancestor of the present family of Minto. A curious circumstance regarding the church of Minto is, that in 1374 it belonged to the diocese of Lincoln. Minto is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £469. The public school, with accommodation for 69 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 29, and a grant of £17, 7s. Valuation (1864) £4667, 13s. 8d., (1884) £5716, 5s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 477, (1831) 481, (1861) 430, (1871) 431, (1881) 425.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Mistylaw Hills. See LOCHWINNOCH.

Miulie, Loch, or **Loch a' Mhuilinn,** a small lake in Kilmorack parish, Glenstrathfarrar, NW Inverness-shire, 15 miles WSW of Beauly. An expansion of the river FARRAR, it lies at an altitude of 416 feet, has an utmost length and breadth of 7 and 3 furlongs, affords good trout-fishing, and has near its foot a shooting-lodge of Lord Lovat. To an islet in it the old Lord Lovat is said to have retired after the Battle of Culloden, and from a neighbouring mountain to have surveyed the conflagration of his mansion and the houses of his clansmen.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Moan, Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Barr parish, Ayrshire, and Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 7¾ miles ENE of Barrhill station. Lying 675 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 6½ and 3 furlongs; is deeply indented in outline and studded with four islets; contains large pike; and sends off the river CREE to the head of Wigtown Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Mochrum (Gael. *magh-dhruim*, 'ridge of the plain'), a village and a coast parish in Machers district, SE Wigtownshire. The village, 2 miles NNE of Port-William and 8 SW of Wigtown, is a pleasant little place, with two inns, a post office, the manse and parish church, a good school, and a row of some twenty houses.

The parish, containing also PORT-WILLIAM and ELDRIG villages, is bounded NW by Old Luce, N by Kirkcowan, E by Kirkinner, SE by Glasserton, and SW by Luce Bay. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 11¼ miles; its utmost breadth is 5⅞ miles; and its area is 40 square miles or 25,601 acres, of which 863¼ are foreshore and 666¾ water. The coast-line, 9¾ miles long, over the first mile from the Glasserton boundary rises steeply to a height of 100 feet sheer out of the water, but elsewhere is fringed by an old sea-margin of flat smooth gravel, 50 yards broad, with high grassy braes beyond. A number of burns rising in the interior run south-south-westward to Luce Bay; but the drainage is partly carried eastward to the Bladenoch by head-streams of the Water of Malzie. Of eleven lakes and lakelets, mostly in the N and NW, the principal are White Loch (4¾ × 1⅜ furl.), ELDRIG Loch (4 × 1 furl.), Mochrum Loch (1½ mile × 3 furl.), and Castle Loch (1¼ × ⅓ mile). The two last, 6½ and 8 miles NNW of Port-William, contain a number of islets, with which, and its wooded headlands, Mochrum Loch has no common beauty. The surface is everywhere hilly, chief elevations from N to S being Craigeach Fell (426 feet), the Doon of May (457), Mochrum Fell (646), Bennan Hill (500), Eldrig Fell (432), Milton Fell (418), and East Bar (450)—heights that command a far-away view to the Isle of Man and the mountains of Ireland and Cumberland. Thus, with but small aggregate of level land, Mochrum comprises large tracts of rocky eminence and mossy swamp, bleak and barren in aspect, and thinly interspersed with patches of good dry arable land. The predominant rocks are Silurian, and the soil along much of the seaboard is very fertile loam, either light or strong and deep; on the lands towards the centre is thin and stony; and on the higher grounds is moorish. Some 200 acres are under wood; and a large extent of moorland has been brought into cultivation. In 1832 a bone-crushing mill was opened at Eldrig village, and from that date the 'Old Mill of Mochrum' has been quite an institution in the county. The lands of Mochrum were given in 1368 to Thomas Dunbar, second son of Patrick, Earl of March. The Dunbars, his descendants, who took title from Mochrum, and had their seat at the Old Place of Mochrum, were a somewhat distinguished family. Cadets of the house founded the families of Dunbar of Clugston and Dunbar of Baldoon, the latter now represented by the Earl of Selkirk. Gavin Dunbar, son of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, became prior of Whithorn about the year 1504, was afterwards made preceptor to James V., and became in 1524 Archbishop of Glasgow, in 1528 Lord-Chancellor of Scotland, and in 1536 one of the Lords of Regency during the king's visit to France. The family was raised to the baronetcy in 1694, and is now represented by Sir William Dunbar, seventh Bart. (b. 1812; suc. 1841), Liberal M.P. for Wigtown 1857-65. Since the close, however, of the 17th century, the Old Place and the estate of Mochrum have been held by the Earls of DUMFRIES and Marquises of Bute. Engirt with ash-trees, and standing near the NE end of Mochrum Loch, the Old Place consists of two square four-story towers, and dates from the last quarter of the 15th century. Since 1873 it has been carefully restored by the present Marquis. On an islet in Castle Loch are remains of an older castle; and the ruins of Myrtoun Castle, the seat of the M'Cullochs, crown a mote-hill near the shore of the White Loch. Other antiquities are a large double-dyked fort on Barsalloch Brae, the Mote of Boghouse near Mochrum village, the Carlin Stone near Eldrig Loch, a vitrified fort on the Doon of May, remains of Chapel Finian (by the country people called 'Chipper-Finnan' or 'the Well of Finnan') on the shore 5½ miles NW of Port-William, Cairn Buy still further NW, etc. MONREITH, noticed separately, is the principal mansion; and Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P., divides most of the parish with the Marquis of Bute, 2 lesser proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 16 of from £20 to £50. Mochrum is in the presbytery of Wigtown and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £216. The parish church is a plain edifice of 1794, and, as enlarged in 1832 and 1878, contains 800 sittings. Free and U.P. churches are at Port-William; and four public schools—Culshabbin, Eldrig, Mochrum, and Port-William—with respective accommodation for 60, 80, 119, and 220 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 31, 54, 56, and 122, and grants of £41, 15s., £39, 12s., £40, 12s., and £102, 16s. Valuation (1860) £12,250, (1884) £16,003, 19s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1113, (1831) 2105, (1861) 2694, (1871) 2450, (1881) 2315.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 2, 1857-56.

Mochrum Loch. See KIRKOSWALD.

Moffat (Gaelic *owa-vat*, 'a long, deep, mountain hollow,' or Irish *mai-fad*, 'a long plain'), a town in the N of the Annandale district of Dumfriesshire, and a parish, partly in Dumfriesshire and partly in Lanarkshire. The town is situated at the southern base of the Gallow Hill (832 feet)* on the left bank of the river Annan, 2 miles NNW of the point at which Moffat and Evan Waters flow into that river. It is distant 51 miles by road, but 63⅞ by rail, SSW of Edinburgh; 54 by road, but 66⅝ by rail, SE of Glasgow; 21 by road, but 30⅓ by rail, NNE of Dumfries; 15½ by road N by W of Lockerbie, and 2 NNE of Beattock station on the main line (1848) of the Caledonian. A railway line, 1⅝ mile long,

* Prof. George Sinclair of Glasgow, who died in 1696, ascertained the height of this hill by means of the barometer—the earliest instance probably of its application in Great Britain to this purpose.

which was opened in April 1883, connects Moffat with Beattock. The company has a capital of £16,000 in £10 shares. The new line, which is worked by the Caledonian Railway Company, has proved a great boon to Moffat, as it has made it much easier of access than it was when the nearest station was at Beattock. Omnibuses run between the hotels and the mineral well, and a coach goes thrice a week in the season to the famous Grey Mare's Tail and St Mary's Loch.

The town is built upon a gentle slope, which rises slowly northward from 340 to 400 feet above sea-level. The High Street is the chief street, or rather 'place,' being 300 yards long and 50 broad. It is thus described in the *Beauties of Scotland* (1805): 'The street is wide and spacious, handsomely formed and gravelled, exceedingly smooth, clean, and dry in an hour after the heaviest rains, and is a most agreeable walk to the inhabitants, and to the company that comes for goats' whey or the mineral waters.' Since that time the High Street has been modernised by the erection of new, and the remodelling of old, buildings. It contains the principal public edifices, hotels, etc., and at one time, with the closes branching from it, composed the town of Moffat. Of late years, however, owing to the number of people visiting Moffat annually, the building of villas has been greatly encouraged, and several new streets have sprung up. Such are Well Road, Old Well Road, Beechgrove, Havelock Crescent, Academy Road, Hopetoun Place, Ballplay Road, etc. A number of villas have also been erected at the foot of the Gallow Hill.

There are in the town four places of worship belonging to the Established, Free, United Presbyterian, and Episcopal Churches. The parish church, situated in the S part of the town, was built in 1790, and contains 1000 sittings. It is surrounded by fine old trees, and has a handsome spire, surmounted by the 'Flying Spur,' the crest of the Johnstones of Annandale. The Free church, erected in 1843, is a large but unadorned edifice, not far from the parish church. A small spire, added later on, greatly improved its appearance. The U.P. church, in Old Well Road, was erected in 1863, and cost £3000. It is in the Decorated English or Second Pointed style, consists of nave and aisles, and has a lofty tower and spire. From its position it may be seen from almost every point of view. The Episcopal church, situated upon the Kiln Knowes, Millburnside, was built in 1872 at the expense of J. Toulmin Laurence, Esq. of Liverpool, who resided at that time in Craigieburn House. It is an iron church, but, in spite of that, is not devoid of style. Its main attraction is a beautiful stained-glass E window, erected to the memory of the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, who was wont frequently to conduct service in the chapel.

Moffat is well supplied with schools. The Academy arose out of the union (1834) of the parish school with the old grammar school, which was founded by Dr Robert Johnstone (1557-1639), George Heriot's brother-in-law. The building, which may lay claim to some beauty, is situated at the foot of the Gallow Hill. With accommodation for 286 children, it had (1883) an average attendance of 173, and a grant of £165, 18s. 6d. The Academy furnishes a good classical education. Morison's Endowed school, in Well Road, is a simple yet pleasing building. William Morison (1796-1837), a native of Moffat and afterwards a Calcutta merchant, left £2000 to be spent in building and endowing a school, in which, in return for a nominal fee, a substantial English education might be had. It has accommodation for 88 children, an average attendance of 52, and a grant of £26, 19s. Annan Water and Moffat Water public schools, with respective accommodation for 44 and 53 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 40 and 24, and grants of £44, 9s. and £32, 2s. There are also an industrial school and a private school.

For its size Moffat possesses a fair proportion of public buildings. The court-house, at the corner of High Street and Well Street, dates from 1772; but the bell in the turret has inscribed upon it the date 1660, along with the Johnstone arms and an earl's coronet. Some time ago the ground-floor of the court-house was turned into shops, but the upper rooms are still used by the Town Commissioners for holding courts and discharging other business in. Moffat House, beside the baths, was erected by the second Earl of Hopetoun in 1751. As the third Earl died in 1817 without heirs male, the house passed into the possession of Lady Anne Johnstone, his eldest daughter, and great-grandmother of the present holder of the house and property—Mr Hope Johnstone. (See RAEHILLS.) It was in Moffat House that Macpherson was residing (1759) when he entered on that literary forgery which made so great a stir in the latter half of the 18th century—the fabrication of the Ossianic epics. A fine public fountain, in the upper part of the High Street, was erected by Mr Colvin of Craigielands in 1875 at a cost of £500. The design is somewhat pastoral. Upon a pedestal of rough-hewn Corncockle red sandstone blocks, 16 feet in height, stands a ram in bronze, designed by the late William Brodie, R.S.A. Round the base are 4 basins of polished granite. Other buildings, which improve the appearance of the town, are the chief hotels and the banks. The baths, on the W side of High Street, beside the Annandale Arms Hotel, were erected in 1827. The front part of the building is taken up with assembly, reading, and billiard rooms, while the rear part contains the baths, which are of various descriptions—vapour, mineral, etc. The entrance to the baths is through a Doric portico. The Beechgrove grounds, laid out in 1870 at a cost of £600, comprise bowling, croquet, and lawn-tennis grounds, with an excellent pavilion. Perhaps the most striking building in Moffat is the Hydropathic Establishment, erected in the Renaissance style by Messrs Pilkington & Bell, of Edinburgh, in 1875-77, at a cost of fully £40,000. It is of immense size, comprising a centre and two wings, the former having turrets at either end. There are 5 floors, including the basement, and 300 bedrooms. The dining-hall can accommodate comfortably 300 guests, and the drawing-room, recreation-room, etc., are all on an equally large scale. The baths are of a very perfect description, embracing Turkish, vapour, etc., and the grounds, 25 acres in extent, are beautifully laid out. There are lawns for tennis and croquet, as well as a bowling-green.

Moffat has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Union Bank, and the British Linen Company's Bank, offices or agencies of 14 insurance companies, 3 chief hotels, numerous lodging-houses of all classes, a subscription library, with over 4000 volumes, and a Saturday newspaper—*The Moffat Times* (1857). During the season concerts, lectures, etc., are given in the Baths Assembly Hall, which is also used for public meetings and by the band of the Upper Annandale Rifle Volunteers. The building which served as the Episcopal chapel before the new chapel was built in 1872 is now used as an Oddfellows' Hall, and there is also a Mechanics' Hall in Well Street. A weekly market is held at Moffat every Friday; a lamb fair is held on the Friday of July after Langholm fair; a fair for sheep and cattle, held on the Friday of September after Falkirk Tryst, is known as the Tup Fair; and hiring fairs are held on the third Friday of March old style, and the Friday after 19 Oct. Shows of sheep, cattle, flowers, etc., are connected with the Tup Fair, and draw many to Moffat owing to the high class of the exhibits. The great annual sale of Cheviot rams, at the Beattock Bridge Hotel, on the day before the Moffat tup fair, may also be mentioned. The shops in Moffat are, as a rule, of a superior class, the shopkeepers being induced to deal in luxuries as well as necessaries to meet the wants of visitors. The wells in the neighbourhood of Moffat are three in number—Garpol Spa, 3 miles SW; Hartfell Spa, 5 miles NNE; and Moffat Well, 1¼ mile NNE of the town of Moffat. The first two are separately described. According to the commonly received story, Moffat Well was found in 1633 by Miss Rachel Whiteford, only

daughter of Dr Whiteford, bishop of Brechin, who held a considerable amount of property in the parishes of Moffat and Kirkpatrick-Juxta. But, in a work entitled *Fons Moffetensis, seu Descriptio Topographico-Spagyrica Fontium Mineralium Moffetensium in Annandia*, published in 1659, the author, Matthew Mackaile, asserts that the wells were first discovered in 1653 by a 'valetudinary rustic.' The mineral qualities of the well were also noted by Sir Robert Sibbald in 1683; by George Milligan and Andrew Plummer, M.D., professor of medicine, University of Edinburgh, in 1747; by Dr Garnett in 1800; by J. Erskine Gibson in 1827; by Dr Thomas Thomson, of Glasgow, in 1828; by Dr John Macadam, of Glasgow, in 1854; by Mr William Johnstone, of Edinburgh, in 1874; and by others.

The following analysis is that of Dr Murray Thomson, which is among the latest and most trustworthy :—

Lower Well.

1·37	cubic inches of	sulphuretted hydrogen gas.
4·46	,,	carbonic acid gas.
96·16	grains of	solid residue on evaporation.
4·60	,,	carbonate of lime.
7·70	,,	chloride of calcium.
6·41	,,	chloride of magnesium.
69·00	,,	chloride of sodium.
2·55	,,	silica.
5·80	,,	organic matter.
96·06		

Traces also exist of carbonate of iron, alumina, chloride of magnesia, sulphuret of sodium.

Upper Well.

0·35	cubic inch of	sulphuretted hydrogen gas,
		traces of carbonic acid gas.
54·60	grains of	solid residue on evaporation.
8·32	,,	chloride of calcium.
1·46	,,	chloride of magnesium.
34·11	,,	chloride of sodium.
3·56	,,	sulphate of soda.
1·81	,,	silica.
4·70	,,	organic matter.
53·96		

Traces also exist of oxide of iron and oxide of copper.

The temperature of the Moffat mineral water is very steady, as was proved by experiments made in 1852-53. From these it appeared that the temperature at all seasons of the year, and under all changes of the atmosphere, is 49½° Fahr. With regard to the smell, taste, and appearance of the water opinions vary. One writer describes the smell and taste as resembling 'bilge-water, or the scourings of a foul gun . . . like sulphureous water of Harrowgate, but not quite so strong.' Another compares them to the smell and taste of a '*slightly* putrescent egg.' The taste is almost invariably disagreeable at first, though, it is said, some grow to like it after a time. The appearance is described in one account as 'sparkling beautifully, especially when first taken from the spring;' in another as 'like champagne;' and a third says, 'the water is never decidedly sparkling. It does assume a certain degree of cloudiness from the uniform diffusion through it of very minute gaseous globules.' The Moffat water has been pronounced by doctors a powerful remedy in diseases of the skin, on account of the sulphur and salts held in solution in it. It is also valuable as a means of cure in affections of the lungs, in gravel, rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, etc.

The Moffat Well has enjoyed a growing popularity as is shown by the number of people who visit the town annually 'to drink the waters.' The favourite time for doing so is between seven and nine o'clock in the morning, when the road between the town and the spa is covered with people on foot, in carriages, and omnibuses. It is almost the invariable custom to partake of the waters at the well itself, since the gases, with which they are impregnated are of so volatile a nature that even the most careful corking is unable to retain them. The well is situated on the slope of one side of a small valley, down which flows the Well Burn, a small stream, so named from the well beside it. It consists of two springs, an upper and a lower, the latter of which, more strongly impregnated with sulphur and salts, is used for drinking purposes, while the water of the former, conveyed to the town in pipes, is employed in the mineral baths, recommended in certain cases. The well is covered by a small stone building, near which are the cottage of the keeper, a building in which balls and public breakfasts used to be held, and a wooden erection with a verandah, built for the convenience of visitors. The appearance of the well is thus described by Turnbull in his *History of Moffat*:—'On reaching the well, many circumstances strongly indicate the sulphureous nature of the water. The water itself has the characteristic odour of such waters, while the metal stop-cock attached to the pipe, which delivers the supply, is coated with a black shining sulphuret. . . . The small openings in the rock, from which the water of the upper well issues, are alone visible; those of the lower being built over with a fixed pipe, communicator, and stop-cock, to draw off the water at pleasure. The upper apertures are encrusted with a yellowish-white substance, which, when ignited, yields a blue flame, and has the same smell as burning sulphur.' The water oozes out of a rock of greywacke, containing pyrites. It was thought at one time that the taste of sulphur was so far due to a bog in the neighbourhood, but the fact that the bog has disappeared and the sulphur taste still remains, is sufficient to discredit that theory. The presence of sulphur, in the form of iron pyrites, in the rocks that surrounded the well, as also in that form which the mineral spring flows, is enough to account for the way and the extent to which the water is impregnated.

Moffat became a burgh of barony and regality in 1635. There is still in existence a burgh charter, dated 1662, by which the barony and regality of Moffat, and of the burgh which stood within it, are transferred to James, Earl of Annandale. This charter was ratified by an Act of Parliament in 1669. When the rights of lords of regalities were done away with, some supposed that Moffat ceased to enjoy those rights which, as a burgh, it had possessed. This was a mistake, however, as was shown by the proprietors of the *Moffat Times* and others (1857), and, as a result, the boundaries of the burgh, as well as its common lands, were marked on the Ordnance Map. Moffat adopted the General Police and Improvement Act in 1864, and, under it, is governed by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 6 commissioners. The burgh court sits on the first Saturday of every month, and sheriff small debt courts are held on the first Friday of April, August, and December. Pop. (1841) 1413, (1861) 1463, (1871) 1730, (1881) 2161, of whom 1231 were females. Houses (1881) 471 inhabited, 32 vacant, 11 building.

When Moffat was founded is not known, but it must have been at a somewhat early date, as mention is made of the town in the 11th and 12th centuries. From one notice, it would appear that the present town was preceded by another, called Auldtoun, but this is doubtful. The town is named, however, in a charter granted by Robert I. (1306-29) to Adae Barbitonsorie, and in another granted by David II. (1329-71) to Robert Lage. In Dec. 1332, the army of Edward Baliol, who had been crowned King of Scotland about two months before, encamped at Moffat. Baliol remained there for a time, attempting to win over the lords of that district of Annandale. From Moffat he passed with his army to Annan Moor, and was attacked by night, surprised, and defeated by Sir Archibald Douglas, who had gathered 1000 horsemen at Moffat, and had come suddenly down upon his encampment. Many Scottish knights and nobles were slain; Baliol's army was dispersed in all directions; and he himself was compelled to flee to England. The well-known 'Three Stan'in' Stanes' on the Beattock road, 1 mile S by W of Moffat, have been supposed to indicate either the place where the battle took place, or the spot where three officers fell. Both suppositions are improbable, and it is more likely that they are of Druidic origin. In 1448, while William, seventh Earl of Douglas, warden of the West Marches, was absent, the burgh of Dumfries was burned. As a consequence, he convened 'a meeting of the whole lords,

freeholders, and heads of Border families within the Wardency,' in order that steps might be taken to prevent a surprise occurring again. One way, proposed and carried out, was that 'balefires' should be kindled on suitable hills in Annandale and Nithsdale. The Gallow Hill at Moffat was chosen as one of these hills, as is recorded in the Acts of the Scottish Parliament, vol. i., 'Ane baill sall be brynt on Gallowhill in Moffat Parochin.' In this connection, the war-cry of the inhabitants of Moffat—'Aye ready, aye ready'—may be mentioned.

Moffat again appears in the history of Scotland in the time of the Covenanters. The district round about it is full of memories of that period and of those who lived in it. Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee, sent a report from Moffat, dated 28 Dec. 1678, to the Earl of Linlithgow, Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's Forces, in which he described that town as among 'the most convenient places for quartering dragoons. . . . whereby the whole country may be kept in awe.' In the mountains and valleys in the neighbourhood of Moffat the Covenanters were accustomed to lie hid, to hold conventicles, and to elude the pursuit of their enemies. In quieter times, and with the growing popularity of the Wells, Moffat made rapid advances. In 1704 it is spoken of as 'a small straggling town' to which people come to drink the waters. The writer, however, goes on to say—'But what sort of people they are, or where they get lodgings, I can't tell, for I did not like their lodgings well enough to go to bed, but got such as I could to refresh me, and so came away.' In 1745 it must have contained better accommodation, as it was then the favourite summer resort of two well-known Edinburgh physicians, who visited it in turn yearly, and, by their presence, attracted many of their patients to the town. The names of these doctors were Dr Sinclair and Dr John Clerk.

In the latter half of the 18th century, however, Moffat became more conspicuous. It was visited by men like John Home, author of the play of *Douglas;* David Hume, philosopher, historian, and agnostic; James Macpherson, the fabricator of Ossian's poems; Dr Alexander Carlyle, of Inveresk; James Boswell, the famous biographer; Joseph Black, the well-known professor of chemistry in Edinburgh University; Dr Blacklock, the blind poet; Hugh Blair, the divine; and many others, whose presence and whose name were sufficient to draw others to the place where they happened to be. An interesting event connected with the visit to Moffat of Home and Macpherson is narrated in the *Account of the Life and Writings of John Home,* by Henry Mackenzie (Edinb. 1822). Mackenzie's work contains a letter of Dr Adam Ferguson, which tells how that Home and Macpherson met at the bowling-green, and soon became intimate. The subject of traditionary poetry in the Highlands was discussed, and Macpherson promised to translate some fragments which were in his possession. These, according to the letter, 'were afterwards printed in a pamphlet, and drew that public attention which gave rise to the further proceeding on the subject.' The name of Burns is also connected with the town. He visited it frequently, and in it he wrote the famous song—

> 'O, Willie brewed a peck o' maut
> And Rab anb Allan cam' to pree,
> Three blither hearts that lee-lang night
> Ye wadna find in Christendee.'

And here he composed, in addition to many other poems, &c., the epigram called *An Apology for Scrimpit Nature.*

Since the 19th century began, the progress of Moffat has been both rapid and continuous. New buildings have been erected; fine streets have been laid out; a water supply of 288,000 gallons per diem was brought in to the town at a cost of £5000 in 1867; a new system of sewerage was then also carried out; a cemetery, 3 acres in extent, and ¾ mile NW of the town, was beautifully laid out in 1872 at a cost of £700; and the town has been lighted with gas. These and other improvements have tended to make Moffat very popular, and have given it almost a right to the names which have been applied to it of the Cheltenham or Baden of Scotland.* A proof of the healthiness of Moffat may be found in the fact that, when Asiatic cholera was raging at Dumfries (only 21 miles distant), Moffat was practically entirely spared.

Moffat has been the place of birth and of residence of some distinguished Scotchmen. Among those born there, the following may be mentioned:—Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Warriston (1610-63), is described by M'Crie as 'a profound and accomplished lawyer, an eloquent speaker, and a man of the most active habits,' who 'took a prominent share in the proceedings of the Covenanters, and was among the chief leaders in promoting the league between Scotland and England.' He was created Lord Advocate (1646), Lord Register (1649), and one of Cromwell's peers; at the Restoration took refuge in France; but was brought back to Edinburgh and executed. William Dickson, LL.D. (1749-1821), actively assisted Wilberforce in his attempt to do away with slavery. Dickson was the translator of Carnot's *Treatise on the Calculus* (1801), and the editor of a reprint of Garnett's *Observations on the Moffat Waters* (1820). He died in London, and left a collection of scientific works to the Moffat Library. David Welsh, D.D. (1793-1845), was Professor of Church History in Edinburgh University (1831). He wrote the *Life of Dr Thomas Brown* and *An Introduction to the Elements of Church History.* Walter Boyd (1760-1842) was the chief partner of the firm of Boyd, Benfield, & Co., bankers, London and Paris. He sat as M.P. for Shaftesbury in the first Imperial Parliament.

Among those connected with Moffat by residence we may note the following:—John Rogerson, M.D. (1741-1823), a famous physician, who acted as first medical adviser to the Empress and court of Russia, purchased in 1805 the estate of Dumcrieff, and resided upon it from 1816 till his death. John Loudon Macadam (1756-1836), the inventor of that process of road-making, known as 'macadamising,' resided at Dumcrieff for some time, and after a life of hard work, died at Moffat, and was buried in its churchyard. John Finlay (1782-1810), author of *Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie, Historical and Romantic Ballads* (1808), etc., was a poet of great promise, whose life was cut short by a sudden illness at Moffat, where he lies buried. John Walker, D.D., known, owing to his eccentricities, as the 'mad minister of Moffat,' was a churchman of some note in his day. He was presented to Moffat parish in 1762, was translated to Colinton parish in 1783, and died in 1803. Dr Walker wrote several books, his favourite subject being natural history.

The parish of Moffat is bounded N by Tweedsmuir in Peeblesshire, NE by Lyne and Megget in Peeblesshire and Ettrick in Selkirkshire, E by Ettrick and Eskdalemuir, SE by Wamphray, SW by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and W and NW by Crawford in Lanarkshire. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 14¾ miles; its utmost breadth is 8½ miles; and its area is 43,170 acres, of which 3119 are in Lanarkshire and 40,051 in Dumfriesshire, whilst 205 are water. The parish is traversed by three roads, leading respectively to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Selkirk, and by a section of the Caledonian railway, as well as by part of the Beattock and Moffat branch. Moffat is rich in features of natural beauty. River, loch, mountain, valley, combine to render it one of the most picturesque parishes in the South of Scotland.

* William Black, in his *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton* (1872), observes that, 'if Moffat is to be likened to Baden-Baden, it forms an exceedingly Scotch and respectable Baden-Baden. The building in which the mineral waters are drunk looks somewhat like an educational institution, with its prim white iron railings. Inside, instead of the splendid saloon of the *Conversationshaus,* we found a long and sober-looking reading-room. Moffat itself is a white, clean, wide-streeted place, and the hills around it are smooth and green; but it is very far removed from Baden-Baden. It is a good deal more proper, and a great deal more dull. Perhaps we did not visit it in the height of the season, if it has got a season; but we were at all events not very sorry to get away from it again, and out into the hilly country beyond.'

The Annan, rising at an altitude of 1270 feet on the northern border, near the meeting-point of Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries shires, and not far from sources of the Tweed and Clyde, flows 8⅝ miles south-south-eastward—for 3⅛ miles through the north-western interior, and then along or close to the boundary with Kirkpatrick-Juxta. It is fed by several small streams—Birnock Water, Frenchland Burn, etc., and is joined, 2 miles below Moffat, by Moffat Water on the E and Evan Water on the W. Moffat Water, rising at an altitude of 1800 feet in the north-eastern corner of the parish, close to the Selkirkshire boundary, flows 12½ miles south-westward through the parish. It is fed by the following streams:—on the right bank, Tail Burn, flowing from Loch Skene, and Carrifran, Blackhope, and Craigie Burns; on the left bank, Bodesbeck, Sailfoot, Selcoth, Crofthead, and Cornal Burns. Evan Water, which rises in Lanarkshire, flows for 3¼ miles south-south-eastward through the western wing of Moffat, and then passes off into Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Garpol Water, too, flows 2¼ miles eastward on the boundary with Kirkpatrick-Juxta. The only lake in the parish is 'dark Loch Skene' (6 × 1⅜ furl.; 1700 feet), 11¼ miles NNE of Moffat.

Moffat parish is very mountainous. The chief mountains are—on the Peeblesshire boundary, Great Hill (1527 feet), Spout Craig (1842), Barry Grain Rig (2012), Hartfell (2651), Hartfell Rig (2422), Raven Craig (2246), Lochcraig Head (2625); on the Selkirkshire boundary, Andrewhinney Hill (2220), Ben Craig (2046), Bodesbeck Law (2173), Capel Fell (2223), Wind Fell (2180); on the boundaries with Eskdalemuir, Wamphray, and Kirkpatrick-Juxta parishes, Loch Fell (2256), Crofthead (2085), Gateshaw Rig (1853); on the Lanarkshire boundary, Mosshope Fell (1567), Beld Knowe (1661), Campland Hill (1571), Black Fell (1528). The parish of Moffat is thus girdled with mountains of higher or lower elevation. The interior of the parish, especially in the N, is, however, almost as mountainous as are the parts bordering on other parishes. Carrifran (2452 feet), Saddle Yoke (2412), Arthur's Seat (2398), Swatte Fell (2388), and White Coomb (2695), may be cited as among the loftiest. The Southern Alps, as the mountains in Moffat parish and the surrounding district are sometimes called, differ from the Highland mountains in being, as a rule, covered with grass up to the very summit. This naturally gives them the appearance of being less rugged and bare than the ranges in the north of Scotland. The valleys through which the Annan and Moffat and Evan Waters flow are very narrow, especially in their upper parts. In some places there is barely room for the roads to pass along the bottom of the valleys. As might be expected, they are extremely picturesque. To quote once more from the *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*, Mr William Black gives a fine description of the vale of the Annan above the town. 'That was a pretty drive up through Annandale. As you leave Moffat the road gradually ascends into the region of the hills; and down below you lies a great valley, with the river Annan running through it, and the town of Moffat itself getting smaller in the distance. You catch a glimmer of the blue peaks of Westmoreland lying far away in the south, half hid amid silver haze. The hills around you increase in size, and you would not recognise the bulk of the great round slopes but for those minute dots that you can make out to be sheep, and for an occasional wasp-like creature that you suppose to be a horse. The evening draws in. The yellow light on the slopes of green becomes warmer. You arrive at a great circular chasm which is called by the country-folks the Devil's or Marquis of Annandale's Beef-tub—a mighty hollow, the western sides of which are steeped in a soft purple shadow, while the eastern slopes burn yellow in the sunlight. There is no house, not even a farmhouse near; and all traces of Moffat and its neighbourhood have long been left out of sight. But what is the solitude of this place to the wild and lofty region you enter, when you reach the summits of the hills?' etc.

In Moffat parish the soil in the valleys is mainly alluvial; on the lower slopes of the hills it is light, dry gravel. A considerable part of the land is in tillage; but the main part is pasture land. There are a few woods of some extent—the Craigieburn, Bellcraig, and Dumcrieff woods may be mentioned. In the uplands the rocks are Silurian; greywacke, containing quartz, sandstone, and gypsum are found; but coal, copper, and limestone, though sought for, have not been discovered.

The parish contains several objects of antiquarian interest. There is an old British fort, 2½ miles from Moffat, on the top of Beattock Hill, and two other forts, not far distant from the town. Cornal Tower, the 'keep' of the Pocornal estate, is a small ruin. Blacklaw Tower is a good example of a border peel-house. Portions of the walls remain, and attest to the strength of the building. In addition to these, the parish also contains other border towers of a like character. Places, noted for their beauty or wildness, are the glen of Bell Craig, in which many rare ferns grow; the Basin of Blackshope, the Deil's Beef-tub, or, as it is sometimes called, the Marquis of Annandale's Beef-Stand; the famous waterfall, called the Grey Mare's Tail; Loch Skene, Erickstane, etc.

Mansions, noticed separately, are Craigieburn and Dumcrieff; and Mr Hope Johnstone is chief proprietor. Moffat is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £460. The ancient church of Moffat was transferred in 1174 by Robert de Bruce to the bishop of Glasgow, and was afterwards constituted one of the prebends of the see. A chapel once existed between the Annan and the Evan, at the place still called Chapel. Valuation (1860) £13,251, (1884) £30,071, 5s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1610, (1831) 2221, (1861) 2232, (1871) 2543, (1881) 2930, of whom 21 were in Lanarkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

See W. R. Turnbull's *History of Moffat* (Edinb. 1871); Black's *Guide to Moffat* (4th ed. 1882); and Fairfoul's *Guide to Moffat* (Moffat, 1877).

Moll. See Morebattle.

Mollance, an estate, with a mansion, in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ miles NNE of Castle-Douglas.

Mollart. See Naver.

Mollinburn, a village in the NE corner of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 6 miles NNW of Airdrie.

Molmont. See Galston.

Monach, a group of islets in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 6 miles SSW of the western extremity of North Uist island, and 9½ WNW of the north-western extremity of Benbecula. A lighthouse on Shillay, the most western islet of the group, shows a white light, flashing every ten seconds, and visible all round the horizon at a distance of 18 nautical miles. Pop. (1871) 11, (1881) 13.

Monadhliath (Gael. 'grey hills'), a chain of mountains in Inverness-shire, extending north-eastward between Glenmore and Strathspey, and culminating in Carn Mairg (3087 feet), 16¼ miles E by S of Fort Augustus. Heavy, rounded, and barren, its mountains exhibit no grandeur of form. They chiefly consist of granite and quartzite, and rest on an elevated base or plateau of desolate heathy moor. Great herds of black cattle feed amongst their glens, and large flocks of sheep are pastured on their slopes; but their irksome solitudes, their vast and dreary wastes, are abandoned to the grouse, the ptarmigan, the roe, and the red deer.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 74, 1878-77.

Monaeburgh. See Kilsyth.

Monaltrie House, a commodious mansion in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile N by E of Ballater. It was formerly called Ballater House, and belongs to Mr Farquharson of Invercauld.

Monar, Loch, an alpine lake on the mutual border of Inverness and Ross shires, 25 miles WSW of Beauly. Lying at an altitude of 663 feet above sea-level, it extends 4¼ miles east-by-northward, has an utmost breadth of 3¾ furlongs, and from its foot sends off the river Farrer. It occupies a wild hollow, overhung to

the S by peaked Sgurr na Lapaich (3773 feet); contains good trout and pike; and at its E end has Monar shooting-lodge.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Monboddo House, an old mansion, amid pleasant plantations, in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, 1¼ mile E by S of Auchinblae, and 2¼ miles NNW of Fordoun station. It was the birthplace of the judge, James Burnett, Lord Monboddo (1714-99), who anticipated Darwin in an evolution theory—of monkeys whose tails wore off with constant sitting. His descendant, James Cumine Burnett, Esq., holds 3000 acres in the shire, valued at £2540 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Moncreiffe House, a mansion in Dunbarny parish, Perthshire, at the southern base of Moncreiffe Hill, on the left side of the river Earn, 1 mile NNE of Bridge-of-Earn, and 3¼ miles SSE of Perth. It is a fine old edifice, built in 1679 from designs by the celebrated architect, Sir William Bruce of Kinross; and its grounds are beautifully wooded, the older trees appearing to have been mostly planted about the time of the erection of the house. There is a grand beech avenue, more than 600 yards long, with a small stone-circle in the middle; and one horse-chestnut, girthing 20½ feet at 1 foot from the ground, is supposed to be the largest of its kind in Scotland, if not indeed in Britain. A roofless chapel (30 × 18 feet), with a N aisle and a small E belfry, stands 300 yards SE of the mansion, thickly embosomed in wood; and since 1357 or earlier has served as the burying-place of the Moncreiffe family. Moncreiffe or Moredun Hill, at the meeting-point of Dunbarny, Rhynd, and East Perth parishes, 3 miles SSE of Perth city, occupies much of the peninsula between the Earn and the Tay, and forms the connecting link between the Ochils and the Sidlaws, except as isolated from them by those two rivers. It chiefly consists of greenstone, displaying on the S side a steep, high precipice of columnar formation; and attains an altitude of 725 feet above sea-level. Its slopes are clothed with many-tinted trees, planted mostly during the last hundred years; and its summit and E shoulder command one of the noblest prospects in Britain—pronounced by Pennant 'the glory of Scotland.' The high-road from Edinburgh to Perth passes at a height of 182 feet over its W shoulder, which is pierced by the conjoint tunnel (990 yards long) of the Caledonian and North British railway systems. The Roman legionaries, when they gained the top, cried out 'Behold the Tiber, behold the Field of Mars!' and Queen Victoria, driving from Dupplin Castle to Perth on her first progress to the Highlands (6 Sept. 1842), made a halt to gaze on the sunset-illumined scene. Not far from the flagstaff on the summit is a Pictish hill-fort, whose circular fosse, 16 yards in diameter, is still traceable. From 1248 and earlier the lands of Moncreiffe have been held by the Moncreiffe family; but in 1663 Sir John Moncreiff—represented by Lord Moncreiff of Tulliebole—was forced to sell the estate to his cousin, Thomas Moncreiffe, who in 1685 was created a baronet. Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, present and eighth Bart. (b. 1856; suc. 1879), owns 4673 acres in Perthshire, valued at £6758 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See chap. x. of Thomas Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Moncur Castle, a ruined fortalice in Inchture parish, Perthshire, embosomed in wood, within the grounds of Rossie Priory, 5 furlongs NNE of Inchture village. It is said to have been destroyed by fire about the beginning of last century.

Mondynes (anc. *Monachedin*), a farm in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, 1½ mile SSW of Drumlithie station. A monolith here, 6 or 8 feet high, and called the Court-stane or King-stone, perhaps commemorates the murder of Duncan II. in 1094.

Monearn. See Cairnmonearn.

Moness Burn, a stream of detached portions of Dull and Fortingall parishes, Perthshire, rising at an altitude of 1970 feet, and running 5½ miles north-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of nearly 1600 feet, it falls into the Tay at a point 3 furlongs N by W of Aberfeldy. It traverses, in the lower part of its course, a deep, narrow, wooded ravine; and makes there two romantic waterfalls, which are celebrated in Burns's *Birks o' Aberfeldy;* whilst Pennant characterised them as 'an epitome of everything that can be admired in waterfalls.' The upper cascade occurs 1½ mile above Aberfeldy, and consists of a sheer leap of 50 feet; the second, a short way lower down, consists of a series of leaps to the aggregate of at least 100 feet; and the third, at the influx of a tributary, is more picturesque than either of the others, and consists of brilliant rushing cateracts. A rustic bridge crosses the ravine; traces of a Roman redoubt are in its mouth; and Moness House adjoins it in the vicinity of Aberfeldy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Moneydie, a parish of Perthshire, whose church stands on the right bank of Shochie Burn, 2 miles W of Luncarty station and 6 NNW of the post-town, Perth. It is bounded NW by Auchtergaven, NE by Auchtergaven and Redgorton, SE and S by Redgorton, SW by Methven, and W by Monzie (detached). Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 4⅛ miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is 4464 acres, of which 25 lie detached, and 25½ are water. Shochie Burn winds 5⅜ miles east-south-eastward and north-eastward, partly along the Monzie and Redgorton boundaries, but mainly through the interior, and passes off from the parish at a point ¾ mile from the Tay; whilst Ordie Burn, its affluent, runs 2⅝ miles south-eastward along or close to the north-eastern border. Sinking in the extreme E to close upon 170 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises gently to 236 feet near Coldrochie, 237 near Tophead, 452 near Millhole, and 482 near Ardgaith. A very fine grey freestone has been quarried. The soil of the low flat lands is partly a light loam, partly of gravelly character resting on dry, hard, deep gravel; of the lower slopes is a rich loam, incumbent on strong deep clay; and of the highest grounds is a cold wet till, naturally moorish, but now mostly drained and cultivated. A small portion of the entire area is pastoral; 400 acres or so are under wood; and the rest of the land is in tillage. Alexander Myln, who died in 1542, and wrote the lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld, was priest of Moneydie. The Duke of Athole and the Earl of Mansfield are chief proprietors, 3 others holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500. Moneydie is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £278. The parish church, built in 1813, is a handsome edifice, containing 460 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 61 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 52, and a grant of £73, 2s. Valuation (1860) £4330, 16s., (1884) £4471, 0s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 315, (1861) 252, (1871) 244, (1881) 233.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Moneypool Burn. See Kirkmabreck.

Moniabrugh. See Kilsyth.

Moniaive, a village in Glencairn parish, W Dumfriesshire. A burgh of barony under charter of Charles I., it stands, 350 feet above sea-level, between confluent Dalwhat and Craigdarroch Waters, 7¼ miles WSW of Thornhill and 16½ NW of Dumfries. With pretty surroundings and a good many neat houses, it has a post office under Thornhill, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 2 hotels, gas-works, a library, a market-cross (1638), a bowling green, Free and U.P. churches, 2 public schools, and fairs on 25 June *o. s.* (if a Tuesday, if not, on the Tuesday after), on the Friday in August before Lockerbie (lambs), and on the Saturday in September before Lockerbie (lambs, cattle, hiring, etc.). Pop. (1841) 667, (1861) 817, (1871) 767, (1881) 699, of whom 389 were females. Houses (1881) 184 inhabited, 17 vacant, 3 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Monich. See Monach.

Monifieth (Gael. *monadh-fèidh*, 'hill of the deer'), a village and a coast parish of S Forfarshire. The village, built along a southward brae, within 300 yards of the Firth of Tay, has a station on the Dundee and Arbroath Joint line, 11 miles WSW of Arbroath, 2¼ ENE of

Broughty Ferry, and 5¾ ENE of Dundee, under which there is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. It is a thriving place, with a good many very fine villas, a large jute mill, two machine works, an inn, a cemetery, etc. The parish church, rebuilt in 1813, is a plain but conspicuous building, with 1100 sittings; and the graveyard around it contains some beautifully sculptured antique tombstones, more tasteful than are usually found in a country cemetery. One of two Free churches, standing 2½ miles NW of the village, was erected soon after the Disruption, and is a plain structure; the other, in the village, was founded with much ceremony in November 1871, owed much of its origin to the munificence of the eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, and is a neat edifice in the Gothic style, with 400 sittings. In the month of Feb. 1882 the congregation connected with the parish church commenced the erection of a Sunday school hall, built and fitted after the best models now in use in America. This building was finished and opened on Saturday, 23 Dec. 1882, and has since been used, not only for Sunday school instruction, but also for lectures, public meetings, and purposes of general utility. It is seated, when used as a lecture-room, for 600 persons, and has two class-rooms, one of which is used as a library; a keeper's house is also attached. This building is the first, or one of the first, of the kind which has been built in Scotland, and several other halls on the same plan have since been built, or are in the course of building. The idea of the hall was suggested by the Rev. Dr Young, minister of the parish, who had been for upwards of twenty years Convener of the General Assembly's Committee on Sabbath Schools, at a congregational meeting held on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of his ministry, and the idea was realised by the cordial and generous contributions of the congregation. The total cost was £2100. Pop. of the village (1861) 558, (1871) 919, (1881) 1564.

The parish, containing also the villages of Drumsturdy and Barnhill, with four-fifths of the town of Broughty Ferry, is bounded N and NE by Monikie, E by Monikie and Barry, SE and S by the Firth of Tay, and W by Dundee and Murroes. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is 4⅞ miles; its breadth increases southward from 9 furlongs to 3⅞ miles; and its area is 6767½ acres, of which 780 are foreshore and 15 7/10 water. Dichty Water, coming in from the W, winds 2¾ miles east-by-southward to the Firth at Milton; Murroes Burn runs 1⅝ mile south-by-westward along the western boundary to the Dichty; and Buddon Burn first runs 2½ miles east-south-eastward across the northern interior and along the Murroes and Monikie boundaries, and then, after a divergence into Monikie, flows 3 furlongs along all the Barry boundary to the Firth of Tay. The coast, 3⅞ miles in extent, consists chiefly of low sandy ground, with considerable extent of light downs or links, and long has suffered gradual encroachment by the sea. An almost level plain extends behind the links in the section E of the Dichty; and an elongated swell or low ridge, bold on the S but gently sloping on the N, extends behind the links in the section W of the Dichty. The rest of the land has mostly a southward exposure, attaining 320 feet near Balmossie, 431 at Laws Hill, 357 near Mattocks, and 500 at the north-eastern boundary—eminences that command an extensive and charming view. The sedimentary rock, yielding what is known as 'Arbroath pavement,' has been quarried in the N; and eruptive rocks occur in the S. The soil on the seaboard is partly light and sandy, partly a rich black loam, and generally very fertile; of the central tracts is mostly an excellent black loam, highly cultivated, and bearing heavy crops; but towards the N is tilly and moorish. About 545 acres are under wood; 910 are pasture (chiefly links); and the rest of the land is in tillage. Antiquities other than those noticed under Broughty Ferry and Laws, are Cairn Greg, the Gallow Hill of Ethiebeaton, a stone circle known as 'St Bride's Ring,' and sites or vestiges of five pre-Reformation places of worship, at Monifieth village, Chapel-Dockie, Eglismonichty, Kingennie, and Broughty Ferry. David Doig, LL.D. (1719-1800), a writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and rector of Stirling grammar school, was a native. Estates, noticed separately, are Grange, Laws, and Linlathen; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 35 of between £100 and £500, 46 of from £50 to £100, and 137 of from £20 to £50. Giving off the whole of Broughty Ferry *quoad sacra* parish and part of that of St Stephen, Monifieth is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £382. Two public schools, Mattocks and Monifieth, with respective accommodation for 100 and 507 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 52 and 218, and grants of £45, 17s. and £202, 8s. Valuation (1857) £18,332, (1884) £52,423, 11s., *plus* £6160 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1407, (1831) 2635, (1861) 5052, (1871) 7252, (1881) 9521, of whom 3608 were in the ecclesiastical parish of Monifieth, 5559 in that of Broughty Ferry, and 354 in St Stephen's.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Monigaff. See Minnigaff.

Monikie, a hamlet and a parish of S Forfarshire. The hamlet stands near a station of its own name on the Dundee and Forfar Direct section of the Caledonian, 11¾ miles NE of Dundee.

The parish, containing also the villages of Craigton (with a post office under Carnoustie), Guildy, and Newbigging (with a post office under Dundee), is bounded N by the Kirkbuddo section of Guthrie, NE by Carmyllie, E by Panbride, SE by Barry, SW by Monifieth, W by Murroes, and NW by Inverarity. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 6⅝ miles; its utmost breadth is 5 miles; and its area is 9027⅛ acres, of which 106 are water. By Buddon, Pitairlie, Monikie, and other burns the drainage is carried south-south-eastward or east-south-eastward to the Firth of Tay or the German Ocean; and the surface has a general north-north-westerly ascent, attaining 118 feet at Mains, 204 near Templehall, 500 at Cambustane, 800 at the Inverarity boundary, and 693 at Gallow Hill. Two ranges of hills, which cross the parish from E to W, divide it into three districts of three different characters. The southern, containing in the extreme S a small tract of sandy downs, approaches within 3 furlongs of the Firth of Tay, and rising thence to the first range, called Downie or Cur Hills, presents a warm and pleasant appearance. The middle district, which forms a valley between the two ranges, at an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level, produces inferior crops in everything but oats, and during great part of the year has a cold and damp climate. The northern district is chiefly swampy and moorish, and, though partially reclaimed, continues to be better for pasture than tillage. A fine trap rock, admirably suited both for building and for road metal, forms the greater part of the Downie Hills, at whose western extremity is an excellent sandstone, well suited for masonry; whilst the rock yielding what is known as 'Arbroath pavement,' abounds in the N; and all three have been quarried. Beautiful specimens of agate, jasper, and spar are found in the trap of the Downie Hills. The soil of the southern district is rich, sharp, and productive; of the middle district is chiefly a thin black loam, incumbent on cold wet till; and of the northern district is either reclaimed or unreclaimed moss. Denfind, a deep and winding ravine, bisecting the Downie Hills, is traversed by Pitairlie Burn, and spanned by a massive one-arched bridge. To the N are reservoirs of the Dundee waterworks, forming artificial lakes of considerable extent and beauty. Rather more than half of the entire area is in regular cultivation, and some 500 acres are under wood. Cambustane, with the 'Live and Let Live Testimonial,' and Affleck Castle are noticed separately; other antiquities being vestiges of Hynd Castle and the Hair Cairn on the western border, only survivor of several cairns which appear to have been raised there as monuments of some ancient battle. The property is divided among five. Monikie is in the presbytery of Dundee

and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £400. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1812, and contains 921 sittings. There are also a Free church of Monikie and a U.P. church of Newbigging; and Bankhead public, Monikie public, and Monikie female Free Church schools, with respective accommodation for 65, 100, and 79 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 48, 71, and 82, and grants of £49, £55, 17s., and £70, 16s. Valuation (1857) £8411, (1884) £19,524, 9s., *plus* £2884 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1236, (1831) 1322, (1861) 1460, (1871) 1397, (1881) 1412.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Monimail (Gael. *monadh-maol*, 'bare hill'), a village and a parish of Fife. The village is 9 furlongs NE of Collessie station, 5¾ miles W by S of Cupar, and 4 N by W of the post-town, Ladybank.

The parish, containing also the post offices of Letham (under Ladybank) and Bow of Fife (under Cupar), is bounded N by Dunbog, Creich, and Moonzie, E by Cupar, S by Cults and Collessie, and W by Abdie. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3¾ miles; and its area is 6554 acres. Streams there are none of any size, but the drainage is carried eastward to the Eden. The southern portion of the parish is tolerably level, nowhere sinking below 140 or exceeding 287 feet above the sea; but the northern is hillier, attaining 649 feet near Gowdie and 600 at Mount Hill. In the N the soil is mainly composed of clayey loam and decomposed trap, while in the S it is a light, thin alluvium, resting upon gravel. The parish is fairly well-wooded, containing, among others, the Connoquhie and Springfield woods. The Mount was the site of the house of the famous satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay (1490-1555), whom the late David Laing, however, considered to have most likely been born at Garmylton or Garleton near Haddington. The house stood on the S side of the hill, and its place is still marked by some old trees. 'Sir David's Walk,' where, it is said, he was wont to pace up and down while composing his satires, is still pointed out on the top of the hill, which is crowned by the Hopetoun Monument, a Doric column 92 feet high, with a capital of 15 feet, erected to the memory of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun (1766-1823), the Peninsular hero. A spiral staircase leads to its summit, which commands a very fine view. The following well-known Scotsmen have been connected with Monimail, all but the first being natives:—Sir Robert Sibbald (1641-1712), physician, naturalist, and antiquary, who resided at Upper Rankeillour; Gen. Robert Melville, LL.D. (1723-1809), an eminent military antiquary; David Molyson (1789-1834), a minor poet; and the two brothers, both 'literary peasants,' Alexander Bethune (1804-43) and John (1802-39). An ancient castle is said to have stood at Balgarvie, but no vestige of it now remains. With reference to it, Sir Robert Sibbald writes: 'It is said that there was here a strong castle, which was taken and levelled by Sir John Pettsworth, as he was marching with the English forces to the siege of the castle of Cupar in the reign of King Robert I.' The lands of Monimail anciently belonged to the Archbishop of St Andrews, who had a castle here, which stood to the N of Melville House. It was originally built by Bishop William Lamberton who died in June 1328, and appears to have been enlarged and improved by Cardinal Beaton, as a head with a cardinal's cap was carved on different parts of the walls. Archbishop Hamilton resided at the castle of Monimail during a severe illness, when he was attended and cured by the famous Italian physician, Cardan. Fernie Castle is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of Balgarvie, Melville, and Rankeillour. Monimail is in the presbytery of Cupar and the synod of Fife; stipend and communion elements have a value of £320. The parish church is a handsome edifice of 1796, with a tower and 600 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Easter Fernie and Letham, with respective accommodation for 54 and 75 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 27 and 48, and grants of £21, 6s. and £37, 6s. Valuation (1865) £11,480, 18s., (1884) £11,564, 4s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1066, (1831) 1230, (1861) 1054, (1871) 918, (1881) 834.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

Monkland, an ancient barony in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. It long constituted one district or parish; but in 1640 it was divided into the two parishes of Old or West Monkland and New or East Monkland. The name of Monkland was obtained from the district having been the property in early times of the monks of Newbattle. In the early part of the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153-65), that monarch granted to these monks a large tract of territory, which extended from the boundaries of Lothian on the E to the Clyde on the W, and which constituted a hundred pounds lands of the ancient extent, the monks having ample jurisdiction over all of it. Excepting the lands and manor-place of Lochwood, which belonged to the Bishops of Glasgow, the monks of Newbattle possessed every acre of territory in what are now Old and New Monkland, a considerable part of which they held in their own hands for cultivation, letting out the remainder in lease. From documents still extant it appears that they obtained permission from the landed proprietors of the west of Scotland, as well as those in the Lothians, for free passage for themselves, their servants, cattle, and goods, from their monastery of Newbattle to their domains in Clydesdale; and from King Alexander II. they obtained similar grants of free passage by the usual ways, with permission to depasture their cattle for one night, on every part of the route, excepting upon the meadows and growing corn. The rectorial revenues of Monkland were joined to those of Cadder in forming a rich prebend, which was held as the appropriate benefice of the subdean of Glasgow; and, although the period of this arrangement is not known, it continued till the Reformation. Previous to this era a chapel was erected at Kipps, on the borders of the present district of New Monkland, which was the property of the Newbattle monks; and the abbots are said to have held annual courts at it, when they levied their rents and feu-duties, and transacted the other business pertaining to their barony of Monkland. This chapel was destroyed at the stormy period of the Reformation, and its site can scarcely now be pointed out. About the same time the monastery of Newbattle was overthrown, and all the fair domains which had so long remained in the possession of the monks were wrested from them.

In 1587 the barony of Monkland was granted in fee to Mark Ker, the commendator of the abbey, who four years later was created Lord Newbattle; but afterwards the barony was divided, and parcelled out into various hands. A portion called Medrocs fell to the share of Lord Boyd; but a still larger share of the barony was acquired by the wily and hoarding Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, King's advocate under James VI. He obtained a charter for it from that monarch in 1602, and at the same time a grant of the patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland. Sir Thomas subsequently sold the barony to Sir James Cleland, whose son and heir, Ludovick, disposed of it to James, Marquis of Hamilton. In 1639 the Marquis secured his purchase by a charter from the King, granting him the lands and barony of Monkland, with the right of patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland, to be held of the King in fee for the yearly payment of a trifling sum in the name of bleach-ferm. In the reign of Charles II., the College of Glasgow purchased from the Duchess of Hamilton the patronage and tithes of the sub-deanery of Glasgow, as well as of the churches of Cadder and Monkland; and for this a charter was also obtained from the King, which was ratified by act of parliament in 1672. Subsequently to this period the heritors of the parishes of New and Old Monkland purchased the right of presentation to both these parishes from the College, under authority of the act 1690 respecting the purchase of church-patronage.

Monkland is famous for its abundance of coal, iron, and other valuable minerals. Its coal has long been worked, and continues to be worked increasingly; but

iron-mining, its staple industry, is less than a century old. The increase in mining since the iron began to be worked has been almost magical, changing the face of the whole district, chequering it everywhere with towns and villages, rendering it all a teeming scene of population and industry, drawing through it a network of communications in road and railway and canal, and giving it, through its iron furnaces and coal-pits, a conspicuous or almost distinctive character for streams of flame and clouds of smoke. Its population rose from 8619 in 1801 to 65,139 in 1881. Its economic condition has, in consequence, become peculiar; presenting a medium character between that of an open country and that of a manufacturing city. The following official report upon it, drawn up in 1850, is still interesting:—'The large mining villages now no longer exhibit the aspect of extreme filth and neglect for which they were formerly conspicuous. It requires time to bring a population, not yet accustomed to habits of cleanliness, to regard it for its own sake; the masters are, therefore, obliged to employ men and carts expressly to keep the spaces about the houses free from accumulations of refuse, and to look to the drainage, etc. The effect has been salutary in many respects. The agents also occasionally inspect the houses themselves, prevent over-crowding, and fine or dismiss dirty and disorderly families. In many places proper drains have been made, either covered or laid with stone or brick, and hard and dry road-ways have taken the place of the natural soil, which in wet weather was often deep with mud. Much, therefore, has been done towards placing the population in circumstances in which the decencies and comforts of domestic life are possible; though the original arrangement of the majority of the mining villages in large squares or long unbroken rows must still remain an obstacle; and it has been so far recognised as such, that in most of the more recent works it has been abandoned, and the cottages have been built fewer together, larger, and with more rooms, and with garden-ground and all proper conveniences nearest hand. The number of schools, formerly so inadequate, is now increasing yearly, and there is every disposition to make them efficient, by appointing and paying well-qualified masters and mistresses. The Messrs Baird of Gartsherrie, who began these salutary measures some years ago, for their own immediate neighbourhood, by building a church and a magnificent establishment for all the branches of elementary education, have followed it up by opening other schools in some of the mining villages; and they speak with satisfaction of the good effects produced upon the habits of the population, and especially of the children, by the frequent supervision, advice, and instruction of resident clergymen and able teachers. Mr Wilson of Dundyvan also has entered very cordially into the improvement of the education at the four schools he has now established in connection with his extensive works; lending-libraries likewise are to be set on foot; and much has been done in the neighbourhood, and at his works especially, by the zeal of the minister of the Episcopal chapel at Coatbridge, to diminish excessive drinking. The excellent schools at the works of Mr Murray, Mr Stewart, and elsewhere, are increasing in numbers. A handsome school, with a master's house attached, is now being built at Airdrie by Mr Alexander, the proprietor of a large portion of the mineral dues of the district. An act of parliament was obtained two years ago for establishing a rural police in the mining portion of the county, the effect of which has been to produce much more general quiet and order and respect for the law in the mining villages. The administration of justice has been rendered more complete by the appointment of the proper staff of law officers to reside and hold their courts in the district. A water-company, which procured an act of parliament last year, has made good progress with their arrangements for supplying the town of Airdrie with water, the deficiency of which was great, and in all probability it will, before long, extend its supply to some of the large villages around, and to the great collections of houses near the principal works.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Monkland Canal, an artificial navigable communication between the city of Glasgow and the district of Monkland in Lanarkshire. It commences in the northern suburbs of Glasgow, or rather is prolonged westward there into junction at Port-Dundas with the Glasgow branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal; and it proceeds east-south-eastward, through the Barony parish of Glasgow, and the parish of Old Monkland, to North Calder Water, at the boundary with Bothwell parish. It sends off four branches, one about a mile in length, to Calder Ironworks, near Airdrie, in the parish of New Monkland; one, about a mile in length, to Gartsherrie Ironworks; one, about ¼ mile in length, to Dundyvan Ironworks; and one, also about ¼ mile in length, to Langloan Ironworks—the three last all in the parish of Old Monkland.

The project of the Monkland Canal was suggested in 1769, as a measure for securing to the inhabitants of Glasgow, at all times, a plentiful supply of coals. The corporation of the city immediately adopted the project, employed the celebrated James Watt to survey the ground, obtained an Act of Parliament for carrying out the measure, and subscribed a number of shares to the stock. The work was begun in 1761; and the operations were carried on till about 10 miles of the canal were formed. The first 2 of these miles, extending from the basin to the bottom of Blackhill, are upon the level of the upper reach of the Forth and Clyde Canal; the other 8 miles, beginning at the top of the Blackhill, are upon a level 96 feet higher. The communication between these levels was at that early time carried on by means of an inclined plane, upon which the coals were lowered down in boxes, and re-shipped on the lower level. The capital which had been declared necessary to complete the undertaking was £10,000, divided into 100 shares; but this sum was found to be altogether insufficient; for, in addition to expending it, a debt of some amount was contracted in executing the above part only of the operations. The concern, in this unfinished state, produced no revenue, and the creditors naturally became pressing. A number of the stockholders, too, refused to make advances either for the liquidation of the debt, or for the completion of the plan. The whole stock of the company was consequently brought to sale, and purchased, in 1789, by Messrs William Stirling & Sons of Glasgow. These gentlemen, immediately after acquiring the property, proceeded to complete the canal; and, in 1790, having, in conjunction with the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Canal, procured a second Act of Parliament, empowering the latter to make a junction between the navigations, by a cut from their basin at Port-Dundas in Glasgow to the Monkland Canal basin, they built locks at Blackhill, and extended the Monkland Canal to the river Calder. On these operations the Messrs Stirling are understood to have expended £100,000.

The Monkland Canal is 35 feet broad at the top and 24 at the bottom. The depth of water upon the locksills is 5½ feet. To connect the upper and lower levels, at Blackhill, there are two sets of four double locks of two chambers. Each chamber is 71 feet long from the gates to the sill, and 14 feet broad; the ascent in each being 12 feet. The level at the top of the Blackhill is continued to Sheepford, 8 miles, where there are two single locks of 11½ feet each, after which the canal goes on upon the level it has then gained to the river Calder. The supplies of water for it are derived from the contiguous streams, from the river Calder, and from the reservoir at HILLEND, beyond Airdrie, which covers 300 acres of ground near the source of that river, and was formed at the expense of the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation. From the advantage which the canal offers of easy communication with both the eastern and western seas, and from its unlimited command of coal, the vicinity of it has always been considered favourable for the establishment of manufactures, especially of a bulky nature. For a long series of years the revenue of the canal was wholly absorbed by the expenses of its extension and improvement. In

1807, when a dividend first began to be made, the gross revenue amounted to £4725; and in 1814 it was £5087, although the navigation during this year was stopped for eleven weeks, principally by the severe frost, but partly on account of necessary repairs. From 1814 or 1815 up to the year 1825 the traffic continued without much variation, but about the last-mentioned date a great impulse was given to it by the establishment of ironworks in the district of Monkland. When the project of opening up that district by railways to Glasgow and Kirkintilloch was first started, it created much alarm in the Canal Company, lest the traffic should be entirely diverted from their navigation to the new channels. The alarm was not unfounded, but it only induced the company to reduce their dues to about one-third of the rate which had been charged up till that time, and also to expend large sums in making such improvements on the canal, and on things connected with it, as seemed fitted to facilitate its traffic. One of these improvements was the making of additional reservoirs in the parish of Shotts, all uniting in the river Calder, which flows into the canal at Woodhall, near Holytown, thereby insuring an increased supply of water. Another improvement was the forming of extensive loading basins and wharves at Gartsherrie and Dundyvan, for the reception of traffic from the mineral railways in the vicinity. A third improvement was the making of new locks at Blackhill, near Glasgow, of such character as to excel all works of their class in Great Britain. These locks now comprise two entire sets of four double locks each, either set being worked independently of the other; and they were formed at an expense of upwards of £30,000. In 1850 the increase of traffic still going on, the supplies of water had again fallen short, and even the new locks at Blackhill could not pass the boats without undue delay. An inclined plane with rails was now formed at these locks, 1040 feet in length, and 96 feet in total ascent, at an expense of £13,500, by which empty boats are taken up at a saving of five-sixths of water, and about nine-tenths of time. Each boat is conveyed afloat in a caisson, and the traction is done by steam-power and rope-rolls. The plan is unique, was contrived by Messrs Leslie & Bateman, and has answered admirably. In 1846, under parliamentary sanction, the Monkland Canal became one concern with the Forth and Clyde Canal. The purchase price of it to Messrs Stirling and Sons in 1789 is said to have been only £5 per share; but the purchase price to the Forth and Clyde Company in 1846 was £3400 per share. As part of the Forth and Clyde navigation, the Monkland Canal was taken over by the Caledonian Railway Company in 1867.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Monkland, New, a village and a parish of the Middle Ward, NE Lanarkshire. The village stands 1½ mile NNW of the post-town, Airdrie, adjoining Glenmavis, and is the seat of the parish church (1777; 1200 sittings) and a public school. Pop., with Glenmavis, (1871) 339, (1881) 369.

The parish contains also the town of Airdrie and the villages of Avonhead, East Langrigg, Greengairs, Longriggend, Plains, Riggend, Roughrigg, Wattston, West Langrigg, Clarkston, and Glenboig, with one-eighth of Coatdyke. It is bounded N by Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire (detached), E by Slamannan in Stirlingshire and Torphichen in Linlithgowshire, SE by Shotts, SW by Old Monkland, and W by Old Monkland and Cadder. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 9¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 5½ miles; and its area is 31⅜ square miles or 20,117 acres, of which 232 are water. Black Loch (½ × ½ mile) lies right on the Stirlingshire border; and, issuing from it, North Calder Water winds 2⅞ miles south-westward along the Slamannan, Torphichen, and Shotts boundary, till it expands into Hillend Reservoir (10½ × 4¾ furl.), after which it meanders 5½ miles south-westward along all the rest of the Shotts boundary, and at Monkland House passes off from this parish on its way to the river Clyde. Luggie Water, a feeder of the Kelvin, flows 6¼ miles

westward along the Dumbartonshire border; but some little head-streams of the river Aven drain the north-eastern corner of New Monkland towards the Firth of Forth. Along both the Calder and Luggie the surface declines to less than 300 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises very gradually to 577 feet near Gartlee, 672 at Knowehead, 678 at the Hill of Drumgray, 763 near Little Drumbreck, and 771 at Lochend. Though much of the parish lies more than 600 feet above the sea, yet the dorsal ridge that runs through it from end to end ascends from so broad a base, so gently and continuously, as nowhere to form any height which, properly speaking, can be termed a hill. Much of the highest grounds is covered with moss, and could not be reclaimed except at great expense; but the lower tracts, on the banks of the streams and along the western border, present an agreeable diversity of vale and gently-rising ground, and are in a high state of cultivation. The soil of the arable lands in the eastern and central parts is mossy and late; but that of the northern and western divisions is partly of a dry character, partly a strong clay. The parish, for a long period, particularly during the Continental war, was famous for its culture of flax. In some years as much as 800 acres were under this species of crop; but the welcome advent of peace, and still more the cheapness and universal introduction of cotton, rendered flax-cultivation here, as elsewhere at that time, unprofitable. The present agriculture of the parish has no peculiar features. Its mining industry, however, as noticed in our articles Airdrie and Monkland, is pre-eminently great, or almost distinctive. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; and so far back as the writing of the *Old Statistical Account*, it is stated that 'coal and ironstone are, or may be, found on almost every farm.' Since then, the working of these minerals has been most extensive, and is still in the course of rapid increase. The quality is only equalled by the abundance of the coal, which in many places is found in seams from 9 to 10 feet thick. The ironstone is found both in balls and in seams; and much of it is of the valuable kind called blackband, which is so abundantly mixed with coal as to require little addition of fuel in the burning. Many of the extensive ironworks in the neighbourhood, or even at a distance, particularly those of Calder, Chapelhall, Gartsherrie, Clyde, and Carron, are supplied with ironstone from New Monkland. Limestone also is worked, particularly in the northern district, but not to a great extent. Several mineral springs, too, exist, chiefly of the chalybeate kind. The Monkland Well, near Airdrie, is the most famous, and at one time enjoyed so high a repute for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic and other cutaneous diseases, as well as for complaints in the stomach and eyes, as to be a favourite resort even for the wealthy and fashionable citizens of Glasgow and its neighbourhood; but its character as a watering-place has long departed from it, both from a falling off—undeserved, it may be—in the reputation of the springs, and from the lack of features of rural beauty, which have been borne down by a network of railways and by the onward march of a mining and manufacturing population. Alexander Macdonald, M.P. (1821-81), the miners' advocate, was born at Dalmacouther farm. Mansions, noticed separately, are Auchingray and Rochsoles; and 16 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 65 of between £100 and £500. Including the *quoad sacra* parishes of Airdrie and Flowerhill, with most of Clarkston, New Monkland is in the presbytery of Hamilton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £525. The parish poorhouse accommodates 155 inmates; a hospital was built in 1881-82 at a cost of £1200; and seven public and two Roman Catholic schools, with total accommodation for 1700 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 1158, and grants amounting to £883, 7s. 4d. Valuation (1860) £49,743, (1884) £88,454. Pop. (1801) 4613, (1831) 9867, (1841) 20,515, (1861) 20,554, (1871) 22,752, (1881) 27,816, of whom 14,367 were males, and 8284 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

MONKLAND, OLD

Monkland, Old, a parish of the Middle Ward, N Lanarkshire. It contains the towns of Baillieston, Coatbridge, and Whifflet and Rosehall, with two-thirds of Calder, seven-eighths of Coatdyke, and one-seventh of Tollcross, as also the villages of Bargeddie and Dykehead, Braehead, Broomhouse, Calderbank, Carmyle, Clyde Iron-works, Faskine, Mount Vernon, Swinton, West Maryston, etc. In shape resembling a rude triangle with northward apex, it is bounded NW by Shettleston, Cadder, and New Monkland, NE by New Monkland, and S by Bothwell, Blantyre, Cambuslang, and Rutherglen. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 9¼ miles; its utmost breadth is 4⅝ miles; and its area is 17⅜ square miles or 11,281½ acres, of which 345¾ are water. From Monkland House, North Calder Water meanders 10 miles west-south-westward along all the Bothwell boundary, till at Daldowie it falls into the Clyde, which itself curves 4 miles westward along all the boundary with Blantyre, Cambuslang, and Rutherglen. Lochend Loch (3½ × 1½ furl.) communicates with Woodend Loch (½ × ¼ mile), and this again with Bishop Loch (1 × ¼ mile), which lies on the Cadder boundary, and is one of the principal reservoirs of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The banks of all three are tame, with little or no beauty; but their waters contain some large pike. The surface of the parish is generally flat or gently undulating. Along the Clyde, in the extreme SW, it sinks to 32 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises gradually to 207 feet near Mount Vernon House, 356 near Westerhouse, 321 at Shawhead, 345 near Gartsherrie House, and 360 at Castlespails. Whether the fertility of its superficies, or the wealth of its mineral treasures be considered, Old Monkland is one of the most important and wealthy parishes in Lanarkshire. To quote the writer of the *Old Statistical Account*:—'A stranger is struck with the view of this parish. It has the appearance of an immense garden.' This account, penned nearly a century since, is still generally true, if we except the fact that improved culture has vastly increased the production of the soil, and that the rapid advance of population, the enormous progress of the mineral trade, and a perfect network of railways, have sadly marred those features of rural loveliness for which the district was formerly celebrated. Withal, there are few districts which combine so much of the attributes of country-life with the bustle and stir of manufactures; for the soil of Old Monkland is dotted at every little distance with the villas of the aristocracy of the western capital, with the blazing furnaces and tall chimneys of the iron and coal works, with belts of thriving plantation and clumps of old wood, with orchards, grassy holms, or waving grain, and with the homely farmsteading or lowly dwelling of the cottar. From the facilities of obtaining lime and manure, both by canal and railway, a soil—which is naturally fertile—has been improved to the highest degree; and the yearly value of the agricultural produce of the arable lands of the parish is superior to that of an equal extent of arable lands in most other parts of Scotland. The soil here, on the whole, is much more fertile than the soil above the coal measures in other parts of the country. The arable soil is of three kinds. That along the Calder and the Clyde is a strong clay, changed by cultivation into a good loam; that of the middle districts is a light sand, very fruitful in oats and potatoes; and that towards the N is mainly reclaimed bog or otherwise mossy. In the northern district, the coal crops out, and there are some 1500 acres of peat-moss. In Old, as in New, Monkland, flax used to be largely cultivated, some of the farmers having each as much as from 20 to 30 acres annually under that crop; but the system of agriculture now pursued on the best farms is a four-year rotation of potatoes or turnips, wheat, hay, and oats, with sometimes one year or two of pasture between the hay and the oats.

The parish, however, is chiefly remarkable for its working of coal and iron. In an account of it published before the beginning of the present century, one reads: 'This parish abounds with coal; and what a benefit it is for Glasgow and its environs to be so amply provided with this necessary article! There are computed to be a greater number of colliers here than in any other parish in Scotland.' The progress in the coal-trade, since the period alluded to, has been almost magical; and as scarce a year passes without new pits being sunk, while the old ones continue in vigorous operation, it would seem that scarcely any limits can be set to the vast aggregate production. The pits have a depth of from 30 to 100 fathoms; and the principal working seams, according to the *New Statistical Account*, are as follow: '1. The Upper coal; coarse, and seldom workable; its average distance above the Ell-coal from 14 to 16 fathoms. 2. The Ell or Mossdale coal; 3 to 4 feet thick, of inferior estimation in this parish, and generally too thin to work; but in places a thick coal, and of excellent quality. 3. The Pyotshaw, or Roughell; from 3 to 5 feet thick, and from 7 to 10 fathoms below the Ell-coal. 4. The Main coal. It often unites with the above, and forms one seam, as at Drumpellier in this parish. These two seams are thus sometimes in actual contact, and in other instances separated by a wide interval of 6 or 7 fathoms. 5. Humph coal; seldom thick enough to be workable in this parish, and generally interlaid with fragments of freestone, about 10 fathoms below the main coal. 6. Splint-coal; about 4 fathoms below the Humph, and of very superior quality. It varies from 2 to 5 feet in thickness, and is mostly used for smelting iron. This seam, when of any considerable thickness, is justly esteemed, when got by the proprietors here, a great prize. 7. Little coal; always below splint, the distance varying from 3 fathoms to 6 feet. It is from 3 to 3½ feet in thickness, and is a free, sulphury coal of inferior quality. 8. The Virtue-well or Sour-milk coal, from 2 to 4 feet thick, occurs from 26 to 28 fathoms below the splint. 9. The Kiltongue coal lies 22 fathoms below the Virtue-well, and, like it, is from 2 to 4 feet in thickness. 10. The Drumgray coal lies 6 fathoms below the Kiltongue, and perhaps from 60 to 100 fathoms above the first or upper band of limestone. It is seldom more than 18 or 20 inches thick. There are, besides these 10 seams, about 23 smaller seams between them, none of which are of workable thickness. The total thickness of the coal-measures above the lime may be about 775 feet.' The same account adds: 'This large and important coal-field is much intersected with dikes, and a knowledge of these is a knowledge of the strata, and of the manner in which they are affected by them.'

Still more than to its coal, however, is the parish of Old Monkland, in recent times, indebted to its ironstone and iron-works; although it is proper to mention that the ore for the supply of the latter is, to a great extent, drawn from New Monkland. The introduction of the hot air blast (1828), the increasing demand for iron for railway and other purposes, but, above all, the abundant possession of the most valuable of all the iron metals—the blackband—which contains so much coal as nearly to burn itself—are the main causes which have contributed to the almost unparalleled advance of Old Monkland in population and prosperity. To the burning of ironstone were added, in 1830 and the following years, works and machinery for the manufacture of malleable iron; and these have already risen to compare with the pig-ironworks, in the proportion of about 30 to 100 in the yearly value of their produce. Everywhere are heard the brattling of machinery, the sonorous stroke of mighty hammers, and the hissing and clanking of the steam-engine; and the flames which perpetually belch from the craters of its numerous furnaces, and for miles around light up the country on the darkest nights, have not inappropriately earned for Old Monkland the title of the 'Land of Fire.' Fortunes have here been realised in the iron trade with a rapidity only equalled by the sudden and princely gains of the adventurers who sailed with Pizarro to Peru. It is understood, for example, that the profits of a single establishment in this line during the year 1840, were nearly £60,000;

while little more than twenty years before the co-partners of this company were earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, in following the agricultural vocation of their fathers. The principal iron-works in the parish, or immediately adjacent to it, are those of Gartsherrie, Dundyvan, Monkland, Calder, Clyde, Summerlee, Carnbroe, and Langloan. The ironstone strata in Old and New Monkland—the strata from which the Monkland furnaces have their supply—are described in the *New Statistical* as follows: '1. The Upper blackband. It lies about 24 fathoms above the Ell-coal, as indicated in the succession of strata given above. It is of very local occurrence, like all the ironstones, and has only been found worth working at Palacecraig. It is of inferior quality, and only about 18 inches thick. 2. The blackband, also called Mushet's blackband, from the name of its discoverer, Robert Mushet (1805). This is the great staple commodity for the supply of the iron-market, and when found to any extent is a certain source of wealth to the proprietor. Its average depth below the splint is about 15 or 16 fathoms; and it varies in thickness from 14 to 18 inches, and occupies an area of from 8 to 10 square miles. 3. Airdriehill blackband. In this property, which is in New Monkland, there is a band of ironstone, varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness, lying about 3 feet below the blackband. It is found only in part of the lands of Airdriehill, and is by far the most local of all the ironstones.'

Several kinds of sandstone, and several varieties of trap, within the parish, are in great request for local building purposes, and have been largely quarried. The facilities of communication by road, railway, and canal, are remarkably great, having been multiplied and ramified in proportion to the large and rapidly increasing demands of the district for heavy traffic. The principal of them will be found described or indicated in our articles CALEDONIAN RAILWAY, MONKLAND CANAL, and NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY; whilst fuller information as to the various industries is furnished under BAILLIESTON, COATBRIDGE, GARTSHERRIE, GARTURK, etc.

Giving off the *quoad sacra* parishes of Baillieston, Bargeddie, Coats, Gartsherrie, and Garturk, Old Monkland is in the presbytery of Hamilton and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £500. The parish church, 1½ mile SSW of Coatbridge, was built in 1790 at a cost of only £500, and, as since enlarged, contains 902 sittings. A chapel of ease to it stands at Calderbank. The parish poorhouse accommodates 276 inmates; and 18 schools, with total accommodation for 6237 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 4917, and grants amounting to £4448, 13s. 9d. Valuation (1860) £195,857, (1881) £160,013, 11s. 8d., (1884) £167,683, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 4006, (1831) 9580, (1841) 19,675, (1861) 29,543, (1871) 34,073, (1881) 37,323, of whom 20,202 were males, and 13,471 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Andrew Miller's *Rise and Progress of Coatbridge and the Surrounding Neighbourhood* (Glasg. 1864).

Monkland Well. See MONKLAND, NEW.

Monklaw. See JEDBURGH.

Monk Myre, a lake (4 × 1 furl.) in Bendochy parish, Perthshire, 2⅝ miles SE of Blairgowrie. Originally a shallow reedy pool, covering a bed of rich marl, it was deepened into a lake by extensive digging for removal of the marl.

Monkrigg, an estate, with an elegant modern mansion, in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, 1¼ mile SSE of the town.

Monks Burn, a brook in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, rising among the Pentland Hills at an altitude of 1480 feet, and running 2⅝ miles south-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 770 feet, it falls into the North Esk near Newhall, at the boundary with Peeblesshire, 4½ miles SW by W of Penicuik town. It enters the glen of the Esk in several considerable falls, amidst landscape of much beauty; is overlooked at its mouth, from the opposite side of the Esk, by a height called the Steel, said to have been so called from a skirmish on it with a straggling detachment of General Monk's army; and seems to have got its own name from some association with General Monk.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Monks Island. See INCHTAVANNACH and MUCK.

Monkstadt, an old mansion in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, near Columbkill Lake, 2½ miles S of Duntulm Castle. It was the seat of the Macdonalds, subsequent to their removal from Duntulm Castle; was occupied by Sir Alexander Macdonald at the time of Prince Charles Edward's disasters after the battle of Culloden; and was the place to which Flora Macdonald conducted the Prince, in the disguise of a maidservant, from the Outer Hebrides.

Monkton, a mansion in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles SSW of Musselburgh. Its oldest part, now used as offices, is said to have been built by General Monk, who made it his favourite Scottish residence.

Monkton, a village and a coast parish of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 1 mile inland, and ½ mile E by N of Monkton station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 4½ miles N of Ayr, under which there is a post office. Pop. (1861) 403, (1871) 467, (1881) 354.

The parish, containing also the watering-place of PRESTWICK and half of the village of New Prestwick, since the close of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th century has comprehended the ancient parish of Prestwic Monachorum or Monkton, part of the ancient parish of Prestwic de Burgo, and the ancient chapelry of Crosby. Monkton proper lies in the middle, Prestwick in the S, and Crosby in the N; and the first got its name from its belonging to the monks of Paisley Abbey, the second from its being the 'habitation of a priest,' and the third from its having 'a dwelling at a cross.' The united parish of Monkton and Prestwick is bounded NW by Dundonald, NE by Symington, E by Craigie, SE by Tarbolton and St Quivox, SW by Newton-upon-Ayr, and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 4½ miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is 3971½ acres, of which 182 are foreshore and 20½ water. Rumbling Burn flows south-south-westward to the sea along all the Dundonald boundary, and a little above its mouth is joined by Pow Burn, which, after tracing part of the St Quivox boundary, strikes north-westward across the interior. The coast, 2½ miles in extent, consists of low flat sands, diversified only with sandy bent-covered knolls. The interior rises gently from the shore to 200 feet at the eastern boundary, but looks to the eye to be almost a dead level. Coal has not been worked for forty or fifty years; and sandstone is no longer quarried. The soil on the coast and over a considerable part of the southern district is light sand incapable of tillage; of the central district is deep rich loam; and of the N and NE is strong earthy clay. Nearly one-fourth of the entire area is pastoral or waste; some 65 acres are under wood; and the rest of the lands is in tillage. The roofless old church of Monkton, St Cuthbert's, is a structure of high antiquity, with walls nearly 4 feet thick, and is said to have been the building near which Sir William Wallace had the singular dream recorded by Blind Harry; the old church of Prestwick, St Nicholas, as ancient probably as that of Monkton, has stone buttresses at the E end, and serves as a landmark to sailors. St Ninian's leper hospital, at Kingcase, between Prestwick and New Prestwick, was founded by King Robert Bruce; but only a well remains to mark its site. Mansions are Adamton, Fairfield, Ladykirk, and Orangefield; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 26 of from £20 to £50. Monkton and Prestwick is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £441. The parish church, midway between Monkton and Prestwick villages, was built in 1837, and then superseded the two old churches. One of the earliest efforts of the late David Bryce, R.S.A., it is a very handsome and conspicuous edifice, containing 825 sittings. Other places of worship are Monkton and Prestwick Free churches and Prestwick U.P. church (1884). Two public schools, Monk-

ton and Prestwick, with respective accommodation for 160 and 320 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 88 and 159, and grants of £64, 11s. and £120, 9s. Valuation (1860) £6985, 3s. 3d., (1884) £14,267, 8s. 4d., *plus* £2157 for railway. Pop. (1801) 986, (1831) 1818, (1861) 1973, (1871) 1744, (1881) 2121.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 22, 1863-65.

Monktonhall, a hamlet in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of the river Esk, 1 mile SSW of Musselburgh.

Monkwood, a modern mansion in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the Doon, 4½ miles NNE of Maybole town.

Monquhitter, a parish of N Aberdeenshire, containing the villages of CUMINESTOWN and GARMOND, 6 miles E by N and 7 ENE of Turriff, under which the former has a post office. It is bounded N by King-Edward, E by New Deer and Methlick, S by Fyvie, and W by Turriff, from which last it was disjoined in 1649. Its length, from NNW to SSE, varies between 2⅞ and 9⅝ miles; its utmost width is 5½ miles; and its area is 17,455¼ acres, of which 22⅛ are water. Entering from King-Edward, the Burn of Monquhitter or IDOCH WATER flows 5½ miles south-westward till it passes off into Turriff on its way to the Deveron; whilst Asleed or Little Water runs 7¾ miles southward along the eastern boundary on its way to the Ythan. Along Idoch Water the surface declines to 158 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises northward to 577 feet at the Hill of Cotburn, eastward to 586 at Waggle Hill, from which it again sinks south-south-eastward to 180 feet along Asleed Water. Much of Monquhitter is hilly, bleak, and barren of aspect, and even the rest presents a monotonous appearance, though culture and reclamation have done their best to render it pleasing and productive. Moors, bogs, and morasses were formerly very extensive, but have been greatly curtailed, and, with the exception of the deeper and firmer bogs, are fast approaching exhaustion as a source of fuel. Red sandstone abounds, and has been largely quarried, but does not form a good building material. The soils of the arable lands are a reddish loam and a deep black mould, both incumbent on boulder clay. But a small proportion of the parish is under wood, which does not thrive in any part of Buchan. Lendrum, in the SW corner, is the traditionary scene of a three-days' battle between Donald of the Isles and the 'Thane' or Mormaer of Buchan in the latter half of the 11th century, when the Comyns are said to have won the victory. Down to at least 1793 it was firmly believed that corn growing on the 'bloody butts of Lendrum' could never be reaped without strife and bloodshed among the reapers. At Finlay's Mire some Covenanters were cut off by the Ogilvies. Tillymaud and Northburn, with a rental of £1013, were vested in trustees by the late Messrs Chalmers for charitable purposes in Monquhitter and the city of Aberdeen. AUCHRY House (1767) is the chief mansion; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £1000 and upwards, 6 of between £500 and £1000, 8 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £45 to £70. Giving off a portion to Millbrex *quoad sacra* parish, Monquhitter is in the presbytery of Turriff and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £315 (21 chalders). Previous to the Anti-patronage Act coming into operation, the Earl of Fife was patron of the church and parish; and Monquhitter was the last parish in which the right of presentation was exercised, on 29 Dec. 1874. The parish church, a plain edifice of 1868, stands on a slope to the N of Cuminestown, and contains 1050 sittings. A Free church (358 sittings) stands in a hollow to the S of Cuminestown, near whose centre is St Luke's Episcopal church (1844; 130 sittings). Three public schools—Garmond female, Greeness, and Monquhitter—and Balquhindachy proprietary school, with respective accommodation for 66, 120, 206, and 68 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 62, 82, 192, and 27, and grants of £54, 1s., £75, 4s. 8d., £181, 15s., and £18, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £6185, (1884) £12,903, 2s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1710, (1831) 2004, (1861) 2580, (1871) 2949, (1881) 2794, of whom 2474 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 87, 1876.

Monreith, an elegant modern mansion in Mochrum parish, SE Wigtownshire, 1¼ mile ESE of Port-William. White Loch (4⅜ × 1⅜ furl.) lies within the large and finely wooded park; and a 16th century cross, 7 feet high, has been placed in front of the house. Held by a younger branch of the Maxwells of Caerlaverock since 1481, Monreith is now the property of Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, seventh Bart. since 1681 (b. 1845; suc. 1877), who has sat as Conservative member for Wigtownshire since 1880, and who owns 16,877 acres in the county, valued at £15,290 per annum. The small village of Monreith is in Glasserton parish, at the head of little Monreith Bay, 2¼ miles SSE of Port-William and 5½ W of Whithorn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 2, 1857-56.

Mons. See DALMENY.

Montagu's Walk. See KINNOULL.

Montblairy, an estate, with a mansion, in Alvah parish, Banffshire. The mansion, on the left bank of the Deveron, 4½ miles NNW of Turriff, was built in 1791 and enlarged in 1825. A handsome three-story edifice, it contains some interesting portraits, and has well-wooded grounds sloping down to the Deveron. The estate, which belonged in remote times to the Earls of Buchan and Mar, was sold by Major-General Andrew Hay (1762-1814) to the uncle of the late proprietor, Alexander Morison, Esq. (1802-79), who held 4154 acres in Banff and Aberdeen shires, valued at £3002 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Montcoffer, a seat of the Earl of Fife in the detached section of King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the Deveron, 3 miles S of Banff. A fine old residence, it stands on the southern declivity of wooded Montcoffer Hill (346 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876. See DUFF HOUSE.

Monteith, a district of SW Perthshire. Excepting Balquhidder parish, which anciently belonged to the stewartry of Strathearn, the district of Monteith comprises all the lands W of the Ochils in Perthshire, whose waters discharge themselves into the Forth. The vale of the Teith, whence the name is derived, occupies the central and larger part, but is flanked on the one side by the Perthshire section of the upper vale of the Forth, and on the other side by the lower part of the vale of Allan Water. The entire district measures about 28 miles in length from E to W, and 15 in extreme breadth; and includes the whole of the parishes of Callander, Aberfoyle, Port of Monteith, Kilmadock, Kincardine, and Lecropt, with part of the parishes of Kippen, Dunblane, and Logie. Large tracts of it are eminently rich in the finest elements of landscape. Previous to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, Monteith was a separate or independent stewartry. Forming with Strathearn the ancient province of Fortrenn, Monteith was the seat of an old Celtic earldom, whose first earl, Gilchrist, appears in the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153-65), and which, about the middle of the 13th century, passed by marriage to Walter Comyn, second son of the great Earl of Buchan. He was one of the regents of the kingdom at the time of his death in 1258, when the earldom was obtained by his brother-in-law, Walter Stewart, third son of the third High Steward of Scotland. Walter's great-great-granddaughter, Margaret, conveyed the earldom by marriage to Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland, whose son and successor, Murdoch, was beheaded at Stirling in 1425. Two years later the earldom of Monteith was granted to Malise Graham, formerly Earl of STRATHEARN. His seventh descendant, William, for nearly two years was styled Earl of Strathearn and Monteith; but, on being deprived of those titles, in 1633 was created Earl of Airth and Monteith—a title dormant since 1694, but claimed by the Barclay-Allardice family. See Dr Wm. Fraser's *Red Book of Monteith* (2 vols., Edinb. 1880).

Monteith, Lake of, a placid sheet of water in the middle of Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire. Lying 55 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length

from E to W of 1½ mile, an utmost breadth from N to S of 1 mile, and a depth in places of 80 feet; and it sends off GOODIE WATER 8¾ miles east-south-eastward to the Forth. Its shores display none of the rude magnificence and grandeur that is characteristic of Highland scenery; but, on the other hand, they present an aspect of soft pastoral beauty which soothes the soul, and fills the contemplative mind with thoughts calm and quiet as its own transparent waters. The northern shore is beautifully adorned with oak, Spanish chestnut, and plane trees of ancient growth—survivors of those which adorned the park of the Earls of Monteith. On the same side, the manse and church of Port of Monteith, with the elegant mausoleum of the Gartmore family, seated close on the margin of the lake, increase the interest of the scene. The lake contains three islands, two of which, from the noble wood that adorns them, add greatly to the beauty of its expanse; whilst a long, narrow, wooded promontory running far into the water diversifies the southern shore. The largest island, called INCHMAHOME, has been noticed separately; that immediately to the W bears the name of Inch Talla or Earl's Isle. Here, from 1427, the Earls of Monteith had their feudal stronghold, the ruins of which still exist, comprising an ancient tower and some domiciliary buildings. The smallest island is called the Dog Isle, where the earls had their dog-kennel· while the stables were situated on the western shore of the lake. Twice in Sept. 1869 Queen Victoria drove here from Invertrossachs. The trout-fishing is ruined by the pike.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871. See P. Dun's *Summer at the Lake of Monteith* (Glasg. 1866); chap. xxv. of Thos. Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Edinb. 1883); and other works cited under INCHMAHOME.

Monteith, Port of, a hamlet and a parish of SW Perthshire. The hamlet lies on the NE shore of the Lake of Monteith, 6 miles SSW of Callander, 4½ E by N of Aberfoyle, and 4 NNW of Port of Monteith station, in Kippen parish, on the Forth and Clyde junction section of the North British railway, this being 13 miles W by N of Stirling, and 17¼ NE of Balloch. Erected into a burgh of barony by James III. in 1467, it long was called simply Port, as being the landing-place from Inch Talla and Inchmahome;* and has a little pier, a good hotel, and a post office under Stirling.

The parish, containing also the village and station of GARTMORE, since 1615 has comprehended the ancient parish of Port and a portion of that of LANY. It is bounded N by Callander, NE by Callander and Kilmadock, E by Kincardine (detached), S by Kippen and Drymen in Stirlingshire, SW by Drymen, and W by Aberfoyle. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7⅛ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 5 miles; and its area is 36⅞ miles or 23,599½ acres, of which 1361¼ are water. The FORTH has here a winding course of 13⅝ miles—viz., 7 furlongs southward along the western border, 2¾ miles south-eastward across the south-western interior, and 10⅛ miles eastward along all the southern border—though the point which it first touches and that where it quits the parish are but 7⅝ miles distant as the crow flies. Kelty Water flows 2¼ miles east-by-northward along part of the Drymen boundary to the Forth, another of whose affluents, GOODIE WATER, goes 4 miles eastward from the Lake of Monteith (1½ × 1 mile; 55 feet) till it passes off into Kincardine. Loch DRUNKIE (9 × 7⅛ furl.; 450 feet) lies on the boundary with Aberfoyle, and Loch VENNACHAR (3¾ miles × 5 furl.; 270 feet) on that with Callander; whilst in the NE interior are Loch Ruskie (2 × 2¾ furl.; 400 feet) and Lochan Balloch (2¼ × 1 furl.; 1180 feet). The surface of the southern district is low and flat, sinking to 45, and rarely much exceeding 100, feet above sea-level; but N of the Lake of Monteith rise the Monteith Hills (1289 feet), Ben Dearg (1401), Ben Gullipen (1344), and Meall nan Gobhar (812). This upland district, comprising one-third of the whole area of the parish, consists of a congeries of rocky and mountainous elevations, chiefly covered with heath, and admitting cultivation only in some confined hollows and along some narrow skirts. The SE corner comprises part of Flanders Moss, in all respects similar in character to the famous one of Kincardine. The rest of the parish, including the district along the Forth, consists of rich carse land towards the river, of 'dryfield' towards the hills, and presents an appearance of much fertility and high culture. The transition from the uplands to the lowlands of the parish is sudden and perfect. In the mountains is limestone of the quality of marble, having a blue ground streaked with white, which, when calcined, affords a quicklime of the purest white. A bluish grey sandstone occurs in the champaign district, close in texture, and very suitable for pavements and staircases. The soil of the carse lands is rich argillaceous alluvium; on most other lands of the champaign district is either a very fertile shallow loam, a stiff, intractable, tilly clay, a ferruginous and comparatively barren gravel, or a more or less fertile reclaimed swamp or meadow; on Flanders Moss and on two other smaller tracts is moss; and on the cultivable part of the uplands is chiefly reclaimed moor. An island in Loch Ruskie is the traditional site of a castle belonging to Sir John Menteith, Wallace's gaoler at DUMBARTON. Other antiquities are traces of a Roman road, deflecting from the great Roman road to Brechin; vestiges of a Roman castellum at the north-western extremity of Flanders Moss; traces of an ancient military post on Keirhead, 1 mile NE of the castellum; and the ecclesiastical and baronial ruins on the islands in the Lake of Monteith. Tullimoss, to the NW of the Lake of Monteith, was the scene of a skirmish in 1489 between James IV. and the Earl of Lennox; and a spot called Suir, near Gartmore House, was the place where Rob Roy is said to have taken from the factor of the Duke of Montrose his collection of rents. From 1 to 10 Sept. 1869, the Queen, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, stayed at Invertrossachs, 'the recollection of the ten days at which—quiet and cozy—and of the beautiful country and scenery I saw in the neighbourhood, will ever be a very pleasant one' (pp. 116-147 of *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands*, 1884). Mansions are Blairhoyle, CARDROSS, GARTMORE, INVERTROSSACHS, Lochend (1715), and REDNOCK; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Gartmore, Norriston, and Trossachs, this parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the stipend and communion elements have a value of £330. The parish church, at Port of Monteith hamlet, was built in 1878 in the Gothic style of the 13th century, and has a stained E window. Three public schools—Dykehead, Port of Monteith, and Ruskie—with respective accommodation for 66, 47, and 66 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 20, 26, and 33, and grants of £25, 17s., £32, 4s., and £38, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £10,906, (1884) £12,649, 3s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1569, (1831) 1664, (1861) 1375, (1871) 1243, (1881) 1175, of whom 60 were Gaelic-speaking, and 654 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 1871-69.

Monteviot, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, in Crailing parish, Roxburghshire, 2 miles E by N of Ancrum and 3 N by W of Jedburgh. It stands near the left bank of the winding Tweed, at the southern base of Peniel Heugh (774 feet), in a park of singular beauty, and is itself an imposing Gothic edifice, rebuilt in the course of the present century. At Monteviot died Miss Jean Elliot (1727-1805), author of the *Flowers of the Forest*, it then being occupied by her brother, Admiral Elliot. At Harestanes, within the park but in Ancrum parish, were remains of a stone circle till towards the close of last century; and a neighbouring 'serpent-mound,' being explored by Mr J. S. Phené, F.S.A., in

* The present minister, however, inclines to refer *Port* to the Latin *porta*, 'a gate, pass, or defile,' this parish being indeed a gate of the Highlands.

1872, was found to entomb two skeletons. See NEWBATTLE and CRAILING.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Montgomerie. See COILSFIELD.

Montgreenan, an estate, with a mansion and a railway station, in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, 3½ miles ENE of Kilwinning town. Its owner, Robert Bruce Robertson-Glasgow, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1860), holds 2645 acres in the shire, valued at £2576 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Mont-Quhanie. See MOUNT-QUHANIE.

Montrave, a mansion of 1836 in Scoonie parish, Fife, 4 miles N of Leven. Its owner, John Gilmour, Esq., jun., of Lundin and Montrave, holds 2728 acres in the shire, valued at £5244 per annum. In 1877 a metal pot was found on the estate, containing 9615 silver coins—8675 of them English, of Edward I. and III. See LARGO.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Montrose, a parish containing a royal burgh of the same name, on the coast, at the NE corner of Forfarshire. It is bounded N by Logie-Pert parish and by Kincardineshire, E by the North Sea, S by Craig parish, and SW by Dun parish. The boundary with Kincardineshire has evidently followed the course of the North Esk river, but now, both above and below the bridge by which the coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen crosses the river, the line follows an old channel, in the former case to the S, and in the latter to the N, of the modern one. The boundary on the S is the river South Esk, and on the SW the eastern foreshore of the Montrose Basin, along the track of Tayock Burn, which enters it W of Newmanswalls House, and then it follows the course of this stream for almost a mile to a point E of Newbigging. Elsewhere it is artificial. In shape the parish is, roughly speaking, a triangle with blunted corners, the sides being on the N, E, and SW. The greatest breadth across the N end, from the point on the W where Dun, Logie-Pert, and Montrose parishes meet to that on the E at the old mouth of the North Esk river, is 3¾ miles; the breadth, from the North Esk opposite Stone of Morphie (Kincardineshire) on the N to the South Esk at Montrose harbour on the S, is 3¾ miles; and the area is 4722·415 acres, of which 95·855 are water, 492·172 foreshore, and the rest land. All along the coast, between the rivers, a flat sandy beach is bounded by a line of sandhills from 20 to 30 feet high, covered with bent. Immediately within these is a belt of sandy undulating ground, with close short herbage, known to the N as Charleton and Kinnaber Links, and to the S as Montrose Links. From this the ground rises, at first gradually, but afterwards more steeply, to the W, the greatest height (317 feet) being reached near the W corner, to the W of Hillhead of Hedderwick. From this rising ground, sometimes known as Montrose Hill, along the lower slopes of which are the numerous villas and houses forming the village of Hillside, there is an excellent view of the Forfarshire and Kincardineshire Grampians; of the end of the vale of Strathmore, with its mansions and woodland; of the round tower and spires of Brechin, and the windings of the South Esk, down past the basin and on to the mouth below the town of Montrose. In the N, along part of the course of the North Esk, there are high wooded banks, while thriving plantations extend along the W side of the Links of Charleton and Kinnaber The soil all over the links is sandy, and the shells show that the deposit is a modern one, so that within the recent period Montrose Basin must have been a bay. On the W side of the links is a raised beach of shingle, and to the W of this the soil is very fertile, being a strong clayey loam. A stiff underlying clay of marine origin, and containing remains of starfishes, is worked for the manufacture of bricks and tiles at Dryleys and Puggieston. The underlying rocks belong to the Lower Old Red sandstone formation. The drainage of the parish is carried off by the North Esk and the South Esk. The north-western part of the parish is traversed for over 2½ miles by the Perth and Aberdeen section of the Caledonian railway system, and from Dubton Junction station a branch line, 3 miles in length, communicates with the town of Montrose through the SW part of the parish. The Montrose and Arbroath section of the North British system, crossing the South Esk by a viaduct over ¼ mile long, passes by the NW side of the town, and, after a course of 2½ miles, unites with the Caledonian system at Kinnaber Junction to the N. From this the Montrose and Bervie railway, also belonging to the North British system, branches off and runs parallel to the coast along the W edge of Montrose and Kinnaber Links, for a distance of 2 miles, till it crosses the North Esk. The parish is also traversed by the main road along the coast from Dundee to Aberdeen, which, entering at the SW corner of Montrose, passes through the town, and then along the W edge of Montrose and Kinnaber Links, parallel to the Montrose and Bervie railway, till it reaches Kincardineshire at the North Esk, which it crosses by a good stone bridge erected in 1775-80. There are also a number of good district roads, of which the principal are those to Brechin and to Fettercairn. Near the centre of the N border of the parish, 2 miles NNW of the town of Montrose, is Sunnyside Lunatic Asylum, erected at a cost of over £20,000, and subsequently enlarged, and with accommodation for over 400 patients. This institution originated with a Mrs Carnegie of Charleton, and the original building on the links, near the town, was erected in 1780-82. A royal charter of incorporation was obtained in 1810, and the present building was erected in 1860. It is supported by endowments and by fees received for patients, of whom the average number is about 470, about ⅘ being pauper lunatics. The asylum, which is managed by a medical superintendent, a medical assistant, a steward, a matron, and a lady superintendent, is considered one of the best establishments of the kind in the country. Kinnaber, in the NE of the parish, is associated with the story of George Beattie, author of *John o' Arnha* [see ST CYRUS]. The industries are mostly connected with the town, but there is a bleachwork and mills on the North Esk, and brickworks at Dryleys and Puggieston. Besides the town of Montrose the parish has also, close to Dubton station, on the NW, the village of Hillside, which is mainly composed of villas. The mansions are Charleton House, Newmanswalls House, and Rosemount House. Ten proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 49 hold each between £500 and £100, 99 hold each between £100 and £50, and there are a large number of smaller amount. The parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, in the synod of Angus and Mearns. The charge is collegiate, with two ministers; and the living is worth £530 a-year. The civil parish includes also the *quoad sacra* parishes of Melville (in the town of Montrose) and Hillside. Besides the church at the latter place, and those mentioned in connection with the burgh, the Free church of Logie-Pert is also just within the border of the parish, on the N. The landward school-board has under its charge Loanhead public school, which, with accommodation for 210 pupils, had (1883) an average attendance of 116, and a grant of £91, 15s. Landward valuation (1857) £5853, (1884) £9151, 13s., *plus* £3521 for railways. Pop. of parish (1755) 4150, (1801) 7974, (1831) 12,055, (1861) 15,668, (1871) 15,783, (1881) 16,303, of whom 7352 were males and 8951 females. Of the total population in the civil parish in the latter year 11,746 were in the ecclesiastical parish, while 3077 were in the Melville *quoad sacra* parish, and 1480 were in Hillside *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Montrose (Gael. *Alt-moine-ros*, 'the burn of the mossy point'), a seat of manufacture, a seaport, and a royal burgh in the parish just mentioned, at the mouth of the South Esk. It is, by the Caledonian railway, 9¾ miles E of Brechin, 21½ NNE of Arbroath, 38 NE of Dundee, 42¼ SSW of Aberdeen, 53¼ ENE of Perth, 116¾ ENE of Glasgow, and 123 NNE of Edinburgh *vid* Stirling. By the North British railway it is 13¾ miles from Arbroath, 30¾ from Dundee, and 76 from Edinburgh *vid* Broughty Ferry and Burntisland. It is the terminus of the Caledonian branch line from Dubton, and of the Montrose and Bervie line as well as a main station on

the Montrose and Arbroath railway. The site of the town is a peninsula jutting southwards, bounded on the E by the sea, and on the S and W by the waters of the South Esk. Except for the low sand-bank along the edge of the links, the ground is almost entirely level. To the W of the town the river expands into a broad tidal loch known as the Montrose Basin and measuring 2 miles by 1¾ mile. At high water the whole area is covered, but at low water by far the greater portion becomes an unsightly expanse of mud. As the channel to the NE of the town is only from 115 to 130 yards wide, the tidal current sets up and down with great swiftness—often from 6 to 8 miles an hour; but this rush of water is beneficial, as its force clears off deposits from the town, and prevents the formation of any considerable bar across the mouth of the river. In 1670, by running a dyke from near the Forthill along the bank of the South Esk towards Dun, an attempt was made to drain and add to that estate some 2000 acres, but the bulwark—known as the 'Drainer's dike'—had hardly been completed when it was breached and destroyed by a violent storm, traditionally said to have been raised by Meggie Cowie, one of the last local witches. A small portion of the area has, within the last five years, been reclaimed by the Montrose and Arbroath railway company. The basin is frequented by wild geese, ducks, and other aquatic birds. Although complaints of damp sometimes arise, neither the flatness of the site nor the large expanse of water around seem to have an injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants. The almost insular situation makes the climate very mild; and the basin at high water adds materially to the beauty of the neighbourhood.

History.—The origin of the name of Montrose has given rise to many conjectures—*Mons Rosarum*, the French *Mons-trois* ('three hills'), the British *Manterrose* ('the mouth of the stream'), the Gaelic *Mon-ross* ('the promontory hill'), *Moin-ross* ('the promontory of the moss'), and *Meadh-an-ross* ('the field or plain of the moss'), have all been brought forward, but the most likely seems to be that at the beginning of the article, which connects the name first with Old Montrose and so with Montrose, and seems also to account for the tradition (certainly unfounded), that the town at first stood at the former place. According to Boece the original name of the town was Celurca, but this seems rather to have been a contiguous place, as both Montrose and Salork are mentioned in a charter in the time of Malcolm IV., and again in the time of William the Lyon. All trace of the latter is now gone, but it was possibly higher up the basin than Montrose. Of the origin of the town nothing is known, but it has a high antiquity, for as early as the 10th century, when the Danes found the estuary a convenient anchorage, there was, according to Boece, a town here, and in 980 the inhabitants were massacred by a band of these sea-rovers. In the 12th century, under Malcolm IV., we find that mills and saltpans had been established, and his successor, William the Lyon, lived in the castle from time to time between 1178 and 1198. In 1244 the town was burned, and at that time it seems to have been one of the considerable places of the kingdom. When it obtained burghal privileges is not known, but probably in the time of David I. At any rate, burgesses of Montrose are mentioned in 1261-62, and in 1296 twelve burgesses went to Berwick, and in presence of Edward I. took the oath of allegiance on behalf of themselves and the burgh. Edward himself was in Montrose the same year, from the 7th till the 12th July, when he lived at the castle which then stood on the Forthill. According to Wyntoun, Blind Harry, and Balfour, it was here that John Baliol 'did render quietly the realme of Scotland as he that had done amis.'

> 'This John the Baliol, on purpos
> He tuk and browcht hym til Munros,
> And in the castell of that town,
> That then was famous in renown,
> This John the Baliol dyspoyled he
> Of all his robys of ryaltie.'

But this is a mistake, for, though the ceremony took place while Edward was here, the scene was at Stracathro, whither Edward went for the purpose, returning the same day. The castle was captured by Wallace in the following year, and seems to have been completely destroyed, for there is no more word of it.* Wallace landed here on his return from France:—

> 'Baith Forth and Tay thai left and passyt by
> On the north cost [gud] Guthré was thar gy,
> In Munross hawyn thai brocht hym to the land;'

and, according to Froissart, Montrose was the port whence Lord James Douglas, at the head of a brilliant retinue, embarked in the spring of 1330 to fulfil the last charge of King Robert Bruce to carry his heart to Jerusalem and deposit it in the holy sepulchre. This, however, is against the testimony of the Scottish historians, particularly Barbour, who says Douglas sailed from Berwick. In the rolls of the parliament, held in Edinburgh in 1357 to arrange the ransom of David II., Montrose occupies the central position among the royal burghs, eight preceding and eight following it, and would therefore appear to have, at that period, attained considerable consequence. Subsequently, in the same year, John Clark, one of the magistrates, was among those who became hostages for the payment of the ransom. In 1369, David himself visited the town; and when the truce made between France and England in 1379 was renewed in 1383, with the stipulation that Scotland should be included if that country wished, a band of thirty distinguished French knights, who came to Scotland in the hope of the war going on, landed at Montrose and passed S by Perth to Edinburgh. During the 15th century the inhabitants had a bitter feud against the Erskines of Dun, seemingly on account of oppression endured at their hands, but this was changed by the well-known laird who figured among the Reformers, and who possessed great influence in the town, and established there a school where the Greek language was taught for the first time in Scotland by Pierre de Marsiliers, who had been brought by Dun from France in 1534. In 1548 the English fleet, which was sailing along the coast doing whatever mischief was possible, made a night attack, but the landing parties were, after a stiff struggle, beaten back by the inhabitants with Erskine at their head. Influenced, no doubt, by such a leader, and probably also prepared for the reception of the new views by their trading intercourse with the Continent, and particularly with Holland, the people early embraced the doctrines set forth by the Reformers. The spread of these must have been greatly aided by the teaching of George Wishart, who seems to have been first a pupil of, and then assistant to, Marsiliers, and who taught and circulated the Greek Testament so extensively among his pupils, that in 1538 the Bishop of Brechin summoned him to appear on a charge of heresy, and he had to flee to England. He returned in 1543, and for a time preached and taught openly 'in Montrois within a private house next unto the church except one.' When he had again to flee, the people, determined to have what they wished, got another preacher named Paul Methven, originally a baker in Dundee, who, we are told, having administered the sacrament 'to several of the lieges in a manner far different from the Divine and laudable use of the faithful Catholic church, was denounced rebel and put to the horn as fugitive' in 1559, while the inhabitants were ordered to conform to the old state of things and to attend mass. Andrew Melvil, who was born at Baldowie in the adjoining parish of Craig, was one of Marsiliers' later pupils, and his nephew James Melvil, who has in his *Diary* left an interesting account of his

* The castle seems to have been the royal residence when William the Lyon was at Montrose, and Edward I. lived there, but there is no record as to where David II. resided. In 1488 the grant by James III. to David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, of 'the loftier title' of Duke of Montrose, mentions no castle but only the 'Castlested,' which would seem to imply that the castle was a ruin, or had altogether disappeared. The site was at the Forthill, near where the Infirmary now stands.

studies, was also educated here, but the teacher then (1569) was Mr Andrew Milne. The first minister, after the Reformation, was 'Mr Thomas Andersone, a man of mean gifts bot of singular guid lyff;' and the second was John Durie, who would seem to have been one of the stirring men of the time, for his future son-in-law, James Melvil, describes him on the occasion of their first meeting, when Durie was minister of Leith, as 'for stoutness and zeall in the guid cause mikle renouned and talked of. For the gown was na sooner af, and the Byble out of hand fra the kirk, when on ged the corslet and fangit was the hagbot and to the fields!' Before his death, too, in 1600, he had received in favour of himself, his wife, and his son, or the longest liver of them, a pension in consideration of 'the greit lang and ernest travellis and labouris sustenit in the trew preaching of Goddis word, besydes the greit charges and expenses, maid be him thir mony zeiris bygane in advancing the publick affayres of the kirk—thairwithall remembring the greit household and famelie of bairnis quhairwith he is burdynit.' His death took place just immediately before the meeting of the General Assembly of 1600, which was held at Montrose in March in presence of the king, who was busy trying to force on his scheme of Episcopacy. One of the great struggles was about the sitting of the bishops in parliament, but on this and other points the Episcopal party were worsted, chiefly by the influence of Andrew Melvil, who 'remeanit in the town all the whyll, and furnisit arguments to the Breithring, and mightelie strynthned and incuragit tham.' When reproached by the king for coming, he, 'eftir the auld maner dischargit his conscience,' and said, 'Sir, tak yow this head, and gar cut it af, gif yie will; yie sall sooner get it, or I betray the cause af Chryst.'

The great Marquis of Montrose was born at Old Montrose in MARYTON parish; but some of his dealings with the neighbouring town of Montrose were of doubtful advantage thereto. In 1644, while he held Aberdeen for the king, a party of his men, headed by Alexander Irvine, younger of Drum, 'passit all over Die, intending onlie to go to Montroiss and to tak the tua brassin cartowis lying thair, if thay war not impedit; . . . and upone Wednisday the 24th of Aprile, be tua houris in the morning, with sound of trumpet thay cam to the toun, who had set on fyres upon thair stepill to walkin the countrie, and wes in armes thame selffis, and rang the commoun bell, bot all for nocht. Thay boldlie enterit Montross, dang the toune's people fra the calsey to thair houssis, and out of the foirstaires thay schot desperately, bot thay war forssit to yeild by many feirfull schotes schot aganes thame; quhair unhappelie Alexander Peirsone, ane of thair balleis, wes slayne, sum sayes by Nathaniell Gordoun, utheris holdis by ane hieland man, whom the said baillie also slew. Thairefter, it wes said, thay intendit to schip thir cartowis in ane schip lying in Montroiss water, pertening to Alexander Burnet, elder in Abirdene, be consent of Alexander Burnet, his sone, who hapnit to be thair, and had promesit no less, being ane antecovenanter. Bot, by this Burnetis knouledge, James Scot, now prouest of Montross, with certane of his neightbouris, had quietly convoyit thame selffis with thair best goodis into the said schip. When scho began to fleit, scho drawis nar the schoir, quhair young Drum and his men war thinking to schip thair cartowis, according to Alexander Burnetis promeiss foirsaid, and to haue had thame about be sea to Abirdene. Bot, for by thair expectatioun, this schip schot fyve or six peice of ordinans disperatlie amongis thame, with about fourtie muscattis, quhair, by the gryte providens of God, thair wes bot onlie tuo men killit and sum hurt. Drum seeing this, thay returnit thame selffis, brak the quheillis of the cartowis, for moir thay culd not do, nor brak them thay micht not, and threw thame over the schoir, to mak them unserviceable. Drum returnis to the toune, and beginis to brak wp merchand boothis, plunder, and cruellie spolzie ritche merchandice, clothis, silkis, velvotis, and uther costlie wair, silver, gold and silver wark, armes, and all uther thing, quhairat the hieland men wes not slow. Thay brak wp a pype of Spanish wyne and drank hartfullie. Thay took Patrik Lichtoun, lait prouest, and Androw Gray, prissoneris. Thay left Montroiss in woful cace, about tuo efternone. . . . Thair wes takin 32 hieland men—sum sayis 52—who had unwyslie biddin behind the rest, plundering the Montross goodis, and is takin, schaklit, and sent to Edinbrugh to pay for thair faultis. It is heir to be nottit that, notwithstanding of the many schotis schot within the toune and out of the schip, yit it pleissit God that few wes killit to Drumis syde, except tua or thrie persones, mervallous to sie! and als few to the other syde, except Alexander Peirsone, ballie, who wes schot be Nathaniell Gordoun. Thair intentioun wes to haue schippit thir cartowis within the foirsaid schip, to have brocht about when scho cam with hir ladning to Abirdene; bot thay gat ane cruell assault, as ye have befoir, and wes michtellie disapoyntit. The Tutor of Struan, with sum hieland men, did brave service with thair schort gunis. It is said that Drum causit raiss fyre tua severall tymes in Montross, yit Major Gordoun still quenshit and pat out the samen.' Again, in 1645, while the marquis and Bailie were keeping one another, so to speak, in sight, the royalist cavalry were ordered to Montrose, 'with charge to tak thair intertynnement, bot no moir. Thay took the same, and wyne aneuche, but did no moir harme to the toun.'

James Melvil mentions 'a pest quhilk the Lord, for sinne and contempt of his Gospell, sent upon Montros' in 1566; and from May 1648 till February 1649 the plague again desolated the town, driving crowds to the country in panic, and making such fearful havoc among those who remained, that a large tumulus is pointed out on the links, immediately NE of the town, as the place where many victims to it were interred. In spite of all these misfortunes, the place continued to prosper; the enumeration of the articles in the merchants' booths plundered by Montrose's men, and mentioned above, would indicate a considerable trade; and a long, contemporary account of it, in the 17th century, describes it as 'a very handsome well-built toune, of considerable trade in all places abroad; good houses, all of stone, excellent large streets, a good tolbuith and church, good shipping of their own, a good shore at the toune, a myle within the river South Esk. . . . It is a very cheap place of all things necessary except house-rent, which is dear, by reason of the great distance they are from stones, and makes their buildings very dear.' There were then on the outskirts 'malthouses and kilns and granaries for cornes, of three storeys high, and some more, and are increased to such a number that in a short time it is thought they will equall if not exceed the toune in greatness. . . . They have a good public revenue, two wind-milnes, ane hospitall with some mortifications belonging to it; they are mighty fyne burgesses and delicate and painfull merchants. There have been men of great substance in that toune of a long time, and yet are, who have and are purchasing good estates in the countrey. The generalitie of the burgesses and merchants do very far exceed these in any other toune in the shire.'* About this time, too, the neighbourhood was highly esteemed for its beauty, which was celebrated in Latin verse by John and Arthur Johnston; while Franck, in his *Northern Memoirs* (1658), declares (he must surely have found the fishing in the neighbourhood very good) that it is 'a beauty that lies concealed as it were in the bosom of Scotland, most delicately dressed up and adorned with excellent buildings, whose foundations are laid with polished stone, and her ports all washed with silver streams that trickle down from the famous Ask.'

* The 'wind-milnes' must have been deemed of some importance, for in the beginning of the 18th century one of the citizens named John Young was sent by the magistrates to Holland to learn the best known methods of constructing and working windmills; and after his return he was the only person to be found in Scotland who understood the management of pumps in coalworks. In an 18th century print a windmill standing to the S of the Steeple, probably about the site of the present Infirmary, forms a prominent feature.

The church became a collegiate charge shortly before the Revolution, the inhabitants agreeing to tax themselves for a stipend to the second minister. This was during the time of the last Episcopal clergyman, David Lyell, who had been a presbyterian, but had conformed. He does not seem to have found his conscience quite easy under the change, or at any rate must have harped uncomfortably over it, for, 'some days before his death, as he was walking in the links about the twilight, at a pretty distance from the town, he espyed, as it wer, a woman all in white standing not far from him, who immediately disappeared, and he, coming up presently to the place, saw nae person there, though the links be very plain. Only casting his eye on the place where shee stood, he saw tuo words drawn or written, as it had been with a staff upon the sand, "Sentenced and condemned;" upon which he came home pensive and melancholy, and in a little sickens and dyes.'

On 21 Dec. 1715 the vessel in which the Chevalier had sailed from France made its appearance off Montrose, where probably a landing would have been made had it not been for the appearance of a ship which was suspected to be a man-of-war. On this account sail was made to the northward, and the actual disembarkation took place at PETERHEAD. In the following year, however, when all hope of success had vanished from the minds of the Jacobites, their forces in the retreat from Perth reached Montrose, where previous arrangements had been made for James to escape to France. Though the matter was kept a profound secret, a rumour of it had got spread abroad among the soldiers, and in order to allay suspicion, the royal baggage had to be sent forward with the main body of the army during a night march towards Aberdeen. James himself had his usual guard paraded before the door of the house where he was, as if for his departure, but slipping quietly out by a back door, he joined the Earl of Mar, and both passed through the gardens to the water's edge, where a boat was ready to carry them on board ship. The house where he had spent the day—and which is said to have been the same as that in which the Marquis of Montrose was born—has long been gone. It was the town house of the Duke of Montrose, and stood behind Peel's monument at the S end of High Street. It was here that James wrote to the Duke of Argyll expressing his regret at the misery caused by some of his operations, and telling how he had left a sum of money to make good the losses sustained. 'Among the manifold mortifications I have had in this unfortunat expedition, that of being forced to burn several villages, etc. as the only expedient left me for the publick security was not the smallest. It was indeed forced upon me by the violence with which my rebellious subjects acted against me, and what they, as the first authors of it, must be answerable for, not I; however, as I cannot think of leaving this country without making some provision to repair that loss, I have therefore consigned to the Magistrats of —— the sum of —— desiring and requiring of you, if not as an obedient subject, at least as a lover of your country, to take care that it be employd to the designd use, that I may at least have the satisfaction of having been the destruction and ruin of none, at a time I came to free all.' The letter was given to the officer left in command of the army, General Gordon, with instructions to fill up the blanks with the name of the town and the sum, before forwarding it to the Duke of Argyll, the money being the amount left over after providing for the subsistence of the army.

For a short time in 1745 the Royalists had their quarters here, but they were driven out by the Jacobites, whose influence in the neighbourhood seems then to have been considerable. The 'Hazard,' a sloop-of-war of 16 guns and 80 men, was then sent to regain the position, and entering the basin commanded the town with her guns, so that the anti-Government party were compelled to retire. Captain David Ferrier of Brechin, the Jacobite deputy-governor, was not, however, so easily dispossessed of his prize, for entering the town at night

he took possession of the island of Inchbrayock, and erected an earthwork to protect his men. The same afternoon a French vessel, which was coming in with troops, was run on shore out of reach of the 'Hazard's' guns, her cannon were dragged to land and mounted at the island, and the fire opened from these at last compelled the government ship to surrender. The 'Hazard' proved for a time serviceable to Prince Charles Edward, but early in the following year she was driven ashore at the Bay of Tongue and lost to the Jacobites, as was also a large sum of money then on board. Admiral Byng came to avenge her capture, but had to confine himself to sinking the long boat of a French vessel that was lying off the coast. In 1746 the Duke of Cumberland passed through the town—the site of the house where he slept being now occupied by the National Bank—and a garrison was posted at the place, notwithstanding which, on 10 June (the anniversary of the old Chevalier's birthday), the Jacobite ladies showed their constancy by wearing white gowns, while the boys made bonfires along the streets. The officer in command of the station overlooked the matter, as he had no wish to punish ladies and children, but Cumberland with his usual vindictive cruelty had him deprived of his commission, and threatened to cause the children to be whipped at the cross to frighten them from their bonfires, a threat which he is actually said to have had carried into execution in some cases, it being alleged that one of the culprits so treated was Coutts, afterwards the great London banker.

In 1773 Montrose was visited by Dr Johnson and Boswell on their way from Edinburgh to the Hebrides. 'We found,' says Boswell, 'a sorry inn where I myself saw another waiter put a lump of sugar with his fingers into Dr Johnson's lemonade for which he called him "Rascal!" It put me in great glee that our landlord was an Englishman. I rallied the Doctor upon this, and he grew quiet. . . . Before breakfast [the next morning] we went and saw the town-hall, where is a good dancing-room and other rooms for tea-drinking. The appearance of the town from it is very well; but many of the houses are built with their ends to the street, which looks awkward. When we came down from it I met Mr Gleig, a merchant here. He went with us to see the English chapel. It is situated on a pretty dry spot, and there is a fine walk to it. It is really an elegant building, both within and without. The organ is adorned with green and gold. Dr Johnson gave a shilling extraordinary to the clerk, saying, "He belongs to an honest Church." I put him in mind that Episcopals were but dissenters here; they were only tolerated. "Sir," said he, "we are here as Christians in Turkey."' The Doctor himself records his impression briefly. 'We travelled on to Montrose which we surveyed in the morning, and found it well built, airy, and clean. The town-house is a handsome fabric with a portico. We then went to view the English chapel, and found a small church, clean to a degree unknown in any other part of Scotland, with commodious galleries; and what was yet less expected, with an organ.' The town in those days seems to have had a number of beggars, for in the passage immediately following, Johnson remarks that when he had proceeded thus far he had opportunities of observing what he had never heard, 'that there are many beggars in Scotland,' though, to their credit be it said, that they solicited 'silently or very modestly.' The English Episcopal Church that is mentioned is St Peter's, which was founded in 1722, but was unfortunately burned down in 1857, just after it had been repaired.

Except a visit from Burns in 1787, and another from the Queen, who took train to Perth from a temporary station near the present Victoria Bridge, on her return from Balmoral in 1848, the town may be said to have no later history. Although since the latter part of last century it has had less increase of population and less growth of trade and industry than most towns of its class and in its position, it has yet thriven in a steady way that is perhaps better than sudden bursts of pro-

sperity would have been, and there is but little sign of the fulfilment of the old rhyme :—

> 'Bonnie Munross will be a moss :
> Dundee will be dung doun :
> Forfar will be Forfar still :
> And Brechin a braw burgh toun.'

The town was the birthplace of Robert Brown (1773-1858), the eminent botanist; Joseph Hume (1777-1855), politician and reformer; Sir Alexander Burnes (1805-41), Asiatic scholar and traveller; Sir James Burnes, his elder brother, who also distinguished himself in India; Sir James Duke (1792-1873), Lord Mayor of London in 1848-49; Sir William Burnett, the inventor of the process known as 'Burnettising' for deodorising bilge water and preserving timber from rotting; and George Paul Chalmers, R.S.A. (1836-78). Alexander and James Burnes were sons of a cousin of Robert Burns, and the former was killed at Cabul, where he was political resident. Old Montrose has given to the family of Graham the successive titles of Earl (1505), Marquess (1644), and Duke (1707) in the peerage of Scotland. This family can be traced back to 1128, when William de Graham witnessed a charter of King David I. to the monks of Holyrood. The early members of the race were all distinguished for their bravery. The first of them connected with Forfarshire was Sir David Graham, who obtained a grant of Old Montrose from Robert I. The first Earl was killed at Flodden, and the third was appointed Viceroy of Scotland in 1604. The first Marquess was James, who figures so prominently in the time of Charles I. His son and successor, who was restored to the title and the estates in 1660, was known as the 'Good Marquiss.' Viscount Dundee was sprung from a branch of the same family. The dukedom was conferred on the fourth Marquess as a reward for his steady support of the Union. The family has long ceased to have any connection of interest with either the town or neighbourhood. Their present seat is Buchanan Castle, Stirlingshire.

Streets and Public Buildings.—The town has two principal lines of street running in a general direction from N to S. That to the W is the principal, and from N to S has the names of Northesk Road, The Mall, Murray Street, and High Street; that to the E is known to the N as Mill Street, and to the S as Baltic Street and Apple Wynd, and is mostly very irregular and narrow. On the W side of High Street a fine wide street—Hume Street—was formed in 1880 to give access to the new station of the Montrose and Arbroath section of the North British railway system. High Street is continued westwards to the river by Castle Street and Upper Fishergate, much improved in recent years, but still of unequal width, narrow, and winding. To the W of this, branching off also from High Street, is the wide modern Bridge Street. Along the side of the river is Wharf Street, eastward of which, towards the old station and harbour, are Hill Street, Commerce Street, Ferry Street, and River Street. Eastwards of Baltic Street and Mill Street is an open space, partly laid out as public gardens, which is known as The Middle Links, about which are a number of excellent houses. The chief cross streets from E to W are Broomfield Road at the extreme N end of the town, Rosehill Road at The Mall, and John Street off High Street and continued across the Middle Links by Union Street. The line by Bridge Street or Castle Street, High Street, Murray Street, The Mall, and Northesk Road lies along the main coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen.

Till near the end of last century the traffic was conveyed across the South Esk by ferry-boats crossing the river between Ferryden and the harbour, but the road was then diverted to the westward, and bridges constructed between Montrose and Inchbrayock,* and across the south channel between Inchbrayock and the S bank of the river. The bridge over the south channel was a substantial stone structure and still remains, that over the main channel was a heavy timber bridge, erected in 1793-96, and deemed a wonderful structure.

* So named from an old church dedicated to St Braoch.

One of the openings was moved like a drawbridge, in order to allow of the passage of ships up the river. In consequence, however, of an ill-advised narrowing of the channel at its site, the rapid current soon carried away the old bed of the river, and threatened to sweep away the foundations of the bridge; and after various expedients had been tried to prevent its destruction, it eventually became a piece of mere shaking patchwork, and was condemned. In its place it was determined to erect a suspension-bridge, and this, designed by Sir Samuel Brown, R.N., and founded in Sept. 1828, was finished in Dec. 1829 at a cost of £23,000. The distance between the points of suspension is 432 feet, and the total length, including approaches, is about 800 feet. The towers are 23½ feet high from foundation to roadway, and 71 feet high altogether; 39½ feet wide at the roadway; and each is pierced by an archway 18 feet high and 16 wide. At a distance of 115 feet from the towers are the chambers where the ends of the chains are secured. The chains themselves, which are double, and 1 foot apart, are made of the best cable iron, with bars 8 feet 10 inches from centre to centre, and the joints of the upper main chains over the middle of the bar in the lower. The suspending rods are 5 feet apart. In 1838, on the occasion of a boat-race in the river, a large crowd on the bridge rushed from one side to the other, and the sudden strain, owing to some imperfection in one of the saddles on the top of the north tower, causing the upper chain on one side to give way, it fell on the lower chain, killing several people. Had not the under chain proved sufficiently strong to support the sudden strain, the whole crowd would have been precipitated into the water. The bridge was speedily repaired, but in October the same year a violent south-westerly gale produced such violent vibrations as to tear up, destroy, and throw into the river about two-thirds of the roadway. The main chains, however, remained uninjured, but repairs were necessary to the amount of £3000. Hitherto the lateral oscillation in the centre had been as much as from 3 to 4 feet, but now, by the introduction of new supports, designed by J. M. Rendal, London, this was reduced so as not to exceed 3 or 4 inches. A portion of the roadway at each side, reserved for foot-passengers, is railed off from the carriageway by longitudinal timber traverses, which so abut upon the towers, and extend above and below the roadway, as to thoroughly stiffen the whole structure. When this bridge was first erected, the centre span of the stone one, across the south channel, was taken down and replaced by a draw-bridge to allow vessels to pass up to Old Montrose, but it is hardly ever used. Financially the suspension-bridge has always been in difficulties, for, notwithstanding the pontage income, there still in 1871 remained a debt of more than £18,000, and as the revenue derived from tolls was then threatened with a great reduction, should the proposed formation of a direct Montrose and Arbroath railway be proceeded with, the company promoting that line became bound to pay annually £983, 6s. in perpetuity as compensation for the anticipated loss. When the Roads and Bridges Act came into operation in 1883 the pontage was finally abolished. Whilst the foundations of the northern towers were being dug, a large number of human bones were found in the small eminence close by, on which the castle stood, and which is known as the Castlehill or Forthill. A short distance up the river from the suspension-bridge is the viaduct by which the Arbroath and Montrose railway crosses the South Esk. It was designed by Mr W. R. Galbraith, and is 475 yards long. There are 16 spans, the one at the S side being 63 feet wide, the two at the N side respectively 54 feet and 57 feet 6 inches, and the others 96 feet. The girders are supported on double cylindrical piers sunk in the bed of the river to an average depth of 18 feet, 7 feet 6 inches in diameter up to low water, and thence 5 feet in diameter. It was erected in 1882-83 to replace the original viaduct constructed in 1878-80, somewhat on the same plan as the Tay Bridge; but after the disaster to that structure, although it was used for goods traffic, the Board of Trade refused to grant it the

necessary certificate for passenger traffic, and it was removed. Across the south channel there is a brick viaduct of 16 arches.

The infirmary, near the N end of the suspension-bridge, was originally connected with the old lunatic asylum noticed in the account of the parish. It afterwards became separate, and the present building, erected in 1837 at a cost of £2500 and enlarged in 1865, includes a fever ward, a small-pox ward, and a dispensary. It is under the charge of the same directors as the lunatic asylum, and the average annual number of patients is over 400.

High Street was, till 1748, divided along the centre into two streets by a row of houses called Rotten Row, but it is now a wide handsome open thoroughfare. Many of the houses still present their gables to the street, but these older features are slowly disappearing. Projecting into the street towards the S end is the town-hall, erected in 1763, and with an upper story added in 1819, a plain building, with arcaded basement and a pediment containing an illuminated clock. It contains a council-room, a guild-hall, a court-room, a coffee-room, a reading-room, and a large apartment used as a public library (founded in 1785; annual subscription one guinea). There is an extensive collection of books amounting to over 19,000 volumes. Besides this there is a trades' or mechanics' library with 7000 volumes (founded 1819; annual subscription 4s. 4d.) and a grammar school library, founded in 1686, and containing many old and rare books. The old Trades' Hall on the E side of High Street, a short distance N of the town-hall, is now known as the Albert Hall. The statues close by are those of Sir Robert Peel, erected in 1855; and of Joseph Hume, M.P.—a native and for some years member for the Montrose district of burghs—erected in 1859. The prison to the S of the town-hall superseded a disgraceful old jail in the Steeple with only two or three miserable cells. Built in 1832, it has become almost useless in consequence of the transference of all long-sentence prisoners to the prison of Dundee, though those with sentences of not more than 14 days are still kept here, and part of it is used as a police court-room.

There seems to have been a parish church as early as the 13th century, but the present building, which is immediately E of the town-hall, was erected in 1791 on the site of an older church, and measures 98 by 65 feet. It is one of the largest in Scotland, the double tier of galleries and area containing 2500 sittings. The square steeple of the older church with its octagonal spire formed a prominent feature in old views of the town. The spire was of later date, having been added in 1694—the date on the vane now in the museum. It was in it that Thomas Forster, a priest, met his death at the hands of John Erskine of Dun, a circumstance that led to the young laird's retirement to the Continent for a season, and thus to his adherence to the doctrines of the Reformation; and on it 'a fyre of joy' burned in June 1566 on the reception of the news of the birth of James VI. The steeple having become somewhat rickety was taken down in 1831, and the present one, 200 feet high, erected in 1832-34 after designs by Gillespie Graham at a cost of £3500, the gable of the church being altered and improved at the same time. There is a fine brass chandelier which belonged to the old church. Round the building is the old burial ground, which contains the grave of Maitland the historian. There is a new cemetery at Rosehill Road on the NE of the town. Melville Established church, built in 1854 as a chapel of ease, is now a *quoad sacra* parish church. It has 800 sittings. St John's Free church, in John Street, a Grecian building, was erected in 1829 as a chapel of ease at a cost of £3969, and contains 1370 sittings. St George's Free church, built soon after the Disruption, contains 1300 sittings; and St Paul's Free church, a plain Gothic building with a spire (1860), has 520 sittings. Mill Street U.P. church, built in 1830 for a congregation formed in 1750, contains 500 sittings; John Street U.P. church, built in 1824 for a congregation formed in 1787, has accommodation for 750 persons; and Knox U.P. church, in Castle Street, built in 1860, for 300. The Independent church, in Baltic Street, was built in 1844 in place of a previous chapel, and contains 700 sittings. The Evangelical Union church (1849) has accommodation for 400; and the Wesleyan church at the foot of New Wynd, built in 1873 in room of an older church dating from 1814, accommodation for 330. The Scottish Episcopal church (St Mary), in Panmure Place, was built in 1844, partly with a donation of £1000 from H. Scott, Esq. of Brotherton, and, as restored and enlarged in 1878, is a good Early English edifice, with organ, fine stained-glass windows, and 350 sittings. The English Episcopal church (St Peter), whose early history has been already referred to, was rebuilt in 1859, and contains 500 sittings. Within garden ground on the W side of Murray Street there were, till the beginning of the present century, remains of a Dominican monastery. The original building, 'biggit and foundit' and dedicated to the Virgin Mary in 1230 by Allan the Durward, last male representative of the De Lundins, seems to have stood on the portion of the links known as St Mary's, near Victoria Bridge, but in 1516 the monks removed to new buildings in the position first mentioned. Almost nothing more is known of their history except that they found themselves disturbed in their new abode by the noises in the streets, and were, in 1524, allowed to return to their first dwelling.

Montrose Academy stands on the Links, and was, as we have already seen, in existence as early as the middle of the 16th century at least. Its early fame and its connection with Wishart and the Melvils has been already noticed. One of the teachers in the 17th century was David Lyndsay, a cadet of the Edzell family, who became Bishop of Brechin, and was afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh when Jenny Geddes threw her stool at Dr Hanna's head. 'The bischop of Edinbrugh, named Mr David Lyndsay, cuming to preiche, heiring of this tumult cam nevertheles to Sanct Geillis kirk and teichit, but inquietatioun. Sermon endit and he going out of the kirk dur, these rascall wemen cryit out aganist bischopis, reddie to stane him to the death, but being a corpulent man wes haistellie put in the Erll of Roxbrughe coache, standing hard besyd, and was careit to his lodging; the samen rascallis still following him and throwing stones at the coache, so that he escaipit narrowlie with his lyf.' Among the later pupils were Joseph Hume and Sir James and Sir Alexander Burnes. The present building, which is surmounted by a low dome, was erected in 1820, and contains accommodation for over 700 pupils. The average attendance is about 300, and the work, embracing the usual secondary subjects, is carried on by a rector, six masters, and three assistants. There is a very small endowment, so that the income is to a large extent dependent on fees. From funds bequeathed by Mr John Erskine, of Jamaica, in 1786, education is provided at this school for eight poor boys, and a salary of £50 is paid to one of the assistant masters. Dorward's Seminary — near the Academy, erected in 1833 partly at the expense of the Incorporated Trades and partly by subscription, and afterwards transferred to the management of Dorward's Trustees—gives instruction in English, writing, arithmetic, navigation, Latin, and French, and the work is carried on by a master and mistress. In 1883 thirteen schools, with accommodation, average attendance, and Government grant, were:—Erskine Street (152, 135, £114, 13s. 4d.), High Street (73, 119, £100, 10s. 6d.), Lochside (120, 74, £57, 4s.), Montrose (384, 291, £232, 6s.), Townhead junior (180, 109, £80, 0s. 6d.), Townhead senior (207, 206, £193, 14s.), White's Place (204, 191, £88, 17s. 6d.), White's Place infant (163, 154, £114, 18s.), Castle Street mission (242, 193, £115, 18s. 9d.), Dorward's Seminary (136, 61, £42, 15s.), Dorward's Lower Seminary (123, 60, £27, 3s. 7d.), St John's Free Church (320, 179, £106, 3s.), and Union Street Works (83, 32, £29, 14s.).

Dorward's House of Refuge, at the N end of the Middle Links, was erected in 1839, and is endowed from

a fund of £29,600 bequeathed by William Dorward, merchant in Montrose. It is a neat Elizabethan building, affording accommodation for 150 inmates, but has generally only about 80. In 1882 these were 23 men, 15 women, 25 boys, and 15 girls. It is managed by trustees from various public bodies. The Museum of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society is a neat building in Panmure Place, erected in 1837. It contains valuable collections of natural history objects, and a fine collection of coins and other antiquities. On Saturday it is accessible for the very small charge of one penny. The Barracks, to the NE of the harbour, were originally the buildings of the lunatic asylum, which were transferred to Government in 1860 to be converted into a depôt for the Angus and Mearns militia, officially the 5th Brigade Scottish division R.M. Artillery.

Commerce and Trade, etc.—The manufacture of linen yarn and thread was introduced at a comparatively early period, and has been vigorously carried on. An annual market for these products was held in the early years of last century, and drew to it manufacturers from all parts of Forfarshire and Kincardineshire and from some parts of Aberdeenshire, to dispose of their goods. The making of sailcloth was begun in 1745; but after a short burst of prosperity it fell off, so as almost to become extinct. It has, however, now again revived and become very extensive. The manufacture of sailcloth, fine linen, lawns, and cambric was so prominent at Pennant's visit to the town in 1776, as to draw from him a eulogy on the skill and industry employed, as well as the beauty of many of the fabrics produced. Flax-spinning, with newly-invented machinery worked by one of Boulton and Watt's engines, was commenced in Ford's Mill, a factory built for this in 1805; and in 1805-6 the engineman who had charge of the machinery of this work was the great inventor of the locomotive engine, George Stephenson. An engineman's wages in those days could not have been large, but during the year Stephenson was in Montrose he saved a sum of no less than £28. Flax-spinning is now the principal industry, and gives employment to a large number of hands, both in the town and in its neighbourhood, as does also the weaving of part of the yarn into floor-cloths, ducks, sheetings, dowlas, canvas, and other fabrics, and the bleaching operations therewith connected. There are also extensive rope-works, tan-works, mills, machine-making establishments, breweries, starch-works—dating from 1798—soap-works, and an artificial manure and chemical work. Shipbuilding was once extensively carried on, but is now extinct, though there is still a good deal of boatbuilding. The registration or custom-house port used formerly to comprehend the whole coast from Buddon Ness on the S to Bervie-brow or Todhead on the N, and included Westhaven, Easthaven, Arbroath, Johnshaven, and Gourdon; but it is now restricted to the reach from Redhead to Todhead, and therefore includes now only Johnshaven and Gourdon. The number of vessels within the smaller range, with their tonnage, has been at various dates as follows:

Year.	Sailing Ships.	Tons.	Steamers.	Tons.	Total Vessels.	Total Tons.
1868	112	17,320	2	40	114	17,360
1875	78	13,529	4	1156	82	14,685
1882	50	9,287	7	2053	57	11,340
1883	44	8,256	8	1840	52	10,096

By far the greater part of the ships belong to Montrose itself.

The harbour comprises the whole reach of the South Esk from the bridge to the sea, but is occupied principally in the upper part of that reach. It is naturally very good, and has been well cared for. The entrance is somewhat narrow, and cannot easily be taken, with the wind from certain points; but the depth over the bar is

18 feet at low water of spring tides, and it is therefore accessible at all hours to vessels of large draught. To the N of the fairway is a dangerous bank called the Annet Sands. There are leading lights, and on the promontory at the S side of the mouth of the river is Montroseness or Scurdyness lighthouse (1870), with—since 1881—a double intermittent or occulting light, its periods of light being always four seconds, and its periods of darkness two seconds and eight seconds alternately. The light is visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. The quays are well constructed and commodious. A wet dock, measuring 450 by 300 feet, with a depth of 19 feet at spring tides and 15 at neaps, and capable of accommodating 6000 tons of shipping, was formed in 1840 at a cost of £43,000. There is a patent slip, capable of raising vessels of 400 tons. Tramways connect the harbour with both the Caledonian and North British railway stations. The present trustees are 5 elected by the county, the sheriff of the county, the provost and senior bailie of Montrose, 2 members elected by the town council, 9 chosen by the municipal electors, and 4 elected by the town council of Brechin. It was acquired by this body from the town council in 1837, under act of parliament, by which a payment of £600 a year in perpetuity is to be made to the latter body. The following table shows the tonnage of vessels that entered from and to foreign ports and coastwise, with cargoes and ballast, at various dates:—

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1860	48,882	17,638	66,520	33,790	17,066	50,856
1874	66,915	25,414	92,329	66,902	22,479	89,381
1881	71,319	21,426	92,745	68,122	20,947	89,069
1882	65,998	28,041	94,039	67,450	26,214	93,664

The foreign trade is chiefly with the Baltic and Canada. The chief exports are grain, manufactured goods, and fish, and the chief imports are timber, coal, flax, hemp, and wheat. The trade in wood is second only to that on the Clyde, and more unmanufactured tobacco is imported here than is brought into any other port in Scotland except Glasgow and Leith. The amount of customs in 1866 was £3154, in 1874 £1787, in 1881 £1305, and in 1882 £1093. Montrose fishery district embraces the coast from Broughty Ferry to Gourdon, and on 1 Jan. 1883 had a total of 182 first class boats, 244 second class boats, and 193 third class boats, with a total tonnage of 4954, and 1180 resident fishermen and boys. Of these, however, only 1 first class boat, 4 third class boats, and 8 men and boys belonged to Montrose itself. In the year before the value of the boats was £37,012, of the nets £25,500, and of the lines £7624. The total persons employed in connection with them were 2882, the number of barrels of herrings salted or cured 39,199, and the number of cod, ling, or hake taken 110,392. Of the whole number of boats, about a quarter belongs to the small fishing-village of Ferryden, on the opposite side of the South Esk from Montrose. But few of the boats fish at home, the number in 1883 being 174, which had a total catch of 15,344 crans.

Municipality, etc.—As already noticed it is uncertain when Montrose became a royal burgh, but in the charters of confirmation and renovation granted by David II. in 1352, and by Robert II. in 1385, there is a rescript of a charter believed to have been granted by David I. Subsequent extension of privileges was granted by James IV. Municipal matters are attended to by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, a hospital master, and 12 councillors, and this corporation is probably the only one in Scotland that can boast of ever having had female burgesses, since in 1751 the ladies Jean, Mary, and Margaret Falconer, daughters of Lord Falconer of Halkerstone, were raised to that dignity. The council acts also as the police commission, and the police force consists of 12 men (one to every 1247 of the population)

with a superintendent, whose salary is £150. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police in 1883 was 237, the number of those convicted was 234, the number committed for further proceedings 5, and the number not dealt with 21. The corporation property is valued at about £72,000, and the liabilities to be charged against it to about £38,000. The annual revenue is about £2900. Gas is supplied by a company formed in 1827, whose works are in Lower Hall Street. Water was brought first from Glenskenno in 1741 at a cost of £1300; and the present supply, which comes from the North Esk above Kinnaber, was introduced in 1857 at a cost of about £8800. A thorough scheme of drainage was carried out subsequent to 1873. The incorporated trades are blacksmiths, wrights, shoemakers, weavers, masons, and tailors. Under various trustees there are 23 charitable funds bequeathed between 1744 and 1882 with capitals varying from £50 to £4000, the interests being chiefly applied to the assistance of indigent persons not paupers. The hospital fund granted by King James VI. in 1587 gives assistance to about 150 persons, who receive quarterly allowances from it. The burgh arms are, On a shield argent, a rose seeded and barbed proper: the supporters are two mermaids proper; the crest a hand sinister issuing from clouds, and holding a branch of laurel, with the motto, *Mare ditat, rosa decorat.*

Seal of Montrose.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, and offices of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Clydesdale, Commercial, National, North of Scotland, Royal, and Town and County Banks. There is also a National Security Savings' Bank, agencies of 49 insurance companies, and 8 hotels. The newspapers are the Liberal *Montrose Review* (1811) and the Conservative *Montrose Standard* (1837), and are both published on Friday. There are three Masonic lodges—Kilwinning, St Peter's (No. 120), and Incorporated Kilwinning (No. 182). Among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed the Rossie Pleasure-Grounds (to the S of the town, laid out in 1868-70, and open to the public), the Rossie Boys' Reformatory (1857)—with about 65 inmates—in Craig parish, a public coffee house and reading-room (1880) in Castle Street, a model lodging-house in South Esk Street, the Temperance Hall in Market Street, the Assembly Hall in High Street, the Lifeboat station, the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the Scientific and Field Club, a Young Men's Christian Association, a branch of the Bible Society, a Town Mission, a Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a Destitute Sick Society, a Ladies Clothing Society, a Temperance Society, six Good Templar Lodges, a Court of Foresters, two Lodges of Oddfellows, two Lodges of Free Gardeners, a St Crispin Lodge, a United Society of Seamen, a branch of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, a Horticultural Society, an Orchestral Society, a Harmonic Union, a Tonic Sol-fa Association, six golf clubs—the links affording one of the best golfing greens in Scotland—a curling club, two bowling clubs, three cricket clubs, and five football clubs. The volunteer hall was opened in 1883; and there are an artillery and two rifle volunteer corps, in connection with which the Angus and Mearns Rifle Association (1860) holds a meeting on Montrose Links annually in August. Sheriff small debt courts for the parishes of Craig, Dun, Logie-Pert, Lunan, Maryton, and Montrose are held on the third Friday of January, March, May, July, September, and November; and there is a justice of peace small debt court on the first Monday of every month. The weekly market is on Friday, and there was formerly an annual fair—which figures in *John o' Arnha*—on 3 May, Rood Day, whence the name Ruid or Rood Fair. This and another old fair held in July, and lasting four days, are now abolished, and fairs are held on the Fridays after Whitsunday and Martinmas (*o.s.*).

Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in returning a member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1837), and is the returning burgh. Parliamentary constituency (1883-84) 2050, municipal constituency 2412. Valuation (1876) £51,144, (1883-84) £57,142, 13s. 6d., including £4399 for railways. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1831) 12,055, (1841) 13,811, (1851) 15,238, (1861) 14,563, (1871) 14,548, (1881) 14,973, of whom 6705 were males and 8268 females. Houses (1881) 2777 inhabited, 66 vacant, 6 building. Of the total population at last census 3023 men and 1908 women were engaged in connection with industrial handicrafts or dealing in manufactured substances, while 2522 were boys and 2394 were girls under 15 years of age.

See also Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns* (Edinb. 1861); and Mitchell's *History of Montrose* (Montrose, 1866).

Montrose, Old. See MARYTON.

Monymusk, a village and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 302 feet above sea-level, within 3 furlongs of the Don's S bank, and ⅔ mile N by W of Monymusk station on the Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 8½ miles E by S of Alford, 7½ WSW of Kintore Junction, and 20¾ (19 by road) WNW of Aberdeen. A place of high antiquity, it was almost entirely rebuilt about 1840, and now forms a neat square, with some fine old trees in the centre. It has a post and railway telegraph office and an hotel.

The parish is bounded N by Oyne, NE by Chapel-of-Garioch, E by Kemnay, S by Cluny, and W by Tough and Keig. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5 miles; its breadth increases westward from ¼ mile to 4⅞ miles; and its area is 10,816 acres, of which 87½ are water. The Don winds 10 miles east-south-eastward, partly along the Keig, Oyne, and Kemnay boundaries, but mainly through the north-eastern interior; and Ton Burn, its affluent, traces all the southern and south-eastern boundary. Sinking along the Don to 250 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises westward to 1244 feet at Pitfichie Hill, 1469 at Cairn William, and 1306 at Green Hill. Granite is the predominant rock in the hills, and is largely quarried. Felspathic rock, of quality suitable for pottery purposes, also occurs, and was for some time worked by an agent of one of the Staffordshire potteries. Iron ore, containing 65 per cent. of iron, has long been known to exist, but has not been worked on account of the dearth of fuel. The soil of the arable lands is partly clayey, but principally a light loam. About three-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly one-third is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The proportion under wood, it will be noticed, is very large, the planting of larches, spruces, Scotch firs, and hardwood trees having been begun in 1716, and carried on constantly to the present time. A field beside the Don, ½ mile E of Monymusk House, is said to have been the camping-ground of Robert Bruce's army before the Battle of Barra (1308), and bears the name of Campfield. Antiquities are vestiges of two ancient Caledonian stone circles, a sculptured standing-stone and Latin cross, the roofless ruin of Pitfichie Castle, and vestiges of a chapel, which was one of the earliest seats of the Culdee missionaries in the North of Scotland. Malcolm Ceannmor in 1078, proceeding on a military expedition against the rebels of Moray, arrived at Monymusk; and, finding that its barony belonged to the Crown, he vowed it to St Andrew, in order to gain the victory, and is said to have marked out the base of the church tower with his spear. In 1170 we hear of the Keledei or Culdees of 'Munimusc,' for whom thirty years later Gilchrist, Earl of Mar, appears to have built a priory, whilst enforcing on them the canonical rule. Disputes arose between them and the Bishops of St Andrews, and

by 1245 the Culdees had quite given place to 'the prior and convent of Munimusc, of the order of St Augustine' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 389-392, 1877). The very foundations of the priory were dug up about 1726. Alexander Nicoll, D.C.L. (1793-1828), an eminent Orientalist and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, was a native. Monymusk House, on the left bank of the Don, 3 furlongs NE of the village, is a large old building, with a valuable library and a good collection of paintings. In 1712 the estate was purchased from Sir William Forbes, Bart., of the Pitsligo family, for £116,000 by Sir Francis Grant, Bart. (1660-1726), who, on his elevation to the bench in 1709, had assumed the title of Lord Cullen. His fifth descendant, Sir Archibald Grant, seventh Bart. since 1705 (b. 1823; suc. 1863), holds 14,881 acres in the shire, valued at £7698 per annum. Monymusk is in the presbytery of Garioch and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £254. The parish church, St Mary's, on the E side of the village square, is a very old building, parts of it being doubtless coeval with the priory. Comprising the Norman basement of a W tower ($17\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 50 high), a nave ($48\frac{3}{8} \times 20\frac{7}{12}$ feet), and a choir ($16\frac{5}{8} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ feet), with a later polygonal apse, it was enlarged by a N aisle, reroofed, and reseated for 580 worshippers in 1822, when the spire was also renewed. Its two pure Norman arches of Queen Margaret's time are objects of much interest. An Episcopal church, containing 130 sittings, was converted from secular purposes in 1801; and the public school, with accommodation for 164 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 107, and a grant of £92, 2s. Valuation (1860) £5472, (1884) £6989, 15s. 5d., *plus* £1288 for railway. Pop. (1801) 900, (1831) 1011, (1861) 988, (1871) 996, (1881) 1155. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Monynut Water, a rivulet of Haddington and Berwick shires. Rising among the Lammermuir Hills at an altitude of 1112 feet, and running $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles south-south-eastward, through or along the borders of Innerwick, Oldhamstocks, and Abbey St Bathans parishes, it falls into Whitadder Water at Abbey St Bathans hamlet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Monzie, a hamlet and a parish of central Perthshire. The hamlet stands on the left bank of Shaggie Burn, 3 miles NNE of the post-town, Crieff.

The civil parish consists of a main body (containing the hamlet) and of three detached portions—the Innerpeffray, Auchnafree, and Logiealmond sections. Its total area is $33\frac{3}{4}$ square miles or 21,592⅓ acres, of which $104\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and 3849½ belong to the main body. This, with an utmost length from NNW to SSE of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an utmost breadth of 2 miles, is bounded NE and E by Fowlis-Wester, and S, W, and N by Crieff. Shaggie Burn, rising on the NE border at an altitude of 2050 feet, runs $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward and south-south-westward, mainly along the north-eastern and southern boundaries, but for $1\frac{7}{8}$ mile across the interior, till it passes off into Crieff, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above its influx to Turret Burn; and Keltie Burn, rising at an altitude of 2200 feet, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the western border, till it falls into Shaggie Burn at the SW corner of the parish. The surface sinks here to 250 feet above sea-level, and rises to 700 feet on the *northern slope of the Knock of Crieff (911), 1153 at *Milquhanzie Hill, 1461 at Cnoc Beithe, and 2255 at *Mealneveron, where asterisks mark those heights that lie upon the boundaries.

Of the three detached sections, the smallest ($1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ mile) contains the ruins of Innerpeffray Castle, 4 miles SE of Crieff, and is bounded NE by Madderty, E and SE by Trinity-Gask, SW by Muthill, and W and NW by Crieff. The Earn flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward along all the Muthill boundary; and the surface sinks nowhere much below, and nowhere much exceeds, 100 feet above sea-level. Of the two Glenalmond sections, the upper ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ miles) contains Auchnafree Lodge, 7 miles WSW of Amulree, and is bounded SE by Crieff, S by Monzievaird and Comrie, W and NW by Kenmore, and N and E by detached portions of Dull, Weem, Kenmore, and Fowlis-Wester. The new-born Almond has here an easterly course of 4 miles; and along it the surface declines to 880 feet, chief elevations being Ben Chonzie (3048 feet) at the SW corner, and a nameless summit (2838) on the northern boundary. The Logie-almond section ($5\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ miles) in its SE corner contains Glenalmond College, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Crieff and $11\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Perth, under which there is the post office of Heriotfield. It is bounded NE by detached portions of Methven and Redgorton, E by Auchtergaven and Moneydie, S by Methven and Fowlis-Wester, W by Fowlis-Wester, and NW by Little Dunkeld. The Almond winds 6 miles eastward, mainly along the southern border; Milton Burn runs to it $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the western border; and Shochie Burn, another of its affluents, runs $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward along the Auchtergaven and Moneydie boundary. The surface sinks to 450 feet along the Almond, and rises to 654 feet near Saddlebank, 773 near Montreal, and 1913 at Meikle Crochan on the Little Dunkeld boundary.

Such are the general features of this large and scattered parish, whose rocks include excellent slate, red sandstone compact and durable, and limestone of indifferent quality. The soil of most of the arable lands is light, dry, and fertile. There are several hundred acres of thriving plantation; but fully two-thirds of the entire area are desolate upland, partly green, mostly heathy, and good only for the grazing of Highland or blackfaced sheep. 'Weems,' or subterranean dwellings, have been discovered in Monzie Park, where also are remains of several stone circles. Monzie Castle, 5 furlongs SSW of Monzie hamlet, bears date 1634, and is a square, three-story, battlemented pile, with a western two-story wing, and round towers flanking the angles. In its beautiful grounds are four out of five larches, coeval with those of Dunkeld (1738), and one of them 18 feet in girth at 3 feet from the ground. The estate belongs to George Johnstone, Esq. of Lathrisk, his father having purchased it from Alex. Cameron-Campbell, Esq., who died in 1869, and who from 1841 to 1843 was Conservative member for Argyllshire. (See Inverawe.) Another estate, with a mansion, is the Cairnies in Logiealmond; and altogether 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £500, and 3 of less than £100. Ecclesiastically, the parish, as redistributed at various periods between 1702 and 1871, takes in part of Fowlis-Wester, and gives off its own detached sections to Muthill, Amulree, Methven, and Logiealmond. Monzie itself is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £200. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1831, and contains 512 sittings. There is also a Free church of Monzie; and Monzie public school, with accommodation for 133 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 50, and a grant of £58, 10s. Valuation (1860) £7753, (1884) £8868, 1s. 1d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1157, (1841) 1261, (1861) 972, (1871) 803, (1881) 753; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 324, (1881) 304, of whom 208 were in Fowlis-Wester. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68.

Monzievaird and Strowan, a parish of Upper Strathearn, central Perthshire, whose church, ½ mile from the Earn's N bank, is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles ENE of Comrie and $3\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of the post-town, Crieff. It comprises the ancient parishes of Monzievaird and Strowan, united prior to 1662, and consists of a main body and three detached sections, the area of the whole being 26,493⅜ acres, of which 5988 belong to those sections, and 400½ are water. The main body is bounded N by Monzie (detached), NE and E by Crieff, S by Muthill, and W by Comrie. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles; its utmost width, from E to W, is $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles; and its area is 20,505½ acres. From Comrie village to near Crieff town the Earn flows $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward, partly along the Comrie boundary, but mainly across the interior; Turret Burn, rising on the eastern side of Ben Chonzie at an altitude of 2000 feet, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles

south-eastward and southward—for the last 2 miles along the Crieff boundary, till, after a descent of 1900 feet, it falls into the Earn at a point ½ mile W of the town of Crieff; and the LEDNOCK, over the last 3⅝ miles of its course, runs south-south-eastward along the Comrie boundary to the Earn at Comrie village. The largest sheets of water are Lochan Uaine (1 × ½ furl.; 1523 feet) and Loch Turret (1 mile × 2¾ furl.; 1127 feet) towards the head of GLENTURRET; Ochtertyre Lake (4¼ × 1¼ furl.); and St Serf's Water (1½ × ½ furl.). Along the Earn the surface declines to close on 100 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises southward to wooded *Torlum (1291 feet), northward to Tomachaistel (434), Drumachargan (512), Creag Each (988), Creag Chaisean (1809), Carn Chois (2571), *Auchnafree Hill (2565), and *BEN CHONZIE (3048), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish.

Of the three detached sections, all lying in GLENARTNEY, the largest, containing Auchnashelloch and Findhuglen farms, 6½ miles SW of Comrie, is bounded NW and N by Comrie, E by Muthill, SE by Dunblane, S by Kilmadock, and SW by Callander. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 3⅞ miles; its utmost breadth is 3¾ miles; and its area is 4570½ acres. The Water of RUCHILL flows 2 miles north-eastward along all the north-western boundary, and Findhu Glen descends to it for 2⅜ miles in a north-westerly direction. In the extreme N the surface declines to 600 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to *UAMH Bheag (2179 feet). The next largest section (1352 acres), containing Meiggars farm, 3 miles S of Comrie, is bounded E by Muthill, and on all other sides by Comrie. The Water of Ruchill flows 5 furlongs along the north-western boundary; and the surface rises from 400 to 1250 feet. The smallest section (64⅜ acres), 2¼ miles S by W of Comrie, is bounded or traversed for ½ mile by the Water of Ruchill.

The line of junction between the clay slate and the Old Red sandstone passes north-eastward from Glenartney to Glenturret; and both slate and sandstone have been quarried. The soil of the low grounds is light, gravelly, and fertile; that of the hills is much of it moorish. Barely 3500 acres are in tillage; about 2400 are under wood; and the rest of the parish is pastoral or waste. Much of the woodland is natural forest; and, as an old song tells, the oak is a favourite tree:—

'By Auchertyre there grows the aik.'

The remains of Castle Cluggy, comprising a tower 18 feet square within the walls, stand on a gentle rising-ground, which runs into the middle of Ochtertyre Lake, and must anciently have been an island, or nearly so, accessible only in one place by a drawbridge. Formerly of much greater extent than now, the castle is traditionally said to have belonged to the Red Comyn, the rival of Bruce, who here, about 1306, besieged Malise, Earl of Strathearn. It is called 'an ancient fortalice' in a charter of the year 1467; and it was inhabited for some time about the middle of the 17th century by Sir William Murray, first baronet of Ochtertyre. Towards the head of the lake is an artificial crannoge. An ancient castle of the Earls of Strathearn stood on the summit of Tomachaistel, a beautiful eminence 3 miles W of Crieff, commanding very romantic prospects, and possessing the greatest capabilities of military defence in days before the invention of gunpowder. The foundations of this castle were still visible in 1832, when they were removed to give place to a monument in memory of General Sir David Baird of FERN-TOWER (1757-1829), the hero of Seringapatam. This monument still is a conspicuous feature in the general landscape of Upper Strathearn, though the damage caused by a thunderbolt in 1878 has not yet been restored. It is an obelisk 82 feet high, an exact imitation of Cleopatra's Needle, and is formed of blocks of Aberdeen granite, some of them weighing 5 tons each. In 1511 eight score of the Murrays, with their wives and children, were massacred by a body of Drummonds and Campbells, the former having taken refuge in the heather-thatched church of Monzievaird, while the latter, who were at feud with them, set fire to the church, and prevented their escape from the flames. The mausoleum of the Murrays of Ochtertyre now stands on the site of the church, and is a Gothic building of 1809, with stained-glass windows. On the estate of Ochtertyre are vestiges of two Roman posts of observation, commanding views of the camps at Dalginross and on the Moor of Orchil. Many sepulchral cairns near the Earn have been removed as material for stone fences; but a very large one, called Cairn Chainichin, 'the monumental heap of Kenneth,' still exists, and is supposed to have been raised to the memory of Kenneth, King of Alban, who was slain at 'Moeghavard' in 1004. Vestiges of a pre-Reformation chapel exist to the S of Lawers House; and an ancient cross, bearing the sacred initials I. N. R. I., stands a little to the SW of Strowan, on a spot where markets used to be held. Among distinguished natives may be mentioned the two Colonels Campbell of Lawers, who figured in the 16th and 17th centuries; Colonel Alex. Dow (d. 1779), author of a History of Hindostan; Sir Patrick Murray (1771-1837), judge and statesman; and Sir George Murray (1772-1846), quarter-master-general to the British army throughout the Peninsular War, and afterwards statesman and cabinet minister. Mansions, noticed separately, are CLATHICK, LAWERS, OCHTERTYRE, and STROWAN. Giving off portions to Comrie and West Church (Crieff), this parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £265. The old church of Monzievaird (Gael. *monadh-a-bhaird*, 'the bard's hill') was dedicated to St Serf, and that of Strowan to St Ronan or Rowan, whence the name *Strowan* itself. Both were in use on alternate Sundays till 1804, when the present church was built, containing 400 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 134 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 68, and a grant of £81, 12s. Valuation (1865) £10,502, (1884) £11,613, 1s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 1033, (1831) 926, (1861) 782, (1871) 744, (1881) 700, of whom 547 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 39, 1869.

Moodiesburn, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 6½ miles ENE of Glasgow, and 1¼ mile NE of Garnkirk station.

Moonzie, a very small parish of N Fife, whose church stands 3 miles NW of the post-town, Cupar. It is bounded W and NW by Creich, NE by Kilmany, SE by Cupar, and SW by Monimail. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 2 miles; its utmost breadth is 1¾ mile; and its area is 1257¾ acres. Sinking to less than 200 feet above sea-level along the boundaries, and rising to 453 feet near the church and 430 at COLLUTHIE Hill, the surface presents a pleasing diversity of hill and dale. A considerable loch or marsh on Lordscairnie farm was drained about the beginning of the century; and Moonzie Burn, issuing from what was once its bed, runs eastward to the river Eden's estuary. Trap tufa is the predominant rock. A few acres on the top of Colluthie Hill are under plantation; about 36 acres on Lordscairnie farm are reclaimed moss, under the plough; and all the rest of the parish has excellent soil, partly a strong clay, chiefly a black loam, and is in a state of high cultivation. An interesting antiquity is Lordscairnie or 'Earl Beardie's' Castle. This is said to have been built about the middle of the 15th century by Alexander, fourth Earl of Crawford, commonly called 'Earl Beardie' from his great beard, or the 'Tiger Earl' from the fierceness of his disposition. All that remains of it is the keep or donjon, and a round tower which formed a defence for the wall that surrounded the courtyard. This ruin is four stories high, and appears to have lost nothing of its original height, with the exception of the bartizans. It is 53 feet long and 42 broad without the walls. The walls are strongly built, and between five and six feea thick. The ground-floor—as is common in such structures—appears to have been wholly occupied by cellars

having arched stone roofs. The second floor was occupied entirely with the great hall, which is 40 feet long and over 20 feet broad. The defence of the castle and its outworks was anciently strengthened by a broad morass, which appears to have entirely surrounded the slight rising ground on which they were situated. COLLUTHIE, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and the Earl of Glasgow divides the parish with two lesser proprietors. Moonzie is in the presbytery of Cupar and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £225. The church, which from its elevated position serves as a landmark to mariners entering the Firth of Tay, is a small old building, containing 171 sittings, and greatly improved by extensive repairs in 1882. Although it were impossible to ascertain the exact date of the present structure, there can be no doubt as to its great antiquity. The church and teinds of the parish of Moonzie were gifted in 1238 by Bishop Malvoisin to a religious fraternity at Scotlandwell in Kinross-shire. About 1564 Moonzie was conjoined with Cupar, but this arrangement lasted only a few years, after which it was again made a separate parish. After the Revolution, we find it stated in the Kirk Session records, that, when the minister was 'outed,' the great hall of Earl Beardie's castle was fitted up as a meeting-place for him and his adherents; and in 1693 'the Session appoynts that the seats now standing in the meeting-house at [Lords-] Cairnie be transported with all conveniency to the Kirk.' The public school, with accommodation for 54 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 40, and a grant of £49, 5s. Valuation (1866) £2338, 4s. 3d., (1884) £2614, 7s. Pop. (1801) 201, (1831) 188, (1861) 179, (1871) 154, (1881) 148.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Moorbeck, a hamlet on the coast of Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, 2¾ miles SW of Annan.

Moorfoot, a double range of moorish hills, chiefly on the eastern part of the southern border of Edinburghshire, and partly on the mutual border of Edinburgh and Peebles shires. Commencing on the W side of the head of the vale of Gala Water, and hindered only by that vale from being continuous with the Lammermuirs, it extends south-westward in two mutually divergent lines to the E flank of the vale of Eddleston. With a roughly triangular outline, about 10 miles in length and 6 in mean breadth, it comprises masses and summits, generally rounded, sometimes isolated, and nowhere linked into continuous ridge; culminates in BLACKHOPE Scar (2136 feet); consists of Lower Silurian rocks; and has mostly a bleak and pastoral character. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64.

Moorhouse. See EAGLESHAM.

Moorkirk. See MUIRKIRK.

Moor of Ord, etc. See ORD, etc.

Moral Fall. See ENRICK.

Morange. See INVERAVEN.

Moranside. See MUIRAVONSIDE.

Morar, a territorial district and a lake of W Inverness-shire. The district is bounded N by Loch Nevis, E by the district of Lochiel, S by Arasaig, and W by the Sound of Sleat. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 19 miles; and its breadth varies between 4 and 9. Loch Morar bisects a great part of it lengthwise, and divides it into two nearly equal sections, which are called respectively North and South Morar. The lake, which is 11¾ miles long and from 5 furlongs to 1¼ mile broad, is overhung nearly all round, and, at a very brief distance, by water-shedding Highland heights. Its foot is 'very prettily wooded—a pleasant contrast to the wilder scenery of the upper end. The shore here is much indented; and there are two or three picturesque islands, on the largest of which, in the hollow of a tree, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, found a hiding-place in June 1746.' On the E Loch Morar is fed by streamlets coming from the lochlets Beoraich and Anamack; and it discharges its superfluence on the W by a stream of only a few furlongs in length into a small bay. Its waters contain good store of salmon, sea-trout, and loch trout. North Morar belongs to the parish of Glenelg, South Morar to that of Ardnamurchan; and both are included, in a large sense, in the comprehensive district of Lochaber. Morar is mainly peopled by Roman Catholics; and in 1837 was provided, by voluntary subscription, with a new Roman Catholic chapel at Bracara. Morar, 43 miles WNW of Fort William, is the seat of Eneas Ronald Macdonell, Esq. (b. 1822), who holds 3000 acres in Inverness-shire, valued at £671 per annum. See an article by Capt. T. P. White on p. 634 of *Good Words* (1874).

Moray Firth, the largest and most regular arm of the sea indenting the coast of Scotland, and the largest opening on the E coast of Great Britain. Taking it in its widest sense it may be roughly described as a triangle with one angle at DUNCANSBAY Head in CAITHNESS; another at Cairnbulg Point, 3 miles E of KINNAIRD'S Head, in Aberdeenshire; and the third at the mouth of the BEAULY river. From Duncansbay Head to Cairnbulg Point across the mouth of the Firth the distance in a straight line is 78½ miles, while, in a straight line, the distance from Duncansbay Head to the mouth of the Beauly is 96 miles, and from the mouth of the Beauly to Cairnbulg Point 95 miles. The coast-line along the NW side—which is bounded by the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross—is considerably broken, first by SINCLAIR Bay N of Wick, next by the DORNOCH Firth, and again by the CROMARTY Firth. The coast-line on the S—which is formed by the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen—is much evener, the largest breaks being at Burghead Bay and Spey Bay. The principal rivers flowing directly into the firth are the WICK and BERRIEDALE from Caithness, the HELMSDALE and BRORA from Sutherland, the BEAULY and NESS from Inverness-shire, the NAIRN from Nairnshire, the FINDHORN, LOSSIE, and SPEY from Elginshire, and the DEVERON from Banffshire. The depth near the mouth is about 60 fathoms at the deepest part. All along the bottom of the firth near the centre is a deep trough or channel known among the fishermen as the 'Trink'—*i.e.*, Trench. Its width and depth vary, but where the bottom is not rocky the hollow is about ½ mile wide and sinks to a depth of some 15 fathoms below the ordinary bottom level. Where it passes through rocks the sides become more or less perpendicular and the channel narrower. It marks the former course of a large river, which must—in the pleistocene period of British history when the country was united to the Continent—have had its main source in the BEAULY, and which, after receiving all the present rivers of the firth as tributaries, flowed NW to join an enormous stream which, formed by the joint waters of all the rivers that now flow into the North Sea, poured its mighty volume into the Atlantic Ocean to the NE of the Shetland Islands. At the bottom of the Trink there is a thick deposit of mud, and in some places it is a favourite habitat for skate and ling. The waters of the firth abound with fish, and the coasts are studded with small fishing villages, while Wick, Helmsdale, Banff and Macduff, and Fraserburgh are four of the chief stations in the north for the prosecution of the herring-fishing by first-class boats. Of the 26 fishery districts into which Scotland is divided the Moray Firth has the 6 entire districts of Banff, Buckie, Findhorn, Cromarty, Helmsdale, and Lybster, and portions of Fraserburgh and Wick. As regards general fishing, in 1882 out of a total of 5101 first-class, 4423 second-class, and 5449 third-class boats, or a total of 14,973 boats in all the fishery districts of Scotland, 2305 first-class, 487 second-class, and 717 third-class boats, or a total of 3509 belonged to Moray Firth ports; while of a total of 99,396 persons employed in connection therewith, 29,171 were employed among the Moray Firth villages; and the value of the boats, nets, and lines was calculated at respectively £230,732, £261,082, and £37,254, out of totals for all Scotland of £646,883, £711,039, and £114,278. The large increase, proportionally, in the value is due to the fact that by far the larger number of the Moray Firth boats are of the first-class, the total being 2305 out of 5101 for all Scotland. Of 1,282,973½ barrels of herring caught and cured in Scotland in the same year,

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289,292 barrels were brought into Moray Firth ports, the smaller proportion being explained by the number of boats that leave the district to fish at other stations. Of 3,666,596 cod, ling, and hake caught in 1882—of which, however, 2,039,174 are from Shetland alone—262,303 were brought into ports along this coast.

The description and limits already given applies to the firth in its widest extent, but the name is sometimes more particularly confined to that portion which lies to the SW of a line drawn from Tarbetness in Ross-shire to Stotfield Head near Lossiemouth in Elginshire. This inner portion of the firth measures 21 miles along the line just mentioned, and 39 miles in a straight line thence to the mouth of the Beauly river. It consists of three portions, the outer running up as far as the projecting points of Chanonry (Ross) and Ardersier (Inverness), and forming a triangle 21 miles across the mouth, 23 in a straight line along the Ross-shire side, and 32 in a straight line along the Inverness-shire, Nairnshire, and Elginshire side. The points just mentioned project about 1½ mile beyond the general line of the coast on each side and overlap one another, but so as to leave a passage at right angles to the main line of the firth and ¾ mile wide. This strait gives admission to the much shallower portion known as the Inner Moray Firth or Firth of Inverness, extending from Fort George 8 miles south-westward to the mouth of the Ness, with an average breadth of from 2½ to 3 miles, with Munlochy Bay running off on the NW side and Petty Bay on the SE side. Immediately to the W of the mouth of the Ness the waters of the firth are narrowed by the projecting point at Kessock to 650 yards, but they broaden out again into the Beauly Firth, which extends westward for 6½ miles, with a breadth of from 1½ to 2 miles. This portion of the firth is very shallow, and nearly the half of its whole area is laid bare at low water. The fishing in the Inverness and Beauly basins is very poor except as regards the capture of garvies or sprats, which are found there in immense numbers, about 10,000 crans being sent to the south markets every year. The three portions of the firth just described correspond to the *Æstuarium Vararis* of the ancient geographers.

The coast-line along the firth varies considerably. From Duncansbay Head to Helmsdale, on both sides of the Cromarty Firth, between Burghead and Lossiemouth, between Buckie and Banff, and along a considerable portion of the Aberdeenshire coast, it is rocky, but elsewhere low. It is well cultivated, and the reaches to the W of Fort George are finely wooded.

Moray, Province of, an extensive district lying to the S of the inner portion of the firth just described. It is almost co-extensive with one of the seven provinces into which, during the Celtic period, we find the whole of modern Scotland divided. The northern boundary was the Moray Firth and the river Beauly as far as Kilmorack; from this point the line passed to the S along the watershed between Glen Farrar and the streams flowing to Loch Ness. After rounding the upper end of Glen Clunie it turned eastward along the watershed between Glen Loyne and Glen Garry, and between the river Garry and the streams flowing to the river Oich; then SE by the lower end of Loch Lochy, as far as the SW end of Loch Laggan, and on to Beinn Chumbann, whence it followed the line between the modern counties of Inverness and Perth, by Loch Ericht, the Athole Sow, and Carn-na-Caim, to Cairn Ealar. From that hill it followed the boundary of Inverness-shire and Banffshire, along the Cairngorms, and down the Water of Ailnack. Here, however, it left the county boundaries and followed this stream to the Aven above Tomintoul, and then followed the course of the Aven to the Spey, and the latter river back to the Moray Firth. The province thus included within its limit the whole of the counties of Elgin and Nairn, the greater part of the mainland division of the county of Inverness, and a portion of the county of Banff. In later times the signification has sometimes been considered as rather co-extensive with the sway of the Bishop of Moray, and so with the jurisdiction of the modern synod, but this must hold true as applying more to ecclesiastical authority than to territorial limits. At one time the province must have stretched across the island from sea to sea, for, in one of the statutes of William the Lyon, Ergadia, *i.e.*, Arregaithel, or the whole district W of the watershed between the German Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean, and extending from Loch Broom on the N to Cantyre on the S, is divided into 'Ergadia, which belongs to Scotia,' and 'Ergadia which belongs to Moravia.' This part afterwards fell into the hands of the Earls of Ross. The Highland line, marking the division between the Highlands and the Lowlands, passed across the province in a general north-westerly direction from the junction of the Aven and Spey to the mouth of the river Nairn; the part to the NE of this line being peopled with Lowlanders, who suffered continually from the peculiar ideas entertained by their Highland neighbours regarding *meum* and *tuum*. Peopled by an alien race, whose introduction will be noticed afterwards, greatly more peaceable, and less acquainted with the use of arms than the inhabitants of the Highland districts, the rich and fertile plain of Moray was regarded by the Highland Caterans as open and ever available spoliage ground, where every marauder might, at his convenience, seek his prey. So late in fact as the time of Charles I., the Highlanders continually made forays on the country, and seem to have encountered marvellously little resistance. In 1645 we find Cameron of Lochiel apologising to the laird of Grant for having carried off cattle from the tenant of Moyness, and giving the reasons that he 'knew not that Moyness was ane Graunt, but thocht that he was ane Moray man,' and that the spoilers did not intend to hurt the laird of Grant's friends but to take booty from 'Morray land quhare all men take their prey.' The Moray people, it has been remarked, appear to have resembled the quiet saturnine Dutch settlers of North America who, when plundered by the Red Indians, were too fat either to resist or to pursue, and considered only how they might repair their losses; and the Celts, looking on the Lowlanders as strangers and intruders, thought them quite fair game, and could never comprehend how there could be any crime in robbing a 'Moray man.' So late as 1565, as appears from the rental of the church-lands in that year, the inhabitants of the 'laich' remained entirely a distinct people from the Highlanders, and all bore names of purely lowland origin. Nearly all the interest of Moray as a province, and often all the associations of the name are connected with its lowlands in the N. These have long been famed for mildness and dryness of climate, though the rivers that wind through them, having their sources among mountains high enough to arrest the moisture brought in from the Atlantic by the south-west winds, are sometimes liable to sudden freshets. The great floods of 1829, so admirably recorded in Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *The Moray Floods*, form an extreme example. Probably no part of Scotland, not even East Lothian, can compete with Moray in regard to the number of spontaneous testimonies which have been borne to the richness of its soil. An old and common saying asserts that Moray has, according to some versions, 15, according to others, 40 days more of summer than most other parts of Scotland. Holinshed (practically an Anglicised form of Bellenden's translation of Boece's *Chronicle*) says, 'In Murrey land also is not onelie great plentie of wheat, barlie, otes, and suchlike graine, besides nuts and apples, but likewise of all kinds of fish, and especially of salmon.' George Buchanan extols the province as superior to any other district in the kingdom in the mildness of its climate and the richness of its pastures. 'So abundant,' he says, 'is this district in corn and pasturage, and so much beautified as well as enriched by fruit trees, that it may truly be pronounced the first county in Scotland.' Whitelock, in Cromwell's time, says, 'Ashfield's regiment was marched into Murray-land, which is the most fruitful country in Scotland.' William Lithgow (1583-1645), after glancing

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at Clydesdale and the Carse of Gowrie, says, 'The third most beautiful soil is the delectable plain of Moray, whose comely gardens, enriched with cornes, plantings, pasturage, stately dwellings, overfaced with a generous Octavian gentry, and toped with a noble Earl, its chief patron, may be called a second Lombardy, or pleasant meadow of the north.' Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, describing the province in 1640, says, 'In salubrity of climate, Moray is not inferior to any, and in richness and fertility of soil it much exceeds our other northern provinces. The air is so temperate, that when all around is bound up in the rigour of winter, there are neither lasting snows nor such frosts as damage fruits or trees. There is no product of this kingdom which does not thrive there perfectly, or, if any fail, it is to be attributed to the sloth of the inhabitants, not to the fault of the soil or climate. Corn, the earth pours forth in wonderful and never-failing abundance. Fruits of all sorts, herbs, flowers, pulse are in the greatest plenty, and all early. While harvest has scarcely begun in surrounding districts, there all is ripe and cut down, and carried into open barnyards, as is the custom of the country; and, in comparison with other districts, winter is hardly felt. The earth is almost always open, the sea navigable, and the roads never stopped. So much of the soil is occupied by crops of corn, however, that pasture is scarce; for this whole district is devoted to corn and tillage. But pasture is found at no great distance, and is abundant in the upland country, and a few miles inland; and thither the oxen are sent to graze in summer when the labour of the season is over. Nowhere is there better meat nor cheaper corn, not from scarcity of money but from the abundance of the soil.' Notwithstanding, however, this fertility, years of comparative scarcity were by no means infrequent. During the summer of 1743, 'the dear year,' so memorable all over Scotland, thousands of the people of Moray wandered among the fields devouring sorrel, the leaves and stems of unfilled pulse, and whatever could mitigate the pangs of hunger, while many died of actual starvation or diseases brought on by want of food. Even so late as 1782, the noted year of the 'frosty har'st,' or harvest, the province suffered severely from famine. When the era of agricultural improvement set in, and many districts, becoming aware of their poverty, made a sudden and strenuous movement towards wealth, Moray was content to live on its fame, and so soon lost its pre-eminence, which it has, however, since regained, as may be seen from the notices of the agricultural condition of the counties of Elgin, Nairn, and Inverness. Some portions were long rendered barren by a curious layer known as 'Moray Coast' or 'Pan.' This was a thin stratum of sand and gravel which, by the infiltration of black oxide of iron, had become a hard compact mass, capable of damaging ploughs when brought into contact with it. It at the same time occurs at the distance of about a foot from the surface, and offers unconquerable resistance to the attempts of trees or shrubs to penetrate it with their roots. The only method of dealing with it is to lay it bare, break it up with a pickaxe, and expose the fragments to the slow influence of the weather. The physical characteristics and present condition of the province are discussed in the articles on the counties of Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, and Banff, and it remains here to notice historical details connected rather with the district as a whole than with the individual counties into which it has been broken up.

At the beginning of the Christian era we find the eastern part of Moray inhabited by the Vacomagi, to the W of whom were the Caledonii with, according to Ptolemy, a town called Banatia, on the E side of the river Ness; another called Ptoroton, on the promontory where Burghead now stands; and a third called Tuessis, on the bank of the Spey; and subsequently we find the district included in Northern Pictavia, of which the capital was situated somewhere near Inverness. The Pictish nation seems to have been formed by a union of various Celtic tribes or *tuaths* which united to form *mortuaths* or confederations, and these mortuaths again to form a larger confederation embracing the whole realm. The mortuaths were governed by Mormaers, and seem to have corresponded to the districts that afterwards became the provinces governed by the original great territorial Earls of Scotland. That the country N of the Firths of Forth and Clyde was, during the Celtic period of its history, divided into seven provinces is certain, and there are, in the older records, accounts of them by name. One dating from the 12th century tells us that the region formerly known as Alban, was divided by seven brothers into seven parts. 'The principal part was Engus and Moerne, so-called from Engus, the eldest of the brothers. The second part was Adtheodhle and Gouerin. The third Strathdeern and Meneted. The fourth Fif and Fothreve. The fifth Mar and Buchen. The sixth Muref and Ros. The seventh Cathanesia Cismontane and Ultramontane.' The seven brothers were the seven kings of these districts, and are regarded by Dr Skene as the Eponymi of the people of the seven provinces. The tuaths themselves seem to have corresponded with the smaller divisions that appear as thanages, and so we may identify the localities of some of them by the thanedoms of Dyke, Brodie, Moyness, and Cawdor, along the shore of the Moray Firth between the river Nairn and the Burn of Lethen; the great district of Moravia proper between the Lethen and the Lossie; and along the Lossie farther E was Kilmalemnock, the greater part of which now forms the parish of St Andrews-Lhanbryd and Essy. Cromdale and Rothiemurchus seem also to have been thanedoms. The Mormaers were also styled Ri or King, and one, termed the Ardri, always held a loose sway over all. The succession was tanistic, that is, hereditary in a family but elective as to the person, the senior male capable of ruling being chosen in preference to the direct descendant; and it seems even to have been regulated by that particular form where the supreme power passed alternately from one to the other of two branches of a family. It will be seen from what has been said already, that at this early date Moray and Ross were united and formed but one province. The oldest form of the name seems Moreb or Muireb, and Morovia and Moravia also occur.

In the latter part of the 9th century Harald Harfager having swept the northern seas of the Vikings, made offer of the Jarldom of Orkney to one of his most noted warriors Rögnvald, who, however, preferring to return to Norway, obtained Harald's consent to making over the dignity and dominion to his brother Sigurd. Though the tenure of the Jarldom was conditional on his suppression of Viking plundering, this ruler seems to have had somewhat elastic notions as to how far this was binding in the case of raids made on other countries than Norway, and consequently we find him invading Scotland, and making himself master of a considerable portion of the North. According to one account, he held 'all Caithness and much more of Scotland—Maerhaefui (Moray) and Ross—and he built a burg on the southern border of Maerhaefui.' He did not, however, long enjoy his conquests, for, as has been noticed in the article FORRES, he died of a wound inflicted by the tooth of the dead Mormaer Melbrigda or Malbride, whose head he was carrying fastened to his saddle. On Sigurd's death the Jarldom reverted to the descendants of Rögnvald, and they were, for long, so much occupied with family feuds that probably they were unable to bestow much thought or attention on a turbulent province, and so, during the greater part of the 10th century, Moray must have been more or less free from the Norse dominion and under the independent rule of its native Mormaers. According to the Landnamabok, Thorstein conquered the whole of the north, and forced more than half of Scotland to acknowledge him as king, but his conquest, if ever firm, must have been of but short duration. The people of Moray were, however, only relieved from attack on the N to have to meet it from the S. The kings of Alban had begun to dream of a united Scotland under one ruler, and in the beginning of the 10th century Donald II. was slain

at Forres, whither he seems to have penetrated on a military expedition. His son, Malcolm I., was, according to the *Ulster Annals*, slain at Fetteresso by the men of the Mearns in 954, but later annalists attribute his death to the men of Moray, and fix it at Ulern or Vlern near Forres, which used formerly to be identified with Auldearn, but which is more probably Blervie, which is close to Forres. The locality was very fatal to the family, for Duff, Malcolm's son and successor, is also said to have been killed at Forres by the governor of the castle in 967. His body was concealed in a deep pool under a bridge near at hand, and till it was found the sun did not shine on the spot.

Towards the end of the century, however, matters once more changed as regarded the Norse. The Mormaer then was Melbrigda, son of Ruaidhri, who in the quarrel for power between Liotr and Skúli, the great-grandsons of Rögnvald, seems to have sided with the latter. Both leaders were slain, but Liotr's party triumphed. That ruler was in 980 succeeded by his nephew, Sigurd the Stout, who, either from a desire to avenge his kinsman's death, or from wish for greater power, proceeded vigorously to assert the old rights, and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in wresting the province from 'Findlaec, son of Ruadri, Mormaer Moreb,' brother of the Melbrigda just mentioned, and the Finnleikr Jarl of the Sagas. Sigurd fell in 1014 at the battle of Cluantarbh or Clontarf, fighting against Brian Boroime, King of Munster, and after his death, Findlaec once more became ruler of Moray, and reigned till 1020, when it is recorded that he was slain by the sons of his brother Melbrigda, one of whom, Malcolm, succeeded to power and ruled till his death. As both he and Findlaec are, in the *Ulster Annals* and in *Tighernac*, designated as Ri Albain, their dominion probably extended at this time beyond the limits of Moray proper, a supposition which is confirmed by the Book of Deer, in which it is recorded that this Malcolm gave to the clerics of Deer lands, situated, probably, in the neighbourhood of their monastery, and so in a district usually under the rule of the Kings of Alban. Malcolm was succeeded by his brother Gilcomgan, who was burned in his rath in 1032, probably by Maelbaethe, who is better known to us as Macbeth. From a notice in the *Saxon Chronicle* the province was then quite independent, and the Mormaer had the power of a Ri or King. It is there stated that King Cnut in 1031 invaded Scotland, and received the submission not only of the King of Scots but also of two other Kings, Maelbaethe and Iehmarc; and as Drumalban and the river Spey formed the boundaries of Scotland proper these two rulers would represent the districts lying beyond.

What was the real cause of the great contest that arose on the death of Malcolm II. in 1034 will probably never be exactly settled, but, the male line being extinct, it in all probability originated in rival claims set up by Malcolm's grandsons. A daughter of Malcolm was the second wife of Sigurd the Stout, and the mother of his youngest son Thorfinn, who was, at his father's death in 1014, a boy of five years old. His grandfather created him Earl of Caithness, and by 1034 he held considerable power in the Orkneys besides. When Malcolm died, Duncan, who was the son of his eldest daughter, claimed the kingdom, and his claim was admitted by the southern part of the realm, but Thorfinn disputed his right to any part of the north. According to the sagas, Duncan, who there figures as Karl Hundason, desired to exact tribute and homage from Thorfinn, and on his refusal to render either, bestowed the title of Earl of Caithness on his nephew, or one of his leading supporters called Moddan, and about 1040 sent him northward with a large army to take possession of the region. Thorfinn, supported by Thorkel Fostri his foster-father and by his Norsemen, defeated Moddan, and driving him back beyond the Moray Firth, made war 'far and wide in Scotland.' Duncan, bent on vengeance, got together a fleet and collected a very large army, 'as well from the south as the west and east of Scotland, and all the way south from Satiri [Kintyre]; and the forces for which Earl Modan had sent also came to him from Ireland. He sent far and near to chieftains for men, and brought all this army against Earl Thorfinn.' The fleet was defeated in the neighbourhood of Duncansbay Head; and no better fortune awaited the army in the great struggle that took place somewhere between Burghead and Forres when

> 'The wolves' bit [sword] reddened its edges
> In the place called Torfness.
> A young ruler was the cause.
> This happened on a Monday.
> In this congress south of Eckial,
> The thin [well-sharpened] swords sung,
> When the valiant prince fought
> Against the ruler of Skotland.'

Torfness seems to have been Burghead, where was probably the burg already referred to as having been built by Sigurd; while Eckial or Ekkial, which was by Worsaae, and afterwards by Dr Joseph Anderson in his edition of the *Orkeyinga Saga*, identified with the Oykel on the border of Sutherlandshire, is now by Dr Skene, and with much greater probability, considered to be the Findhorn—and indeed some of the accounts expressly say that the battle was fought 'south of Breidafiord,' the Norse name for the Moray Firth. The Irish division was defeated almost at once; and a long and fierce contest between the Norwegians and the Scots, headed by Duncan himself, ended in the victory of Thorfinn and the flight of the Scottish king. What the fate of the latter was the writer of the saga does not seem to have known, for he adds doubtfully, 'some say he was slain,' but by other writers it is recorded that he died at or near Elgin, and some of them even fix the place at Bothgouanan, which Dr Skene identifies with Pitgaveny. In the *Register of St Andrews* it is recorded that 'Donchath Mac-Trini abbatis de Dunkeld et Bethoc filiæ Malcolm-Mac-Kinat interfectus a Macbeth-Mac-Finleg in Bothgouanan et sep. in Iona;' but whether he died of his wounds or was murdered may be left somewhat doubtful, though the probabilities seem in favour of the latter. Be that as it may, Macbeth, who as Mormaer of Moray fought on the side of Duncan against the old enemies of his lands, at once after his defeat passed over to the side of the conqueror; and the new allies overran the kingdom as far S as the Firth of Forth, whereby Macbeth became able to style himself King of Moravia and of Scotland.

When Malcolm Ceannmor, the son of Duncan, came to his own again, Macbeth was slain in 1056 or 1057, and Lulag, son of the Gilcomgan already mentioned, succeeded as Mormaer of Moray, and for a short time maintained a claim to be styled King of Scotland. He does not seem to have been able to hold the lowlands against Malcolm, but to have retired to the mountain fastnesses of Lochaber, to a stronghold on Loch Deabhra, the glen leading to which is still known as Glen-Ri, near which he was slain in 1058. He was succeeded by his son Maclsnechtan or Maelsnechtai, who still maintained the independence of his native district, and who appears in 1078 again opposing Malcolm, who after the death of the great Thorfinn in 1064 seems to have made another powerful effort to gain a firm hold of the north. According to the *Ulster Annals*, and contrary to the usual fate of his race, Maelsnechtan died 'in peace' in 1085 or in 1086. During the troubles that took place between the death of Ceannmor and the accession of Alexander I., the semi-independence of the province probably became more or less complete; and so it is not to be wondered at that we find the latter king, somewhere between 1114 and 1120—the *Ulster Annals* say 1116—compelled to assert his power by force of arms, and with such vigour and success that the Mormaer—probably Angus—was driven across the Firth into the mountain fastnesses of Ross and Sutherland. The death of Alexander and the accession of David I. provoked a fresh outbreak, headed by Angus, with whom was associated Malcolm, his brother, or, according to other accounts, an illegitimate son of Alexander I. This

Angus was the son of a daughter of Lulag, who succeeded Macbeth, and therefore a nephew of the Maelsnechtan already mentioned, but, in accordance with the new feudal system, then slowly developing, he appears as Earl of Moray, so that Maelsnechtan was the last of the Mormaers. The leaders probably relied somewhat for success on the fact that, at the time (1130), David was in England, and that therefore much might be accomplished before he had time to oppose them; but in this they were deceived, for David's cousin, Edward, son of Siward, Earl of Mercia, raising a force, met and defeated them in the parish of Stracathro in Forfarshire, on the SW bank of the West Water, a little above its junction with the South Esk, and, following up his success, entered Moray and obtained possession of the whole district. Angus was slain in the battle, and with him became extinct the line of the old Celtic Mormaers. From his title of earl, and the fact that the *Saxon Chronicle*, in noticing the event and recording his death, declares that 'there was God's right wrought upon him, for that he was all forsworn,' it may be inferred that he had previously sworn allegiance to David. For the next two hundred years the district seems to have been considered too fiery and dangerous to be entrusted to the control of any single ruler; and, though various Custodes Moraviæ are mentioned in the intervening period, not till the reign of Robert Bruce was there another Earl of Moray. The hold thus acquired David vigorously confirmed by the erection of royal castles and the creation of king's burghs, while an equally powerful agent in the work of civilisation and pacification was brought into play by the establishment of the Priory of Urquhart and of the Abbey of Kinloss. He seems also to have resided in the district at different times, and to have been successful in personally winning the favour and allegiance of his turbulent northern subjects, for at the Battle of the Standard in 1138, the rearguard, led by the king himself, consisted of Scots and Moray men.

The death of David was the signal for fresh troubles, and on the accession of his grandson, Malcolm IV., Malcolm Macheth, who claimed to be sprung from Earl Angus, raised the Celtic population in revolt, and aided by the petty prince of Argyll, to whose daughter he was married, made a vigorous effort to regain his patrimony. Somerled was, however, compelled to make peace in 1159, and in 1160 Malcolm entered Moray and inflicted signal punishment on the rebels. Many of the inhabitants of David's burghs were probably strangers, and now his successor determined to carry this policy still farther by dispossessing large numbers of the natives, scattering them throughout the country, and giving their possessions to settlers on whose fidelity he could rely. Fordun speaking of his treatment of the inhabitants, says that he 'removed them all from the land of their birth, and scattered them throughout the other districts of Scotland, both beyond the hills and on this side thereof, so that not even one native of that land abode there, and he installed therein his own peaceful and peculiar people,' who would seem to have been Flemings. This must, however, be somewhat of an exaggeration. 'Such a story of wholesale transmigration,' says Cosmo Innes, 'cannot be true to the letter. Some old institutions unquestionably survived the measure; and a native rural population in the condition of that of Scotland in the 12th century could have no political sentiments, nor be called to account for political conduct. That there was some revolution, however, seems proved by charter evidence, and by the sudden appearance at that time, in the records of the province, of a great number of Southerns obtaining grants of land in Moray, for whom room must have been made by some violent displacement of the former lords of the soil, . . . and thus it came to pass that Berowald of Flanders obtained the lands of Innes all from Spey to Lossie, except the priory lands of Urquhart.' This clearance would seem to have affected the low district along the shore of the Moray Firth more than the other districts, and the latter were from 1174 to 1187 in a chronic state of disaffection and rebellion, part of the Celtic population and the Norse settlers claiming that the family of Macheth should be restored to their former position, and that a northern chief, Donald Ban or MacWilliam, descended from Malcolm Ceannmor and the Norwegian princess Ingibiorg, was of the nearer line of the royal family, and therefore the rightful sovereign; while those who cared but little for this were alienated through anger at the disgraceful bargain of William the Lyon with the English. Though the first active outbreak seems to have taken place in 1181, it was not till 1187 that the King found time to attend to the North, but in that year he entered Moray at the head of a large army, and, fixing his headquarters at Inverness, detached a body of troops to lay waste the western parts of the province. In the decisive battle, which took place in the upper valley of the Spey, at a place called Mamgarvia, probably in Laggan, MacWilliam was slain. From the number of charters granted by William at different times and different places in Moray, he seems to have been often in the north, and, as he followed up his success by reducing Ross to subjection, and bringing Sutherland and Caithness directly under the power of the crown, he kept the North quiet for the rest of his reign. Hardly, however, had Alexander II. succeeded, when, in 1215, Donald Ban, son of the Donald who was killed at Mamgarvia in 1187, having obtaining assistance from Ireland, rebelled and burst into Moray at the head of a large army. He was, however, attacked and defeated by Ferquhard Macintagart, the lay possessor of the extensive lands of the old monastery at Applecross, and the pretensions of both the MacWilliams and the Macheths were finally extinguished by Alexander in 1222, from which time onward the historical events are all connected with national matters. Alexander seems to have had a great liking for the 'Laich of Moray,' and we find him keeping Yule at Elgin in 1231; and again in 1242,

> 'The Kyng and the Qwene alsua,
> And ane honest court wyth tha,
> That ilk yhere in Murrawe past.'

He founded and endowed many of the religious houses in the district, and was a great benefactor to several of the burghs. Alexander III. does not seem to have visited the province very often, though he appears to have been here shortly before the battle of Largs. One of the claimants for the crown, after the death of Alexander III., was John Cumyn, who had, on the death of his uncle, Walter, Earl of Menteith, in 1258, become Lord of Badenoch, but otherwise Moray does not seem to have been connected with the contest of succession that then arose, nor with events in the inglorious reign of John Baliol. After that 'Tulchan' monarch was deprived of the crown, Edward I., having set himself to subdue the kingdom, marched north with a large army, and, crossing the Spey on 25 July 1296 near Bellie, entered the province and advanced as far as Elgin, whence detachments of his force were sent to occupy the castles of Forres, Nairn, Inverness, Dingwall, and Cromarty. Finding, however, that the country was quiet, and that all the leading nobles were favourably disposed towards his rule, he extended his march no farther, but returned southwards by Rothes and so through Banffshire and Aberdeenshire. Traditionally, Wallace passed along the sea-coast and crossed thence to Cromarty where he destroyed the castle, but it seems doubtful whether he was ever so far north, though a revolt against the English rule was stirred up by Sir Andrew Moray, the younger of Petty and Bothwell, and seems to have spread over the whole district. This was in May and June in 1297, and we find him associated with Wallace down to the close of the year, after which he disappears from history during the rest of the reign of Edward I. On the second English invasion in 1303 Edward again penetrated to Moray, but this time advanced to Kinloss and thence southward into Badenoch where he spent some time at Lochindorb Castle.

After the close of the war of independence we find

Bruce erecting the district once more into an Earldom, in favour of his nephew, Thomas Randolph, and the King himself seems to have been several times in the north, but almost nothing is known of his movements. During the troubles that followed his death Moray remained stanch to his son, and seems to have been partly held by Sir Andrew Moray on his behalf; and later David II. himself came to Inverness in 1369 in order to have an interview with John, Lord of the Isles, some of whose turbulent subjects had been in rebellion. In 1371 King Robert II. granted to Alexander, his fourth son by his first wife, Elizabeth Mure, the whole lands of Badenoch which had belonged to the Comyns, and at a later date in the same year he was appointed King's Lieutenant in the north. Two years later he was made Earl of Buchan, and as he was Earl of Ross in right of his wife, he was for a time the most powerful noble in the country. He scarcely, however, maintained the dignity of his position, for, better known as the Wolf of Badenoch, he thoroughly deserved the title, and some of his exploits will be found noticed in the articles on Elgin, Forres, and Lochindorb.* Hardly recovered from the effects of the Wolf's deeds the lower part of the province again suffered in 1402 from an inroad of Alexander, third son of the first Lord of the Isles, at the head of a large following; and in 1411 his brother Donald, second Lord of the Isles, passed through on his way to the battle of Harlaw. After the progress of James I. through Moray in 1427 (see Inverness) Donald, the then Lord of the Isles, assembled a force and advanced with it as far as Lochaber, but there he was met by the royal forces and his army dispersed. He afterwards made submission, but his lieutenant, Donald Balloch, in 1431, again advanced to Lochaber with a large body of followers. This led to another royal visit to the north, but the route is not clear. The time indeed does not seem to have been a pleasant one in the regions, for a writer in the Chartulary of Moray says that 'in these days there was no law in Scotland, but the more powerful oppressed the weaker, and all the realm was one mass of robbery. Murder, plundering, fire-raising went unpunished, and justice was banished from the land.'

One of the Douglases being Earl of Moray, we find the province concerned in the contests that arose in 1452 with the 'banded earls' (see Elgin). The earl did not succeed in getting his vassals to join him in any number when he took part in the Douglas rebellion of 1454-55, but after his death James Douglas stirred up Donald, Lord of the Isles, with whom he had taken refuge, to invade the mainland, where 'at last he past to Lochaber, and therefrom to Murray, where he invaded . . . with great cruelty, neither sparing old nor young, without regard to wives, old, feeble, and decrepit women, or young infants in the cradle, which would have moved a heart of stone to commiseration; and burned villages, towns, and corns, so much thereof as might not goodly be carried away, by the great prize of goods that he took.' These disorders caused James II. to come north in 1455 and set the Earldom of Moray, which was now bestowed on his infant son David, in thorough order. He remained here for two years, and part of the country was thrown waste to provide a forest for his hunting. In 1464 James III. was here; and in 1474 or 1475 John, Lord of the Isles, surrendered to the Crown the sheriffdoms of Inverness and Nairn, which were in 1492 granted to the Earl of Huntly, whose influence in the north was supreme from this time till the Reformation. James IV. must frequently have passed through the province on his way to and from the shrine of St Duthac at Tain, which he often visited; and in the Treasurer's accounts for 1504 we find payments recorded to 'the maidens of Forres that dansit to the king,' and others 'that dansit' to him at Elgin and Darnaway. During the time of James V. and the minority of Queen Mary, the whole of the north and north-west was in a very disturbed state, and the portions of Moray about Badenoch and Lochaber

* The inscription on his tomb in Dunkeld Cathedral was made to record that he was a man '*bonæ memoriæ!*'

and to the NW of the Great Glen were in an almost continual state of warfare; and in 1556 the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, advanced to Inverness to try to settle matters, but her attention on her return to the south being almost immediately drawn off by the beginnings of the Reformation, matters were but little improved, the cause being in part the disturbances created by the Lord of the Isles, in part the quarrels among the clans themselves, and in part the bad government of Huntly.

No sooner, however, had Queen Mary assumed the government, than, acting probably under the advice of the great Earl of Murray, she determined to adopt severe measures, and, setting out in 1562, reached Elgin on 6 Sept. Her doings at Inverness, where she was from the 11th to the 15th of the same month, are noticed in that article; and Huntly's power was broken almost immediately afterwards at the battle of Corrichie in Aberdeenshire. Fresh feuds again broke out in consequence of the murder of 'the bonny Earl of Moray' by the Earl of Huntly at Donibristle in 1592, and these were prolonged and intensified by the proceedings in 1594 against the Earls of Huntly, Angus, and Errol, who were charged with plotting with Philip of Spain for the restoration of the Catholic religion in Scotland. It was on this occasion that mass was said for the last time in Elgin Cathedral, though groups of worshippers of the old faith are said to have by stealth frequented corners of it down to the reign of Queen Anne.

In 1603-4 the district seems to have suffered severely from plague, for the magistrates of Elgin sent to Edinburgh for Thomas Ahannay and two servants 'for clenging of the infected parts, together with the bodies of the persons infected,' and the sheriffs of Elgin, Nairn, and Inverness were authorised by the Lords of Council to assess for the expenses, amounting to 600 merks. The province suffered considerably during the civil wars in the time of the Stewart kings, partly in consequence of the people generally declaring for the cause of the Solemn League and Covenant, and partly from the district becoming the scene of one of the campaigns of Montrose and his ally, Lord Lewis Gordon, who indeed obtained the unenviable notoriety of being classed by a rhymer of the period with two of the worst plagues of an agricultural country:—

> 'The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie-craw
> Are the three warst evils Moray ever saw.'

Probably, however, the author had more than Lord Lewis in his mind when he thus irreverently spoke of the descendants of the 'Cock of the North.' In Sept. 1644 Montrose came northward by Aberdeen, and 'begins to marche touardis Spey side, bot could not win over the water, the boitis being drawin on the uther side, and Moray convenit in armes;' and so he turned back, only, however, to return again after his victory at Inverlochy. In the following year he marched rapidly on the low country, and 'merchit bak throw Lochquhaber with displayit baner touardis Innerniss with incredibill diligens; and fynding the toune stronglie fortifeit and garisonis lying about or rather within the toune, . . . thairfoir merchit peceablie by Innerniss doun throw the countrie of Moray;' and of such of the proprietors as would not join him he 'plunderit, spolzeit, and brynt' the houses and lands, and 'sent out pairteis throw the countrie with fyre and plundering.' The Committee of Estates sitting at Elgin broke up, and many of the townspeople fled, with 'thair wyves, barnes, and best goodis,' to Spynie and other strongholds. The Marquis reached Elgin on 19 Feb., and was joined by Lord Lewis Gordon shortly after. He received 4000 merks to save the town from being burned; 'bot his soldiouris, especiallie the Laird of Grantis soldiouris, plunderit the toun pitifullie, and left nothing tursabill oncareit away, and brak doun bedis, burdis, insicht, and plenishing.' Thereafter he marched southward, but returned again in May, following up Hurry and his Covenanters, who preceded him by two days, and whom he shortly afterwards defeated at the battle of Auldearn. This victory was

but the prelude to fresh plundering and spoiling, during which Elgin was partially burned, and then the Royalist army passed on its way southward to the final disaster at PHILIPHAUGH. Much, however, as the district thus suffered, the adherence of the men of Moray to Presbyterianism was political rather than religious, and they consequently never showed that zeal for the cause which marked the people of the southern and western counties of Scotland. The other historical events connected with the province, such as the landing of Charles II. at Garmouth and the battle of CROMDALE, are noticed in detail in conjunction with the different places with which they are more particularly connected, and need not now be further alluded to. In 1746 the Highland army on their northward retreat broke up into three divisions, one of which followed the Highland road by the upper waters of the Spey, and by Duthil on to Inverness; a second marched by the braes of Angus and Strathdon to Elgin, where they were joined by a third body, which had retired along the great coast road; and the whole army was reunited at Inverness. The Duke of Cumberland entered the province on 12 April, and on the 16th was fought the Battle of CULLODEN, the last in which opposing armies met in array on British soil. After their defeat the Highlanders retired south-eastward by Moy and Badenoch to the place of their final dispersion at Clova. The clan distribution to the SW of the Highland line was: the Grants, Shaws, and Macphersons along Strathspey; the Mackintoshes along the upper portions of the valleys of the Findhorn and Nairn; the Frasers to the SE and N of Loch Ness, and also in Strath Affric and Glen Cannich; the Chisholms in Strath Farrer and Strath Glass; the Grants to the NW of Loch Ness; and to the S of them the Glengarry Macdonalds.

The division into the present shires seems to have taken place in the second half of the 13th century, but for long after that their boundaries were somewhat variable. From the time of Queen Mary no Scottish or British sovereign visited the province till 1872, when Queen Victoria passed through on her way to Dunrobin Castle on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland, and she again traversed the 'laich' on her way to Loch Maree in 1877.

The EARLDOM of Moray was long one of the most important in Scotland. The first Earl, Angus, was, as we have seen, in direct descent from the old Celtic Mormaers; but after his death in 1130 no Earl was allowed to exist for nearly two centuries, the management of the province being kept in the hands of the Crown, or committed for brief periods to different Scottish nobles, as when, during the early part of the 13th century, we find Malcolm, Earl of Fife, thus acting at one time, and William Cumyn at another, each being simply styled *Custos Moraviæ*. This state of matters came to an end about 1313 or 1314, when Robert Bruce granted the whole of the province to his nephew and trusted friend Sir Thomas Randolph. The charter, which bears no date, but which must have been granted shortly before the convention at Ayr in 1315, defines the estate as including the lands of Fochabers and Boharm beyond the Spey, thence extending up that river to Badenoch, including Kincardine, Glencairn, Badenoch, Maymez, Locharkedh, Glengarry, and Glenelg, passing along the NW border of Argyllshire to the western sea, bounded on the N by the Earldom of Ross to the river Farrar, and thence down that stream and the Beauly to the Moray Firth. The estate and the title of the Earldom were, according to the original principle of peerages, inseparable, the title becoming extinct upon the alienation of the estate. Randolph died in 1332, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas also, who was killed at DUPPLIN in 1332, 28 days after his succession. The second son, John, who then succeeded, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of KILBLAIN in 1335, but was exchanged for the Earl of Salisbury in 1341. Becoming Warden of the West Marches, he accompanied David II. on his expedition into England, and was killed at the battle of Durham in 1346. There being no male heir the Earldom then reverted to the Crown, but Patrick Dunbar, who was married to the daughter of the first Earl—Black Agnes, whose name is well known in connection with her defence of Dunbar Castle—was generally styled Earl of Mar and Moray. His second son, John Dunbar, who was married to Marjory, daughter of Robert II., was made Earl of Moray in 1372; but his domains were lessened by the large districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, and Urquhart, which were constituted into a lordship for the King's son, Alexander, better known as the Wolf of Badenoch. The succeeding Earls were Thomas, the son of John, his son also called Thomas, and James, the cousin of the third Earl, with whom the male line became again extinct,* and the succession passed to Archibald Douglas, the husband of the younger of the two daughters left by Thomas Dunbar. Supported by the influence of his brother, the Earl of Douglas, he obtained the Earldom in 1446; but having joined the family rebellion of 1452, and being killed in 1455, the title and possessions again passed to the Crown, with whom they remained till 1501, when the honour was granted to James Stewart, an illegitimate son of James IV., who died in 1544 without issue. From 1548 to 1554 the Earldom was granted to the Earl of Huntly, but was again, from 1554 to 1562, in the possession of the Crown. In the latter year it was bestowed on James Stewart, afterwards the well-known Regent, and in his line it still remains. In 1563 he obtained a second charter limiting the succession to heirs male, in 1566 a fresh one opening the succession to heirs general, and in 1567 a ratification by the Estates of the deed of 1563. At his death he left two daughters, and James Stewart, Baron Doune, who married the eldest, Lady Elizabeth, assumed the title of Earl of Moray. This Earl figures in history as the Bonnie Earl of Moray, and is the hero of the ballad of that name.

> 'He was a braw gallant,
> And he played at the gluve
> And the bonnie Earl of Moray
> He was the Queene's luve.'

He was in 1592 murdered at Donibristle by the Earl of Huntly, who was nominally acting on a commission to pursue the Earl of Bothwell and his associates, of whom Moray was alleged to be one, but is supposed in reality to have been instigated to the deed by King James VI. 'It was,' says Sir James Balfour, 'given out and publickly talked that the Earle of Huntly was only the instrument of perpetratting this facte to satisffie the Kinges jelosie of Murray, quhom the Queine, more rashlie than wyslie, some few dayes before had commendit in the Kinges heiringe, with too many epithetts of a proper and gallant man.' His son and successor was by the King's special efforts reconciled to Huntly, and married his daughter, Lady Anne Gordon. He obtained in 1611 a fresh charter of the Earldom with entail to male heirs only. His grandson, Alexander, fifth Earl, was Secretary of State and Lord High Commissioner between 1680 and 1686. Francis, the ninth Earl (1737-1810), was noted as an agriculturist, and is said to have planted on his estates upwards of thirteen millions of trees. The present Earl, George (b. 1814), succeeded in 1872. The other titles are Baron Doune (1581) and Baron St Colme (1611), both in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Stewart of Castle Stewart (1796) in the peerage of Great Britain. The family seats are DARNAWAY Castle in Elginshire, DONIBRISTLE Castle in Fifeshire, Castle Stewart in Inverness-shire, and Doune Lodge in Perthshire.

Of the early religious state of the province almost nothing is known. St Columba's visit to INVERNESS is noticed in that article, and other traces of the Culdee church and its influence remain in the gifts already mentioned made by some of the early Mormaers to the clerics of Deer as well as in the associations of the names

* The fourth Earl had a son, Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, by his first marriage with his cousin Isabella Innes of Innes, but as she was within the forbidden degree, and died before a Papal dispensation could be procured, this son was deemed illegitimate, and very wrongly barred from the succession.

of St Gernadius, St Moran, and St Bride, and other early clerics, with different localities. There are also accounts of old churches not connected with any saint's name at Birnie, Elgin, and Kintrae, near the latter of which is also Inchagarty or 'the priest's island.' The ancient DIOCESE, of later date, has been already noticed in the article ELGIN. With it the modern SYNOD of Moray is nearly co-extensive. The latter body meets at Elgin and Forres alternately, on the fourth Tuesday of April, and in either of those towns, or in some place fixed by the members, on the last Tuesday of September. It includes the presbyteries of Strathbogie, Abernethie, Aberlour, Elgin, Forres, Inverness, and Nairn, and contains 52 *quoad civilia* parishes, 9 *quoad sacra* parishes, and 3 mission churches. There is also a synod of Moray in connection with the Free Church, including the same presbyteries as in the Established Church. It contains 57 churches. The Episcopal Church has a united diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, with the cathedral and bishop's residence at Inverness, and churches at Aberchirder, Arpafeelie, Craigellachie, Dingwall, Elgin, Fochabers, Forres, Fortrose, Glen Urquhart, Highfield, Huntly, Inverness, Keith, Nairn, Strathnairn, Thurso, and Wick.

See also the works cited under ELGIN and INVERNESS; Cordiner's *Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland* (1780 and 1787); Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Account of the Great Floods in the Province of Moray in 1829* (Edinb. 1830, 3d and 4th ed.; Elgin, 1873); Gregory's *History of the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland* (1st ed., Edinb. 1836; 2d, Glasgow, 1881); Skene's *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots* (Edinb. 1867), and his *Celtic Scotland* (Edinb. 1876-80); *A Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock* (edited by Cosmo Innes for Spalding Club, 1848); Spalding's *Memorials of the Trubles in Scotland* (Spalding Club, 1850); *The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club, 1859); *Ane Account of the Familie of Innes* (Spalding Club, 1864); and Dr William Fraser's *The Chiefs of Grant* (1884).

Moraylaws, a village near Auldearn, in Nairnshire.

Moray's Cairn, a quondam large stone tumulus, supposed to have been commemorative of a battle, in Alves parish, Elginshire.

Morayshire. See ELGINSHIRE.

Mordington, a hamlet and a coast parish of SE Berwickshire. The hamlet lies 4 miles WNW of the post-town, Berwick-on-Tweed. The parish, containing also the fishing hamlet of Ross, since 1650 has comprehended the ancient parishes of Mordington and LAMBERTON. It is bounded NW by Ayton, NE by the German Ocean, SE by the Liberties of Berwick, SW by Hutton, and W by Foulden. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 5⅛ miles; its breadth varies between 1¼ furlong (at the glebe) and 2⅜ miles; and its area is 3069¾ acres, of which 114¼ are foreshore and 16 water. WHITADDER Water winds 2¼ miles south-south-eastward along all the Hutton boundary, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 1⅛ mile distant. Its serpentine folds and steep rocky wooded banks are singularly picturesque. One burn rises and runs 3 furlongs in the interior, and then goes 2 miles south-south-westward to the Whitadder along the Foulden boundary; and another, running ¾ mile north-eastward to the sea along the north-western border, in the last part of its course makes a series of waterfalls down the gully cut by it in the precipitous cliff. The coast, 2⅜ miles in extent, and trending in a south-south-easterly direction, rises steeply from the sea to a height of 200 feet, and is all a bold breastwork of rugged sandstone, pierced with many caverns, where smugglers once hid their stores. Here and there huge masses of detached rock stand out into the sea; and only in the extreme N is there a small recess, Ross Bay, with the conjoint fishing village of Ross and BURNMOUTH, the latter in Ayton parish. The North British railway skirts the brink of the cliffs; and beyond it the surface rises westward to 614 feet at Lamberton Moor, 712 at Hab or Habchester near the meeting-point with Foulden and Ayton, and 649 at the Witches' Knowe—heights that command a magnificent view of the Eildons, the Lammermuirs, the Ocean, and Bambrough Castle. Sandstone and poorish limestone are plentiful; coal has been worked; and ironstone occurs in small veins. The soil for some distance from the Whitadder is a stiff clay, yielding good crops of wheat and beans, and thence to the coast is mostly a light loam, well suited for turnips, and for sheep-grazing; but that of the loftiest parts of the high grounds is mostly thin and poor, and partly heathy or boggy. Some 25 acres, all in the southern district, are under plantation; about one-fourth of the entire area is pastoral or waste; and all the rest is in tillage. The barony of Mordington, which at one time belonged to a family of its own name, by Robert Bruce was granted to Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; and, passing at the third Earl's death to his sister, Black Agnes, Countess of Dunbar, was given as a dowry to her daughter Agnes, who married Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith. It continued to be held by his descendants, the Earls of Morton, till 1581, when it reverted to the Crown; but in 1634 the lands and barony of Over Mordington were conferred on another James Douglas, the second son of the tenth Earl of Angus; and in 1641 he was created Baron Mordington in the Scottish peerage—a title which became dormant in 1791. Mordington House, on a rising-ground to the NE of Mordington hamlet, was Cromwell's headquarters when he first passed the Tweed in July 1650; and now is the seat of Major Charles Frederick Campbell Renton of Lamberton (b. 1819; suc. 1866), who holds 2487 acres in the shire, valued at £3560 per annum. EDRINGTON CASTLE and Edrington House have been noticed separately. A sequestered glen, the scene, it is said, of the famous song of *Tibbie Fowler o' the Glen*, lies in the southern district, not far from Edrington House. On Habchester are vestiges of a so-called Danish camp, consisting of two trenches whose mounds, 18 or 20 feet high, appear to have been faced with stones brought toilsomely from the bed of the Whitadder; and on the abrupt Witches' Knowe a woman is said to have been burned for sorcery so late as the beginning of last century. Mordington is in the presbytery of Chirnside and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £261. The parish church, at Mordington hamlet, was built in 1869, and contains 173 sittings. A Free church, a little S of the parish church, contains 172 sittings; and the public school, with accommodation for 57 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 34, and a grant of £38, 10s. Valuation (1865) £3717, 6s., (1884) £5323, 10s., *plus* £1146 for the 2⅛ miles of railway. Pop. (1801) 330, (1831) 301, (1861) 377, (1871) 402, (1881) 367.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 34, 26, 1864.

Morebattle, a Border village and parish of E Roxburghshire. The village stands, 320 feet above sea, level, on a gentle eminence, not far from the left bank of the winding Kale, 4⅛ miles SW of Yetholm and 7½ SSE of Kelso, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1871) 327, (1881) 322.

The parish, comprising the ancient parish of Mow, is bounded NW by Linton, NE by Yetholm, E and SE by Northumberland, SW by Hounam, and W by Eckford. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 9⅝ miles; its utmost breadth is 7 miles; and its area is 35⅛ square miles or 22,518 acres, of which 183½ are water. KALE Water flows 4⅛ miles northward and westward, partly along the Hounam and Linton boundaries, partly across the western interior; and BOWMONT Water, formed at Cocklawfoot (780 feet) by head-streams that rise among the Cheviots on the English Border at altitudes of from 1700 to 2350 feet, runs 7⅝ miles north-westward and northward till it passes off near Hayhope into Yetholm parish. Yetholm or Primside Loch (3 × 1⅜ furl.) lies just on the Yetholm boundary. Along Bowmont Water the surface declines to 385, along Kale Water to 220, feet above the sea; and chief elevations, from N to S, are *Linton Hill (926 feet), Clifton Hill (905), *Windshaw Hill (1067), Morebattle Hill (719), the CURR (1849), the

*Schel (1979), *Auchopecairn (2422), and *Windygate Hill (2034), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Indeed, excepting two small tracts in the extreme NW and N, all Morebattle consists of hills and narrow valleys, and runs up along the whole boundary with England to the highest summits of the Cheviots. Its heights command, in many instances, very grand and map-like views of Teviotdale, Merse, and Northumberland, fringed on the E by the German Ocean; and generally have a graceful outline and a deep verdure, unlike the usual stern features of a mountainous district. Only a fair proportion of wood is wanted to complete that blending of grandeur into beauty which is due to the district's natural form and clothing. The predominant rocks are eruptive; and the soil of the arable lands is mostly light, well suited to the turnip husbandry. The higher grounds are chiefly disposed in pasture. Corbet Tower, near the Kale's left bank, 1 mile SSE of the village of Morebattle, was burned by the English in 1522 and 1545. Rebuilt in 1575, it gradually fell into decay, till early in this century it was renovated by Sir Charles Ker of Gateshaw, though never inhabited. Whitton Tower, 1¾ mile SSW of the village, was sacked by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, and burned by Hertford in 1545, and is now in a ruinous condition. Other towers and peel-houses of the parish which figure in Border records have disappeared; but on many of the heights are encampments. The church of Merebotle or Morebattle ('village on the mere or lake') belonged to Glasgow cathedral as early as the 12th century, but was the subject of pertinacious controversy regarding the right to its temporalities; and eventually, in 1228, was declared to be a prebend of Glasgow, whose archdeacon should receive thirty merks a year for a mansion, but should claim nothing of the rectory. There were two pre-Reformation chapels in the parish—the one at Clifton on Bowmont Water, and the other at Whitton, now called Nether-Whitton. Mow or Moll included the highest grounds or southern and south-eastern parts of the united parish. Its village stood on Bowmont Water near Mowhaugh, 5¼ miles S of Yetholm; and its church stood a little lower down the river. The church belonged to the monks of Kelso. Those of Melrose also held lands in the parish; and their refusal to pay the tithes gave rise to a dispute, which was finally settled in 1309. The principal residences are Lochside, Otterburn, and Gateshaw; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Morebattle is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £343. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1757, and contains 300 sittings. In the village are also a Free and a U.P. church, the latter representing the oldest Secession congregation in the South of Scotland. Their first minister, Mr Hunter, was ordained in 1739, and was the earliest Secession licentiate; but he died a few months after his ordination. The original meeting-house stood at Gateshaw Brae or Corbet, and the present one was built in 1866. A great religious meeting, conducted by a body of Secession ministers from a distance, was held in 1839, on Gateshaw Brae, to celebrate the centenary of Mr Hunter's ordination. Two public schools, Morebattle and Mowhaugh, with respective accommodation for 125 and 28 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 104 and 19, and grants of £94, 11s. and £34, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1864) £13,013, 18s. 11d., (1884) £13,962, 8s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 785, (1831) 1055, (1861) 1031, (1871) 986, (1881) 1003.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 18, 1863.

Moredun, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles SSE of Edinburgh. Its late owner, David Anderson, Esq. (1813-81), held 194 acres in the shire, valued at £851 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Moredun Hill. See Moncreiffe.

More, Loch. See Eddrachillis.

Morgay. See Mhorgay.

Morham, a parish of central Haddingtonshire, whose church stands 4 miles ESE of Haddington. Bounded W and NW by Haddington, NE by Prestonkirk, and SE by Whittingham and Garvald, the parish has an utmost length from ENE to WSW of 3½ miles, an utmost breadth of 1⅝ mile, and an area of 2087¼ acres. The surface, drained to the Tyne by Bearford Burn, is part of a gently undulating plain, with northward declension, which sinks little below 200, and little exceeds 400, feet above sea-level. A pretty little glen forms the minister's pasture glebe; but elsewhere the scenery is tame and bare. Trap rock abounds, and sandstone has been quarried; whilst coal of inferior quality was formerly worked. The soil in general inclines to clay. Morham Castle, which stood near the parish church, has wholly disappeared. The Earl of Wemyss divides the parish with four lesser proprietors. Morham is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £234. The parish church, built in 1724, contains 100 sittings; and the public school, with accommodation for 54 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 27, and a grant of £31, 4s. Valuation (1860) £3482, (1884) £2837, 5s. Pop. (1801) 254, (1831) 262, (1861) 281, (1871) 204, (1881) 209.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Morie, Loch. See Mary's Loch.

Morir. See Morar.

Morishill, an estate, with a mansion, in Beith parish, Ayrshire, close to Beith station. Its owner, John Shedden-Dobie, Esq. (b. 1820; suc. 1883), holds 272 acres in the shire, valued at £578 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Morison's Haven, a harbour in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, adjacent to the boundary with Edinburghshire, 1½ mile WSW of Prestonpans town. Formed in 1526 by the monks of Newbattle for exporting coal from their lands of Prestongrange, it was called originally Newhaven, afterwards Acheson's Haven, eventually Morison's Haven; and it serves now as the port for Prestonpans, and for extensive neighbouring works and collieries of the Prestongrange Coal and Iron Company, employing upwards of 400 men. About 1873 it acquired new importance by the formation of a village for the neighbouring work-people, the erection of a large brick and tile work, and the construction of branch lines of railway. Its tidal harbour, reckoned to be one of the best in the Firth of Forth, afforded a very limited reach for the loading of vessels; but in 1875-77 it was greatly improved and extended, after engineering plans by J. Buchanan, at a cost of £10,000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Moriston, a beautiful river of NW Inverness-shire, issuing from Loch Clunie (606 feet above sea-level), and flowing 19¼ miles east-north-eastward, till, after a total descent of 556 feet, it falls into Loch Ness at Invermoriston, 7 miles NNE of Fort Augustus. It receives, within 3¾ miles of its exit from Loch Clunie, the tribute of the Loyne and the Doe; riots wildly along picturesque Glen Moriston, now from side to side, now on reaches of deep, rocky, ledgy channel, here in gorge or narrow ravine, there in tiny lacustrine expansions studded with romantic rocks or wooded islets; is so impetuous as to have repeatedly swept away bridges from its path; and makes, in its last reach, a foaming cataract, margined with wood, and overhung by green or wooded hills. Its waters contain abundance of trout, and have been made accessible to salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 73, 1880-78.

Morlich, Loch. See Duthil.

Mormond, a station in Strichen parish, NE Aberdeenshire, on the Formartine and Buchan branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 2½ miles ENE of Strichen and 7¾ S by W of Fraserburgh. Mormond House, in Rathen parish, on Cortes estate, 5 miles S of Fraserburgh, and 9 furlongs WNW of Lonmay station, was erected early in the present century by John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnbulg, and is a commodious mansion, with an elegant portico, an artificial lake (2½ × ⅛ furl.), and finely-wooded grounds. Its owner, William Fraser Cordiner, Esq., holds 1585 acres in the shire, valued at

£1325 per annum. Mormond Hill, on the mutual boundary of the three parishes of Strichen, Rathen, and Fraserburgh (detached), 6½ miles SSW of Fraserburgh, rises in two summits—the higher to the W—of 769 and 749 feet above sea-level, and serves as a landmark to mariners. On its south-western brow, overlooking Strichen village, is the figure of a horse which, occupying a space of nearly half an acre, consists of pieces of white quartz rock, fitted into cuttings in the turf, and was formed about the beginning of the present century by the tenantry of the Strichen estate, to commemorate the war-horse of Lord Lovat. The figure of a stag on the seaboard face of the hill, directly over Whiteside farm, occupies a space of nearly an acre; measures 240 feet from the tip of the antlers to the hoof; consists of similar materials to those of the 'White Horse;' appears in bold relief from the contrast of its quartzite stones to the circumjacent mossy soil; and was formed in 1870 by Mr Cordiner to serve as a conspicuous landmark. A massive cairn of quartzite stones stands in the near vicinity of the stag, and was erected in the latter part of 1870, to commemorate the formation of the stag. A waterspout, which burst on the SW shoulder of the hill, one July morning of 1789, tore vast masses of moss from their native bed, made cavities 18 to 20 feet deep, and poured such a deluge down Ugie Water as swept away bridges, and lodged masses of moss on the river's banks down to its mouth at Peterhead. See STRICHEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 87, 97, 1876.

Morningside. See EDINBURGH.

Morningside, a mining village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, with stations on branch lines of both the Caledonian and North British railways, 3 miles by road E by N of Wishaw, and 7 by railway SSE of Holytown. It has a post and telegraph office and a public school. Pop. (1861) 780, (1871) 428, (1881) 740.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Morphie, an estate in St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, 4 miles N of Montrose. Its owner, Francis Barclay Grahame, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1877), holds 1175 acres in the shire, valued at £2731 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Morrison's Haven. See MORISON'S HAVEN.

Morriston. See LEGERWOOD.

Morriston, Inverness-shire. See MORISTON.

Morthill. See MURKLE.

Mortlach (anciently Murthlak, Murthelach, and Murthlache; Gael.? *Mohr-tulloch*, 'the great hills'), a parish near the centre of Banffshire. It is bounded N by Boharm, NE by Botriphnie parish, for fully 3¼ miles near and at the extreme E corner by Aberdeenshire, SE by Glass parish and Cabrach parish, SW by Inveraven parish, and W by Aberlour parish. The boundary is largely natural, following along the NE a line of rising grounds, at the E corner for 1⅛ mile the course of the Deveron, along the SE Edinglassie Burn and the rising grounds between the basins of the Fiddich and the Deveron, along the SW the line of heights between Glens Fiddich and Rinnes and Glenlivet, and at the W corner and W side for 4¼ miles the Burn of Favat to nearly its junction with the Corryhabbie Burn. The shape of the parish is very irregular, but the greatest length, from Hillhead of Kininvie on the N to Cook's Cairn on the S, is 11⅛ miles; the greatest breadth, from the boundary with Aberlour parish between the Convals on the W to the Deveron at Haugh of Glass on the E, is 9⅛ miles; and the area is 34,283·681 acres, of which 99·661 are water. The height above sea-level varies from 600 to 900 feet along the northern border, and from this it rises along the western border to the Little Conval Hill (1810), Meikle Conval (1867), the Round Hill, on the flank of Ben Rinnes (1754), and the Hill of Auchmore (1672) at the S end of Glen Rinnes; in the centre, between Glen Rinnes and Glen Fiddich, to Jock's Hill (1568), Laird's Seat (1498), Thunderslap Hill (1708), Tor Elick (1420), Hill of Glenroads (1544), and Corryhabbie Hill (E, 2653; W, 2393); in the Wood of Kininvie to Scaut Hill (1194), and along the NE border, to Tips of Clunymore (1296), Carran Hill (1366), Tips of Corsemaul (1339); between the Markie and Fiddich to the Hill of Mackalea (1529) and the Scalp (1599); and along the SE border to Meikle Balloch Hill (1529), Cairn Crome (1657), Hill of Clais nan Earb (1717), Scaut Hill (1987), and Cook's Cairn, the extreme S, (2478). About one-sixth of the whole area is arable land, either alluvial along the valleys of the streams or poor high-lying land along the slopes of the glens. About 700 acres are under wood, and the rest of the parish is either upland pasture or heathy moor. The soil varies from good fertile loam—particularly along the lower Fiddich, 'Fiddichside for fertility' being an old district proverb—to thin clay. The underlying rocks are granite, dark clay slate—both worked to a small extent for building purposes—and limestone of excellent quality, which is extensively worked at Tinninver and elsewhere, and in some places passes into an inferior quality of marble. A rock suitable for whetstones is also found as well as traces of antimony, lead, alum, and some small garnets. Near Kininvie House is a spring highly charged with lime, and there are chalybeate springs at several places. The drainage of the parish in the E is effected by the Markie and some other small streams that flow into the Deveron; and in the SW by the Favat and Corryhabbie Burns, which, after separate courses of about 3½ miles, unite at Mill of Laggan to form the Dullan which, for over 5 miles, drains the western part of the parish along the centre till it unites with the Fiddich at Dufftown. The S, centre, and N of the parish is drained by the Fiddich—which has here, from its source till it quits the parish on the NE, a course of almost 15 miles—and the streams that flow into it. The glen through which the upper waters of the Dullan flow is known as Glen Rinnes, and that along the upper waters of the Fiddich as Glen Fiddich, the surrounding district forming a deer forest belonging to the Duke of Richmond. It was by the road along Glen Rinnes that the Queen drove when she visited Glen Fiddich Lodge in September 1867. Her Majesty's impressions are thus recorded in *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* (1884):—'We drove on for an hour and more, having entered *Glen Rinnes* shortly after *Tomnavoulin*, with the hills of *Ben Rinnes* on the left. There were fine large fields of turnips, pretty hills and dales, with wood, and distant high hills, but nothing grand. The day became duller, and the mist hung over the hills; and just as we sat down by the roadside on a heathery bank, where there is a very pretty view of *Glenlivet*, to take our tea, it began to rain, and continued doing so for the remainder of the evening. Lindsay, the head keeper, fetched a kettle with boiling water from a neighbouring farmhouse. About two miles beyond this we came through *Dufftown*—a small place with a long steep street, very like *Grantown*—and then turned abruptly to the right past *Auchindoun*, leaving a pretty glen to the left. Three miles more brought us to a lodge and gate, which was the entrance of *Glenfiddich*. Here you go quite into the hills. The glen is very narrow, with the Fiddich flowing below, green hills rising on either side with birch trees growing on them, much like at *Inchrory*, only narrower. We saw deer on the tops of the hills close by. The carriage-road—a very good one—winds along for nearly three miles, when you come suddenly upon the lodge, the position of which reminds me very much of *Corn Davon*, (near Balmoral, not far from Loch Bulig,) only that the glen is narrower and the hills just round it steeper.'

Both Dullan and Fiddich are good fishing streams, and except where the latter is within the deer forest of Glen Fiddich, they are open to the public. There is some pretty scenery along their banks, particularly on the Dullan about the 'Giant's Chair,' and at the small waterfall called the 'Linen Apron.'

Many parts of the slopes in these glens are occupied by crofters, to whose comfortable position the following testimony is borne by a writer in the *North British Agriculturist* (1883), speaking of Mortlach, Glenlivet,

Cabrach, and Kirkmichael. After noticing the village groups at Knockandow in Glenlivet and elsewhere, and the benefit they confer on the district by retaining in it tradesmen who might otherwise be lost, and by forming also nurseries for the best of agricultural labourers, though 'the ground would have been worth more to the landlord in its natural state,' he proceeds:—'Where no such thing as village order is observed, and people have planted themselves down on the hillside, the size of the crofts is greater, though still various. Even in this case the rent is only the eighth part of a sovereign —that is to say if there was no arable land to start with. Some, however, had such facilities for reclamation that from 20 to 30 acres are now under the plough, in a few cases in the parish of Mortlach. Nevertheless, the rent goes on at the same mite year after year. Some of the crofts were made up of outlying portions of arable farms. In other words, the land had been under the plough before. In that case a common rent is £2 for from 7 to 10 acres—sufficient to keep two cows and a stirk, or a cow, a calf, and a pony. This is extremely cheap. The crofters seem content, and so they may. They cannot fail to observe that their brethren on most other properties are not so leniently or generously treated. Within the last few weeks we ascertained that many crofters in the same county, who occupy land on other properties that was arable before they got it, pay nearly three times as much rent as the Duke's small holders do. In fact, we have not, from one end of Scotland to the other, found so generous treatment dealt out to small holders as prevails on his Grace's upland Banffshire estates, . . . that they [the crofters] have for so many years been, and still are, sitting almost "rent free," and are generally happy and prosperous, in our opinion, deserves notice in these columns, particularly at a time when almost all that is heard or read publicly of crofters, takes the form of grievances, rack-renting, and alleged ill-treatment. The Duke has a very small revenue indeed from his crofts, but they serve, as already explained, a good purpose, not only for his own estates, which are very extensive, but for the country. . . . His crofters occupy an enviable position among their brethren. There is no word of, and no necessity for a Royal Commission to inquire into their condition. In this respect, as in most others, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon shows a noble example to his brother landlords.' A pass near Auchindoun Castle, called the Glacks of Balloch, is said to be the locality alluded to in the song of *Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch*, and the writer in the *Old Statistical Account* says that 'Tibbie Fowler of the Glen' also lived near Auchindoun, but the allusion to Tintock Tap seems to negative this statement. The mansions are Balvenie, which is separately noticed; Buchromb House, a building in the baronial style, erected in 1873-74; and Kininvie House, erected partly in 1725-26 and partly in 1840-42, but with a keep dating from the end of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century. The Leslies of Kininvie are cadets of the family of Balquhain, and have held the estate since 1521. The Duke of Richmond has a shooting-lodge in the S of the parish, in Glen Fiddich. The old castles of Auchindoun and Balvenie are separately noticed; and Keithmore, 2 miles E of Dufftown, was the property of Alexander Duff, one of whose sons became Duff of Braco, and the ancestor of the present Earl of Fife. There is a circular British hill fort on the top of Little Conval Hill; and in Glen Rinnes, not far from Mill of Laggan, are three large stones lying on a spot known as The King's Grave. Below the church of Mortlach (3½ furlongs S of DUFFTOWN), on the bank of the Dullan, is the Stone of Mortlach, a so-called 'ranic' stone, with the usual symbols, a drawing of which will be found in the first volume of the Spalding Club *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. The traditional account of it is, that it was erected to commemorate a victory which Malcolm II. gained over the Northmen or 'Danes' at this spot in 1010. This battle rests pretty much on a brief mention in Fordun and a full and elaborate account in Boece, where we are told that the Scots being likely to be beaten, Malcolm looked up to the chapel dedicated to St Moloc, which was near at hand, and lifting up his hands, prayed to God for aid, vowing that if it were granted he should erect there a cathedral church and found a bishop's see. His prayer was heard, the rout was stayed, and his army returned to the fight; while Malcolm himself, finding the leader Evetus prancing up and down the field without a helmet, as if the Scots had been finally defeated, slew him with his own hand, and the Danes were driven into Murrayland, totally defeated. That some battle may have taken place is highly probable, as the Norsemen, under Sigurd the Stout, had just before overrun the province of MORAY, and they may, therefore, while attempting to press across the Spey and penetrate Alban, have been met and defeated by the king of the latter region; but all the details given by Boece must be received as merely proofs of that spirit of invention which characterised him, and which has made so much of the early history of Scotland, down even to our own day, a mere tissue of fabricated legends. Fordun merely states that Malcolm, in 1011, thinking over the many benefits he had received from God, determined to promote the power of Christianity, and so founded a new bishopric at 'Murthillach, not far from the place where he had obtained a victory over the Norwegians.' It is, however, certain that, as we must reject the fictitious details of the battle, we must reject as equally untrue both the date and the circumstances of the foundation of the see of Mortlach. In fact, there never was a see of Mortlach. 'It was not,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'the day when kings of Scotland erected bishoprics off-hand. We have here an instance of the provoking practice, to be hereafter dealt with, by which history and documents were tampered with, for the purposes of carrying into remote antiquity the phraseology and practices of later ages of the Church.' The records of the see of Aberdeen, from which, probably, both Fordun and Boece drew, still remain, and remain in a suspicious state. 'The charters,' says Cosmo Innes, 'quoted by him [Boece] are all to be found in the extant registers, and some of the alterations of the record and dates superinduced on the margin, agree in so surprising a way with his book, that they give the impression of his own hand having made them.' All the first five charters recorded in the *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis* must, we fear, be regarded as forgeries—and indeed, in the first, which has been originally written so as to refer to Malcolm III., an attempt at alteration has been subsequently made, so as to try to make it refer to Malcolm II. There is also other evidence that proves that at that time the only bishopric in Scotland was that of Dunkeld. If we admit that Malcolm III. may have granted some lands to Mortlach for ecclesiastical purposes, and that a church scribe in the diocese of Aberdeen afterwards recorded this in a form common at the time when he wrote, we have allowed all that the authentic evidence will permit. The ordinary story of the foundation of the see by Malcolm II., and of its transference to Aberdeen by David I., must be rejected. Mortlach was, however, the site of a religious establishment at a very early date, and if Malcolm did not look up and see 'a chapel dedicated to St Moloc,' he might have done so. The patron saint is sometimes also styled St Wollock, Makuvolokus, or Makuolocus, and is assigned to the beginning of the 8th century; but he must rather be identified with the Irish saint, Moloc or Mo-luag, who was a disciple of St Brendan, and who died, according to the *Chronicon Hyense*, in 592.* He assisted St Boniface in his labours in the north, and may possibly himself have taught at Mortlach and in the neighbourhood, for his name is also associated with a well in the parish of Glass. Whether this was so, and he was the founder of the cell, or whether it was founded and dedicated to him by one of his disciples, cannot be settled; but when

* Although a good deal of confusion exists as to St Moloc and St Wollock, they seem to have been entirely different persons, the feast of the former being on the 25th June and of the latter on 29th January. Both seem to have laboured in the north. St Moloc's fair at Mortlach was held on the flat ground below the church about the sculptured stone already noticed.

the Columban Church began to spread over the north in the 8th century, one of their monastic establishments was fixed here; and in a Bull of Adrian IV. in 1157 we find 'villam et monasterium de Murthillach cum quinque ecclesiis et terris eisdem pertinentibus,' and also the dependent 'monasterium de Clouеth' or Clova, confirmed to Edward, the first Bishop of Aberdeen. Heads of and connected with this monastery were probably the four clerics who figure as the bishops of the supposititious see, viz.: Beyn, Donort, Cormac, and Nectan. Practically nothing is known of them but their names. The present church, which consists of a main portion standing E and W, with an aisle projecting from the centre of the N side, was long implicitly believed to date from the 11th century; and a mark 18 feet from the W end of the main portion was pointed out as showing the point from which, in accordance with Malcolm's vow, it was lengthened three spear-lengths. The eastern portion, measuring 72 feet by 28, and with walls more than 4 feet thick, formed of small round stones, such as may be found in the bed of the Dulnan, set in run lime, dates probably from the 12th century, and it has been afterwards really extended for 18 feet to the W in much later masonry. The N aisle was added in 1826. In 1876 the whole building was extensively repaired at a cost of £1400, and 10 feet were added to this northern portion. During the operations, it was found that an old three-light lancet window in the E gable had been partly built up, and this is now restored to its original condition and filled with stained glass. An old effigy of a knight in armour, supposed to represent Alexander Leslie, the first of Kininvie, which used to stand upright, has been replaced in its proper position in an arched recess. An old circular-headed doorway was also discovered, which shows that the floor of the church must originally have been about six feet below its present level. An old 'jougs' which was dug up inside has been fastened to the wall. In a niche in the wall is also an old ecclesiastical hand-bell. Prior to the repairs in 1826 three skulls, traditionally those of Danes slain in the battle, occupied niches in the wall of the church. Both in the church and in the churchyard there are a number of interesting monuments, from 1417 downwards; but many of the inscriptions that existed at the beginning of the present century have now become illegible. It is now (1884) proposed to introduce an organ. The other churches are noticed in the article on the police burgh of Dufftown, in which they stand; and a new Established church was built in the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenrinnes in 1883. Four public schools—Auchindoun, Mortlach, the female, and the infant—and Dufftown Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 60, 200, 119, 63, and 281 pupils, had (1883) an average attendance of 25, 85, 80, 68, and 60, and grants of £23, 0s. 6d., £89, 18s. 6d., £70, £59, 10s., and £38, 3s.

The parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and the synod of Moray, and the living is worth £342. The civil parish contains also part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenrinnes. Prior to the Reformation it was in the deanery of Mar in the diocese of Aberdeen. After the formation of presbyteries and synods it was placed at first in the synod of Moray, but after the union of the synods of Banff and Aberdeen it was placed in the presbytery of Fordyce in the synod of Aberdeen, in which it remained till 1688, when it was again transferred to the presbytery of Strathbogie and the synod of Elgin, an arrangement sanctioned, however, by the General Assembly only in 1706. There are good district roads throughout the parish, and the N end is traversed for 4¾ miles by the Keith and Elgin section of the Great North of Scotland railway system, with a station called Dufftown 1 mile N of the police burgh of that name. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Fife, and one other besides holds an annual value of £500 or upwards, 1 holds between £500 and £100, 3 hold between £100 and £50, and there are a few of smaller amount. Valuation (1860) £6677, (1884) £10,736, including £540 for the railway.

Pop. (1801) 1876, (1831) 2633, (1861) 3095, (1871) 3059, (1881) 2934, of whom 1448 were males and 1486 females, while 283 were in the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenrinnes.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 75, 1876.

Morton, a parish of Upper Nithsdale, NW Dumfriesshire, containing the post-town of Thornhill, 1 mile SW of Thornhill station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 14¼ miles NNW of Dumfries and 28¼ SW of Cumnock. Containing also Carronbridge village, the parish is bounded N by Durisdeer, NE by Crawford in Lanarkshire, E and S by Closeburn, and W by Penpont and Durisdeer. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 6⅞ miles; its width varies between 7 furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 8126⅘ acres, of which 90 are water. The Nith curves 2⅝ miles southward along or close to all the Penpont border, and is joined by Carron Water, coming in from Durisdeer, and running 3¼ miles south-south-westward along the boundary with that parish, and also—just within Closeburn—by Cample Water, which, rising on Wedder Law, runs 8 miles south-south-westward, mainly along the Closeburn border. Morton Loch (3½ × ½ furl.) is the only sheet of water of any size. The surface declines along the Nith to less than 200 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 1075 feet at Deer Camp, 1452 at Bellybought Hill, and 2185 at Wedder Law on the Lanarkshire border. Along the Nith, and a short way up the Cample, are beautiful belts of very rich holm or haugh, liable to inundation, but well protected by embankments. Screening the holm-lands, a considerable ridge of rising ground swells up from the margin, somewhat bold near the middle, but gentle in gradient at either extremity. The summit of this ridge is occupied by the town of Thornhill, and commands a picturesque prospect of a considerable extent of the valley and hill-screens of the Nith. North-eastward of the town rise two other hilly banks, parallel and of different height, running across the parish like huge natural galleries. Beyond the more northerly, the surface descends at a gentle gradient, and forms a valley; and then it shoots up in bold pastoral heights, which occupy about one-third of the whole area, form part of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, and climb up to the water-shedding line between the two great basins of the Lowlands. The rocks of the lower grounds are Devonian, those of the uplands are Silurian; and Gateleybridge quarry yields excellent freestone. The soil of the first or most southerly low ridge of the parish is a light but fertile loam on a gravelly bottom; that of the ridges immediately N of Thornhill is heavy and retentive, and lies on a clayey bottom; that of the interior valley is partly alluvial and all excellent; and that of the mountainous district gives frequent way to the naked rock, and is elsewhere so thin and poor as to bear but a mottled sward of heath and coarse grass. A considerable tract, lying principally between Thornhill and the upper valley, is still unreclaimed, but would repay improvement. Nearly three-tenths of the entire area are in cultivation; 1167 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Towards the centre of the parish, 2¾ miles NNE of Thornhill, on the brink of the glen of a little tributary of Cample Water, stands Morton Castle, one of the least dilapidated ruins of its class in Nithsdale. What remains, although but a fractional part of the original structure, measures 100 by 30 feet. The S front is nearly entire, rises to the height of 40 feet, has at each corner a circular tower 12 feet in diameter, and is from 8 to 10 feet thick in the wall. The glen on the N side, with its water dammed up to form Morton Loch, and deep intrenchments on the other sides, must have rendered the place very strong. Of several conflicting accounts which are given of the proprietorship of this castle, perhaps the most plausible is that of the Macfarlane MSS. in the Advocates' Library, as quoted by Grose. According to this, the castle, of unknown origin, was held, in the minority of David Bruce, by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; and, afterwards passing into the possession of that branch of the Douglases who became Earls of

Morton, gave them their title, and was allowed by them, in their solicitude about other strengths, to go to ruin. Yet the castle has smart competition for the honour thus assigned it, especially with the lands of Mortoune, in the ancient parish of East Calder, Edinburghshire. (See Dalmahoy.) A little way N of the castle, on the other side of the glen, are remains of Deer Camp, a strong fortification with intrenchments, which seems to have been a Roman fort or castellum; and 300 yards S of the castle, on a rising ground, is the vestige of a small station or camp called Watchman Knowe. In various parts, principally in the vicinity of the castle, there formerly existed, or were found, memorials of the ancient Britons and of the feudal times. Close to Gateleybridge quarry, 2 miles ENE of Thornhill, is the Upper Nithsdale Combination Poorhouse, built in 1854-55 at a cost of £5218, and having accommodation for 126 inmates. The Duke of Buccleuch is almost sole proprietor. Morton is in the presbytery of Penpont and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £420. The places of worship are noticed under Thornhill. Four schools—Morton public, Morton infants' public, Carronbridge, and Gateley Bridge—with respective accommodation for 203, 159, 101, and 62 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 121, 92, 110, and 31, and grants of £89, 19s., £72, 13s., £96, 2s., and £21, 3s. Valuation (1860) £5542, (1884) £8782, 13s. Pop. (1801) 1255, (1831) 2140, (1861) 2253, (1871) 2099, (1881) 2118.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 15, 1863-64. See Dr C. T. Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Morton* (Dumf. 1876).

Morton. See Half Morton.

Morton Hall, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 3¾ miles S of Edinburgh. Built in 1769 and improved about 1835, it is a fine edifice, with beautifully wooded grounds. The estate, which was bought by his ancestor in 1641, is now the property of Lieut.-Col. Henry Trotter (b. 1844; suc. 1874), who holds 2490 acres in Edinburghshire and 6780 in Berwickshire, valued at £6759 and £12,703 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Charterhall, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Morton House, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 4½ miles S of Edinburgh. Here, on 10 Aug., died the historian, John Hill Burton, LL.D. (1809-81).

Mortoune. See Calder, East.

Morven, a mountain in Latheron parish, S Caithness, culminating, 7⅜ miles NNW of the Ord of Caithness, at an altitude of 2313 feet above sea-level. It serves as a landmark throughout most of the Moray Firth, and commands extensive and magnificent views.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 109, 1878.

Morven, a round-topped felspathic mountain (2862 feet) on the mutual border of Glenmuick and Logie-Coldstone parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, 5¼ miles N of Ballater. The Queen ascended it, with the Princess Alice, on 14 Sept. 1859; and 'the view,' she writes, 'from it is more magnificent than can be described; so large and yet so near everything seemed, and such seas of mountains with blue lights, and the colour so wonderfully beautiful.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Morven, an indefinite region in the Highlands, figuring, or supposed to figure, in Ossian's poems. The name, which in Gaelic orthography is Mor-Bheinn, signifies simply the 'Great Mountain,' and, as occurring in Ossian, it seems to designate either the Highlands generally or such portions of them as most abound in fastnesses or alpine heights.

Morvern or **Morven,** a parish of NW Argyllshire, containing a post office of its own name under Oban, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. It forms a peninsula, extending south-westward between Lochs Suinart and Linnhe to the Sound of Mull, and connected with the district of Ardgour by an isthmus of 6 miles. With a roughly triangular outline, it is bounded NW by Loch Suinart, N by Loch Suinart, Ardnamurchan, and Kilmallie, SE by Loch Linnhe, and SW by the Sound of Mull, which divides it from the island of Mull. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 20 miles; its utmost breadth is 15 miles; and its area is 141¾ square miles or 90,737 acres. It comprises also the small islands of Oronsay and Carna, in Loch Suinart; and its extent of coast-line, even exclusive of these, is little short of 100 miles. A chain of lakes, partly marine and partly fresh-water, commencing with Loch Teacuis on the NW, and terminating with Loch Aline in the S, nearly isolates most of the district lying along the Sound of Mull from the upper and much the larger district, the Braes of Morvern. Streams and torrents are everywhere numerous; and here and there are fine cascades and other interesting features of water scenery. The general surface, however, is bleak, tame, heathy upland. Its highest summits are Glashven (1516 feet) in the SE, Beneaddan (1873) in the N, Beinn Mheadoin (2423) in the E, and Fuar Bheinn (2800) on the Ardnamurchan boundary. Several others of its mountains, also, have a considerable altitude; but all are destitute of what writers on landscape call character, and, when seen in connection with the bold ranges of Appin and Mull, look very uninteresting. Yet there are portions of the parish which present very striking features. Much of its seaboard along the Sound of Mull is highly picturesque; and the valley of Unimore, occupied by the chain of lakes from Loch Teacuis to Loch Aline, overhung on one side by a range of high precipitous rocks, on the other by Beneaddan, is one of the most brilliant pieces of scenery in the Highlands, blending together nearly all styles of landscape from the gently beautiful to the terribly sublime. Professor Wilson pronounced this valley no less than 'an abyss of poetry,' exclaiming also,

> 'Morvern and morn, and spring and solitude,
> In front is not the scene magnificent?
> ———Beauty nowhere owes to ocean
> A lovelier haunt than this! Loch Unimore!
> A name in its wild sweetness to our ear
> Fitly denoting a dream-world of peace!'

Less than one-twentieth of the entire area is in tillage; little more than one-thirtieth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Much of the arable land lies along the Sound of Mull, either on rapid declivities, or at a considerable elevation above the sea. The soil in general is a poor, light, open earth, in places intermixed with gravel and small stones. The woods extend chiefly along the side of Loch Suinart, round the shores of Loch Aline, and in the SW district adjacent to the junction of Loch Linnhe with the Sound of Mull. A predominant rock is gneiss, originally covered by a deposit of secondary rocks, consisting of limestone and sandstone, with coal occasionally interspersed—a deposit overwhelmed by trap, which in its turn has been much abraded and worn away. The situation of the coal is, on certain occasions, very remarkable; and occurring as it does on the summits of primary mountains of great elevation, it is quite fitted to startle a geologist nearly as much as a coal surveyor. Sandstone of excellent building quality has been quarried at Loch Aline and Artornish. Lead ore was formerly mined at Lurg in Glendubh, a glen which runs parallel to Loch Suinart; and copper ore was mined at Ternate, on the estate of Artornish. Three interesting old castles are noticed under Artornish, Loch Aline, and Killundine. There are, on the seacoasts, remains of several small forts, which were probably erected in the times of the Danish invasions. Of several tumuli, one, Carn-na-Caillich, or the 'old wife's cairn,' is a lofty pile of loose stones, 243 feet in circumference. On elevated spots, in various parts of the parish, but especially along the coast of the Sound of Mull, are Druidical circles of various diameters, but in no instance exceeding 24 feet. Dunfhinn, Fingal's fort or hill, situated on the farm of Fiunarg, and now part of the glebe, is a curious round rock of considerable height, very steep, yet partly covered on the sides with greensward, and washed at the base by a frolicsome stream which moves between high banks, and leaps along in little cataracts. The

area on the top of the hill measures about half a rood, bears evident marks of having been encircled by a wall, and commands an extensive prospect. A village was formed some years ago at Loch Aline, and a new and substantial pier was built near it in 1883; so that now this locality is a seat of trade to the parish; yet Tobermory and Oban, the former about 4 miles distant from the nearest point of the parish, are still convenient resorts for marketing. Norman Macleod, D.D. (1783-1862), was a son of the parish minister; and *his* son, Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72), has given a vivid description of Morvern in his *Recollections of a Highland Parish* (1868). Mansions, noticed separately, are Loch ALINE House, DRIMNIN, and KILLUNDINE; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards. Giving off portions to Aharacle and Strontian *quoad sacra* parishes, Morvern is in the presbytery of Mull and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £314. The present parish comprises the ancient parishes of Kiltuintaik and Kilcolumkill, united, it is believed, shortly after the Reformation. There are two parish churches, belonging respectively to the two ancient parishes, and both situated on the coast, 9 miles from each other. That of Kiltuintaik, the 'cell of Winifred,' was built in 1780, and contains 300 sittings; while that of Kilcolumkill, the 'church of the cell of Columba,' was built in 1799, and contains 500 sittings. The minister preaches in them alternately, and also preaches occasionally at places in the inland districts of the parish. There are also a mission under the royal bounty for part of Morvern, a Free church, and Drimnin Roman Catholic church of St Columba (1833; 80 sittings). Four public schools—Bunavullin, Claggan, Kinloch, and Loch Aline—with respective accommodation for 55, 68, 40, and 64 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 13, 17, 21, and 25, and grants of £27, 16s. 6d., £30, 19s. 6d., £34, 19s. 6d., and £37, 0s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £6374, (1884) £8676, 17s. Pop. (1801) 2083, (1831) 2137, (1861) 1226, (1871) 973, (1881) 828, of whom 714 were Gaelic-speaking, and 758 in the ecclesiastical parish.

Moss, an estate, with a mansion, in Killearn parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1⅜ mile SSW of Killearn village, and 4½ miles SSW of Balfron. See KILLEARN.

Mossat. See KILDRUMMY.

Mossbank. See GLASGOW, p. 154.

Mossbank, a village in Delting parish, Shetland, 29 miles N by W of Lerwick, under which it has a post office. Here are also a U.P. church and a public school.

Mossburnford, a place in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of Jed Water, 4 miles SSE of Jedburgh town. A baronial fortalice here continued to be inhabited till about the middle of last century.

Mossend, a town in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 7 furlongs E by N of Bellshill, 1¼ mile W of Holytown, and 4¼ miles S by E of Coatbridge. Of recent origin, it has a station on the Caledonian railway, a post and telegraph office, extensive iron and steel works, public and Roman Catholic schools, and a fine new Roman Catholic church, erected in 1883-84 from designs by Messrs Pugin. Pop. (1871) 1501, (1881) 3030, of whom 1701 were males. Houses (1881) 531 inhabited, 23 vacant.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Mossend, a village in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of West Calder Burn, 3 furlongs N of West Calder village. Pop. (1871) 940, (1881) 669.

Mossfennan House, a good two-story mansion in Broughton and Glenholm parish, Peeblesshire, on the left side of the Tweed, 8½ miles SE of Biggar. Purchased by his ancestor in 1753, the estate now is held by the Rev. William Welsh (b. 1820; suc. 1855), who owns 1509 acres in the shire, valued at £634 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Mossgiel, a farm in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile N by W of Mauchline town. Extending to 118 acres, it was rented for £90 a year from 1784 till 1788 by Robert Burns and his brother Gilbert, the latter of whom continued to tenant it till 1800. The 'auld clay biggin' of his *Vision*, it was the place where the poet wrote many of his most famous pieces; and, though itself destitute of scenic beauty, except for the views that it commands, his fame has clothed it with charm and literary interest.

> 'Hither romantic pilgrims shall betake
> Themselves from distant lands. When we are still
> In centuries of sleep, his fame will wake,
> And his great memory with deep feelings fill
> These scenes that he has trod, and hallow every hill.

We may not omit Wordsworth's sonnet on this plain but consecrated spot:—

> '"There!" said a stripling, pointing with much pride
> Towards a low roof with green trees half-concealed,
> "Is Mossgiel Farm, and that's the very field
> Where Burns ploughed up the Daisy." Far and wide
> A plain below stretched seaward, while, descried
> Above sea-clouds, the Peaks of Arran rose;
> And, by that simple notice, the repose
> Of earth, sky, sea, and air was vivified.
> Beneath "the random bield of clod or stone,"
> Myriads of daisies have shone forth in flower
> Near the lark's nest, and in their natural hour
> Have passed away: less happy than the one
> That, by the unwilling ploughshare, died to prove
> The tender charm of poetry and love.'

The original farm-steading, a low thatched house, with kitchen, bedroom, and closet, the floors of kneaded clay, the ceilings of moorland turf, was almost entirely rebuilt not long before the close of 1859. While residing here Burns published, in 1786, by the advice of his superior and patron, Mr Hamilton, the first edition of his poems.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863. See Wm. Jolly's *Robert Burns at Mossgiel* (2d ed. 1881), and an article in the *Century Magazine* (1883).

Mossgreen, a village in the N of Dalgety parish, SW Fife, near the larger village of Crossgates. A public school, built in 1876 at a cost of £1900, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with accommodation for 220 children; and an Established church, built as a chapel of ease at a cost of £600, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1879, contains 500 sittings. The *quoad sacra* parish, with an endowment of £100, is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and the synod of Fife, and had a pop. (1881) of 1609, of whom 847 were in Dalgety, 728 in Aberdour, and 34 in Inverkeithing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Moss House. See Moss.

Mossknow, a good modern mansion in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, SE Dumfriesshire, 5 furlongs SSE of the village. Its owner, William Mair Graham, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1882), holds 4019 acres in the shire, valued at £4993 per annum.

Mosspaul. See EWES.

Moss-Side, a village in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, 3 miles WSW of the town.

Mosstodloch, a village in Speymouth parish, Elginshire, near the left bank of the Spey, 1½ mile NW of Fochabers.

Moss-Tower, a farm in Eckford parish, Roxburghshire, 3 furlongs NE of Eckford village. A peel-house here, situated in a marsh, and accessible only by a causeway, seems to have been one of the strongest fortresses on the Scottish border. Tradition makes it a residence of one of the Earls of Bothwell; but history knows it only as belonging to the Scotts of Buccleuch, whose descendant, the Duke of Buccleuch, still owns the farm. It was thrice destroyed by the English, in 1523, 1544, and 1570. Strongly rebuilt after the first and the second demolitions, but allowed to remain a ruin after the third, at length, in the latter part of last century, it was all taken down as building material for the neighbouring farm-offices.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Motherwell, a town in Dalziel and Hamilton parishes, Lanarkshire, on the Caledonian railway, at the junction of the two lines from the N and S sides of Glasgow, and at the intersection of the cross line from Holytown to Hamilton and Lesmahagow, ½ mile from the left bank of South Calder Water, 1¼ from the right bank of the Clyde, 2½ miles NE of Hamilton, 2¼ SSE of Holytown, 12½ SE by E of Glasgow, 15¼ NW of Carstairs Junction, and 43 W by S of Edinburgh. It took its name from a famous well, dedicated in pre-Reformation times to the Virgin Mary; and it

occupies flat ground, 300 feet above sea-level, amid richly cultivated and well-wooded environs. Consisting largely of the dwellings of miners and operatives employed in neighbouring collieries and ironworks, it serves, in connection with the railway junctions, as a great and bustling centre of traffic; and it ranks as a police burgh, governed by a senior magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, a clerk, a treasurer, and 6 commissioners. Motherwell has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Clydesdale Bank, offices or agencies of 18 insurance companies, 5 hotels, the combination poorhouse for Dalziel, Bothwell, Cambusnethan, and Shotts parishes, and a Saturday paper, the *Motherwell Times*. The streets are lighted with gas; and in 1877 a splendid water supply was brought in from two burns on the estate of Lee at a cost of over £14,000. In Merry Street is the new parish church of Dalziel, erected in 1874 at a cost of £5700; whilst the former parish church (1789; enlarged 1860) belongs now to the *quoad sacra* parish of South Dalziel, constituted in 1880. One of the two U.P. churches was built in 1881 at a cost of £3750, and from its site—the highest in the town—uprears a conspicuous steeple. There are also a Free church, a Primitive Methodist chapel, an Evangelical Union chapel, and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Good Aid (1873; enlarged 1883). No Scottish town—not even Hawick—has grown so rapidly as Motherwell, such growth being due to the vast extension of its mineral industries. These, at the census of 1881, employed 2470 of the 3671 persons here of the 'industrial class'—1024 being engaged in coal-mining, 20 in ironstone-mining, 1069 in the iron manufacture, 58 in the steel manufacture, etc. The malleable iron-works of the Glasgow Iron Company are the largest in Scotland, with 50 puddling furnaces and 8 rolling mills; and Mr D. Colville's steel-works, where operations were commenced on 20 Oct. 1880, now employs over 1000 men. Pop. (1841) 726, (1861) 2925, (1871) 6943, (1881) 12,904, of whom 7041 were males, and 2209 were in Hamilton parish. Houses (1881) 2346 inhabited, 146 vacant, 50 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Moulin, a village and parish of NE Perthshire. The village, in the S of the parish, stands 500 feet above sea-level, and 7 furlongs NNE of Pitlochry station on the Highland railway. It is a collection of small cottages, irregularly situated along the line of road, and contains the parish church, a public school, an inn, and a post office under Pitlochry. The former church, a Gothic structure with a low tower, built in 1831 to hold 650, was burned in March 1873. Moulin is the seat of a ploughing society, and has a horse fair on the first Tuesday in March.

The parish, containing also Pitlochry village, Killiecrankie station, and the hamlets of Kinnaird, Auldclune, and Enochdhu, is bounded NW by Blair Athole, NE and SE by Kirkmichael, S by the Dalcapon section of Dowally and by Logierait, and W by Dull. Its greatest length, from ENE to WSW, is 14⅜ miles; its breadth varies between 1⅞ and 8¼ miles; and its total area is 44,818 acres, of which 178 are water, and 435½ are in two small sections, slightly detached, to the S and W. The outline of the parish is exceedingly irregular. The general surface is a congeries of hills and mountains, intersected by the valleys and ravines of the various streams. The fields round the village form a level portion of arable land, 1½ mile long by ½ broad, known as the Howe of Moulin. This is one of the most fertile spots in Perthshire, and has been called the Garden of Athole. The rest of the arable land is on the slopes and margins of the rivers. The highest point in the parish is the summit of Ben Vrackie (2757 feet). The other hills, mostly heath-clad, though some are wooded, are not very lofty; those of Glenfearnach are beautifully verdant. The river Garry, coming from the NW, flows 3 miles south-south-eastward, through the Pass of Killiecrankie, and along the western boundary, till it falls, near Faskally House, into the Tummel, which itself winds 6½ miles east-south-eastward—for 2 miles across the interior, but mainly along the confines, of the parish. Both streams abound in river-trout, salmon, sea-trout, and grilse; and the scenery on their banks within the parish is beautiful and grand, culminating in the Pass of Killiecrankie. The Allt Girnaig joins the Garry at the upper end of the Pass, while six or seven burns—the longest 4 miles long—join the Garry and Tummel within the parish. A line of summits, running parallel to these two chief streams, about 4½ miles distant, separates the SW or Athole part of the parish from the NE, which belongs to the district of Strathairdle. The Airdle or Ardle, which is here the main stream, is formed by the confluence of the Allt Fearnach, the Brerachan, and the Allt Doire nan Euni, the separate courses of which also lie in the parish for some miles. Cascades occur on nearly all the running waters of the parish. Those at Edradour and Urrard are particularly admired, and have been celebrated in song, but the Falls of Tummel excel them both in beauty, size, and fame. Loch Broom (5½ × 2 furl.), a small lake frequented by anglers, lies in the hollow of a hill round the meeting-place of Moulin, Logierait, and Dowally parishes. The soil in the Athole district of Moulin is, on the whole, fertile; that in Strathairdle is shallower, and yields lighter crops. About 2800 acres are in tillage and 2000 under wood, the rest being pasture or waste. Mica-slate veined with quartz is the chief rock; limestone occurs in boulders of a fine marble texture, but is little worked; granite, quartz, and fluor-spar are found detached; and rock-crystal is found on Ben Vrackie. The parish is traversed by a good road up the Tummel and Garry, by another up the Airdle and Brerachan, and by a third connecting these. Mansions are Baledmund, Balnakeilly, Dirnanean, Faskally, Kindrogan, Strathgarry, and Urrard; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 14 of from £20 to £50. The main industry of the parish is agriculture; and what little manufacture or commerce there is centres in the rising village of Pitlochry. The parish contains two distilleries, one corn-mill, and three saw-mills. Giving off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Tenandry, Moulin is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £202. Places of worship, besides the parish church, are noticed under Pitlochry and Straloch. Three public schools—Moulin, Pitlochry, and Straloch—with respective accommodation for 135, 258, and 106 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 73, 165, and 21, and grants of £72, 10s. 6d., £153, 13s. 6d., and £37, 2s. Valuation (1860) £11,956, 7s. 5d., (1884) £21,289, 17s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1908, (1831) 2022, (1861) 1831, (1871) 1793, (1881) 2066, of whom 1048 were Gaelic-speaking.

The principal antiquity is a ruin near Moulin village, supposed to have been either a religious house or a castle of the Earls of Athole and Badenoch. It is generally referred to the 11th or 12th century, and seems to have measured 80 feet by 76, with a round turret at each corner. The remains, which consist of most of the walls on three sides and chief part of one turret, are surrounded and grown over with trees. The building is known in the district as the Black Castle. Caledonian standing-stones, Druidical circles, Pictish forts, and sites of pre-Reformation burying-grounds are in different parts of the parish. The main events in the history of Moulin parish are the Battle of Killiecrankie in 1689 and a remarkable religious revival in 1800. Among the men connected with this parish was the Rev. Dr Stewart, who died minister of the Canongate in Edinburgh, after being nineteen years minister of Moulin, and writing his Gaelic grammar there. Famous natives of Moulin are the Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D. (1808-78), the first missionary of the Church of Scotland to India; Duncan Forbes (d. 1868), Professor of Oriental Literature at King's College, London; Donald M'Intosh (b. 1743), compiler of the Gaelic 'Proverbs;' and Captain Colin Campbell of Finnab, the gallant defender of the

unfortunate Scottish colony of Darien (1700).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 56, 1869-70.

Mound. See FLEET.

Mount-Annan, a mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of the river Annan, and 2 miles N of the town. Its owner, Miss Dirom (suc. 1878), holds 1502 acres in the shire, valued at £1480 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Mount-Benger, a farm in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on the left side of Yarrow Water, 12 miles WSW of Selkirk. James Hogg (1772-1835), the 'Ettrick shepherd,' in 1821 took a nine years' lease of it, and during its tenure lost upwards of £2000. 'A gey cauld place,' he remarks of it in the *Noctes*, 'staunin' yonder on a knowe in a funnel, in the thoroughfare of a perpetual sugh; yet 'twas cheerfu' in the sun-glints, and hallowed be the chaumer in which my bairns were born.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Mount-Cameron. See KILBRIDE, EAST.

Mount-Charles, a mansion in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Doon, 2½ miles S of Ayr town.

Mounteviot. See MONTEVIOT.

Mount-Ferguson. See MOUNT OLIPHANT.

Mountflowery, a hamlet in Scoonie parish, Fife, 1 mile WNW of Leven.

Mountgerald House, a mansion in Kilteam parish, Ross-shire, near the NW shore of the Cromarty Firth, 2 miles NNE of Dingwall. Its owner, Major James Dixon MacKenzie of Findon (b. 1830; suc. 1865), holds 5804 acres in the shire, valued at £4022 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Mountgreenan. See MONTGREENAN.

Mount Hecla. See UIST, SOUTH.

Mount Hill. See MONIMAIL.

Mount-Keen. See KEEN.

Mount-Melville, a mansion in Cameron parish, Fife, 2½ miles SW of St Andrews. Its late owner, John Whyte-Melville, Esq. (1797-1883), held 2940 acres in the shire, valued at £6150 per annum. His son, Major George John Whyte-Melville (1821-78), was author of the *Interpreter* and many other popular novels. See ST ANDREWS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Mount-Misery. See KILMARONOCK.

Mount Oliphant, a farm in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, 4 miles SSE of Ayr town. The home of Robert Burns (1759-96) from his seventh to his nineteenth year, it familiarised him with 'Alloway Kirk,' the 'Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon,' and other themes of his poetry. His father leased its 80 or 90 acres for £40 a year from his kind master, Provost Ferguson of Doonholm, who lent him £100 to stock it; but the land was hungry and sterile; the seasons proved rainy and rough; his cattle died; and the family had a hard time of it.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Mount-Pleasant. See GRETNA.

Mount-Pleasant. See NEWBURGH.

Mount-Quhanie, a good modern mansion in Kilmany parish, Fife, 5 miles NNW of Cupar. Its owner, David Gillespie, Esq. (b. 1814; suc. 1827), holds 3793 acres in the shire, valued at £6572 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Mount-Stuart, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, in Kingarth parish, Bute island, Buteshire, within ¼ mile of the E coast and 5 miles SSE of Rothesay, from which it is approached by a splendid avenue 1¼ mile long. The original mansion, built in 1712-18 by the second Earl of Bute, was a spacious but very plain edifice, consisting of a main block (200 × 50 feet), with wings to the W of both the N and S gables. This main block was destroyed by fire on 3 Dec. 1877, the damage being estimated at £14,000; but a beautiful Catholic chapel, which had been recently formed in the N wing, was saved, besides the plate, much of the furniture, Rubens' portrait of himself, Kneller's portrait of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and paintings by Nasmyth, Ramsay, etc. As rebuilt since 1879, from designs by Mr Rowand Anderson, at a cost approaching £200,000, Mount-Stuart is a magnificent Gothic pile (230 × 150 feet). The great central hall (60 feet square) is surrounded on all sides by a marble Gothic arcade; and to right and left of it are the dining and drawing rooms (each 58 × 22 feet). The outer walls of the first and second floors are of reddish sandstone, but the upper story is brick, with oak frame. Special features of the exterior are the high-pitched roofs and dormers, the angle turrets, the corbelled oriel windows, and a stone balustrade in front of an open gallery. Sir John Steuart, a natural son of Robert II., received from his father about 1385 a grant of lands in the isle of Bute, along with the hereditary office of sheriff of Bute and Arran. His sixth descendant, Sir James Stuart, was created a baronet in 1627; and *his* grandson, Sir James, in 1703 was raised to the peerage as Earl of Bute, Viscount Kingarth, and Lord Mountstuart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock. John, third Earl (1713-92), played a leading part in the first three years of the reign of George III.; and John, his son (1744-1814), in 1796 was created Marquis of Bute in the peerage of the United Kingdom. *His* great-grandson, Sir John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, present and third Marquis (b. 1847; suc. 1848), holds 29,279 acres in Buteshire and 43,734 in Ayrshire, valued at £19,575 and £25,263 per annum. He was admitted into the Catholic Church in 1868.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873. See also DUMFRIES HOUSE.

Mount-Teviot. See MONTEVIOT.

Mount-Vernon, a station in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the Rutherglen and Coatbridge section of the Caledonian railway, 5½ miles E of Glasgow.

Mousa, an island in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, near the E coast of the mainland, 11 miles S by W of Lerwick, and 10 NNE of Sumburgh Head. It measures 1⅝ mile in length from NNW to SSE, and ⅝ mile in extreme breadth. A 'Pictish' round tower on it, called Mousa Burgh, is perhaps the most perfect antiquity of its class in Europe. It is 42 feet high, and measures 50 feet in exterior, 20 feet in interior, diameter; contracts in form somewhat like the bust of a well-formed human body; and consists of double concentric walls, each about 5 feet thick, with a passage or winding staircase between them. Its low narrow doorway conducts to the interior by a low narrow passage 15 feet long, such as to admit only one person at a time, and even him only on all fours. Built of the surrounding shingle, without mortar, it shows no mark of a tool; and its builders certainly were unacquainted with the arch. As to its origin and purpose we are left to conjecture; but tradition records that Erland, the son of Harold, having carried off a beautiful Norwegian widow, was for some time besieged by her son in the burgh of Mousa.

Mouse Water, a stream of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, rising at an altitude of 1100 feet on the north-eastern verge of the county, 1⅞ mile NNE of Wilsontown. Thence it winds 15⅞ miles south-westward through Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lanark parishes, till, after a total descent of 805 feet, it falls into the Clyde 330 yards below Lanark Bridge. It receives, in its progress, the tribute of DIPPOOL WATER; and traverses first a bleak moorish country, next a pleasant cultivated tract, lastly the profound and romantic chasm of CARTLAND Crags. (See CLYDE.) The Caledonian railway crosses it in the vicinity of Cleghorn station; two bridges cross it at Mousemill, and three at respectively Cleghorn, Lockhartford, and Cartland Crags; and one of the two at Mousemill is very ancient and curious. Small detached pieces of jaspar have been found in its bed; sandstone was formerly quarried adjacent to it near Mousebank; and old disused mining-shafts are on the banks of its upper reaches.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Mouswald, a village and a parish of S Dumfriesshire. The village stands 2⅝ miles ESE of Racks station, and 7 ESE of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. It occupies a site once covered with forest, in the eastern vicinity of Lochar Moss, and thence derives its name, written anciently Mosswald, and signifying 'the forest near the moss.'

The parish is bounded N by Lochmaben, E by Dalton, S by Ruthwell, SW by Caerlaverock, and W by Torthor-

wald. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 4⅛ miles; its breadth increases southward from 1¾ to 4¼ miles; and its area is 5891¼ acres, of which 2½ are water. Lochar Water for 1½ furlong traces all the Caerlaverock boundary; Wath Burn, coming in near its source from the N, traces all the western boundary to Lochar Water, and looks mostly like a mossy grass-grown ditch; and four small burns rise in the interior, and run sluggishly to Wath Burn. Springs of pure water are numerous and copious; and one of them, called St Peter's Well, near the parish church, is a continuous fountain for 100 feet, and, running to the Wath Burn's largest tributary, prevents that rivulet from ever freezing for a considerable way below their confluence. The south-western district, to the extent of nearly 900 acres, is part of Lochar Moss, only 30 to 40 feet above sea-level; the central district is variously flat and undulating; and the northern consists of spurs from the broad-based range of Tinwald and Torthorwald, rising so gradually as to be arable to the summit, attaining an extreme altitude of 816 feet above sea-level, and commanding an extensive and very beautiful view. Greywacke and greywacke slate are the predominant rocks; blue limestone is found on Bucklerhole Farm; and fine white sand underlies Lochar Moss. The soil of the lands adjacent to Lochar Moss is partly reclaimed bog; of the low tracts further E and N is light and sandy; and of the higher grounds is tolerably deep and rich. Nearly three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage; about 190 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Mouswald Mains or Place, the ruined fortalice of the Carruthers family, was the largest of five square strongholds, of which Raffles is the most entire. Other antiquities are a strong double-ditched camp on Burrow Hill; a watch-tower on Panteth Hill; Tryal Cairn, 288 feet in circumference, 1¼ mile NE of the parish church; and a recumbent effigy of Sir Simon Carruthers of Mouswald. Rockhall, noticed separately, is the only mansion; and Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart., is chief proprietor, 4 others holding each an annual value of more, and 4 of less, than £500. Mouswald is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £300. The parish church, on a fine eminence adjacent to Mouswald village, was built about 1830, and is a handsome edifice, seen from most parts of the parish, and containing 336 sittings. The Free church of Ruthwell stands at the southern boundary, 7 furlongs SSE of Mouswald village; and Mouswald public school, with accommodation for 135 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 68, and a grant of £67, 5s. Valuation (1860) £4741, (1884) £6795, 12s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 705, (1831) 786, (1861) 633, (1871) 647, (1881) 558.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Mow. See Morebattle.

Moy. See Dyke and Moy.

Moy and Dalarossie (Gael. *Magh*, 'a plain,' and *Dal-Fhearghais*, 'Fergus' dale'), a parish partly in the NE of Inverness-shire and partly in the SW of Nairnshire. It is bounded N by the parish of Croy and Dalcross and by Cawdor parish, on the E by the parish of Duthil and Rothiemurchus, on the SE by the parishes of Alvie and Laggan, S by Laggan, W by the parish of Boleskine and Abertarff, and SW by the parish of Daviot and Dunlichity. Except on the N the boundary is largely natural, following, along the SE, the line of heights that form the watershed between the basins of the Findhorn and Dulnan, thereafter between the basins of the Findhorn and the Spey, round the head-waters of the Findhorn on the S, and along the NE between the basin of the Findhorn and the streams that flow first to Loch Ness and afterwards to the river Nairn. At the NW corner it crosses this line and takes in part of the hollow down which the Dalriach Burn (river Nairn) flows. For 2½ miles, from near the source of this burn to Carn nan tri-tighearnan, the line coincides with the boundary between the counties of Inverness and Nairn, as it does also for 2¾ miles SE from the top of Carn an t-Seanliathanaich on the NE border, and for 5½ miles on the NW side, where it coincides with the boundary of a detached portion of Nairnshire. The greatest length of the parish, from Carn nan tri-tighearnan on the N, south-south-westward to the source of the Findhorn, is 26½ miles; and the average breadth about 7 miles, except at the N end where it is more, and at the S end where it tapers to a point. The total area is 112,161·365 acres, of which 685·269 are water; of the whole, 106,572·876 acres (of which 635·120 are water) are in Inverness-shire, and 5588·499 (of which 50·149 are water) are in Nairnshire. The whole parish may be said to consist of two straths, that in the NW occupied by Loch Moy and the streams flowing into it, and the much larger one extending south-westward through the length of the parish being occupied by the Findhorn and the streams flowing into it. The height above sea-level rises from 750 feet at the point where the Findhorn leaves the parish on the NE to the heights of Beinn Bhreac (1675) N of Moy Burn, Meall Breacribh (1809) SE of Moy Burn, Carn nan tri-tighearnan (2013) and Carn na Sguabaich (1522) on the N border; Carn an t-Seanliathanaich (2056 and 2076) and Carn Glas (2162) on the NE border; Carn nam Bain-tighearna (2040), Carn na Larach (1957), Carn Phris Mhoir (2021), Carn Dubh aig an Doire (2462), Carn na Luibe Glaise (2326), Carn na Guaille (2300), Carn Coire na h-Easgainn (2591), Carn na Cuillich (2500), Carn Sgulain (2606), Am Bodach (2709), another Carn Sgulain (3015), Carn Ballach (3000), and Carn Mairg (3087), all along the SE and latterly among the Monadhliath mountains; Carn Odhar na Criche (2670), Fiadh Fardach (2805), Borrach Mor (2686), Carn na Saobhaidhe (2658), Meall a Phiobaire (2464), Carn Odhar (2618), Carn Ghriogair (2637), the ridge between this and Carn na Saobhaidh (2455), the latter itself (2321), Carn Glac an Eich (2066), Beinn Bhreac and the heights to the E of it averaging about 1800 feet, Carn nan Uisgean (2017), Beinn a' Bheurlaich (1575), and Beinn na Buchanich (1312) on the W and NW border. Except Beinn Bhreach and Meall Breacribh these are all on or close to the border, and along the E side of the Findhorn, from N to S, there are also Carn Mor (1500), Carn Torr Mheadhoin (1761), Carn an t-Seanliathanaich (2076), Carn a Choire Mhoir (2054), Creag an Tuim Beg (1453), An Socach (1724), Carn Coir Easgrabath (2449), and Calbh Mor (2668)—the last three among the Monadhliath mountains. To the W of the Findhorn, from S to N, are Carn Coire na Creiche (2702), Eiloch Bhan (2538), Carn Leachier Dubh (2133), Carn a' Choire Ghalanaich (2240), Beinn Bhreac Mhor (2641), Aonach Odhar (2103), Carn an Rathaid Dhuibh (2195), another of the several Beinn Bhreacs (1969), Carn na Seannachoile (1787), Creag a' Bhealaidh (1724), Carn a Bhadain (1333), Carn Moraig (1832), Tom na h-Ulaidh (1238), and Carn an Loin (1319), the last two S of Loch Moy. It will thus be seen that the greater portion of the parish lies high above sea-level, and so the only inhabited portions are the small glen in which Loch Moy is, and a narrow strip along the banks of the northern portion of the course of the Findhorn at a height of from 800 to 1200 feet. Except along those portions, where there are patches of alluvium, the soil is a thin clay or moss. About 2000 acres are under wood, natural or planted; in the N end and along the banks of the Findhorn, from 3000 to 4000 acres are arable; and the rest is pasture or waste. On the higher grounds there is good hill shooting. The underlying rocks are granite and gneiss. The drainage of the parish is effected along its entire length, from SW to NE, by the river Findhorn, which has, following the windings from its source to the point where it quits the parish on the E side, a course of 32 miles. Formed by the union of the river Eskin with the Abhainn Cro Chlach, it receives on the E the Elrick Burn, the Allt an Duibhidh, the Allt Fionndairnich, the Allt a' Mhuilinn Creag Bhreac, the Allt a' Mhuilinn, the Allt Lathachaidh, the Clune Burn, the Allt na Feithe Sheilich, and the Burn of Edinchat; and on the W Allt Creagach, Allt Feitheanach, Allt Odhar Mor, Glenmazeran Burn, Kyllachie Burn, Allt Nicrath, Allt na Frithe, and the Funtack Burn. The upper portion

of the valley is known as Strath Dearn, the Gaelic name of the river being Earn or Eire. It is a narrow strath, with the bottom more or less broken and the steep hills grassy rather than heathy. Along the upper ten miles, except the summer shielings, hardly a dwelling is to be seen; afterwards there are alluvial banks and well-marked river terraces, and further N, just where the river quits the parish, is the commencement of the wild gorge of Streens, where the narrow strip of ground along the edge of the river is completely overshadowed either by hills or in some places by granite precipices. Kyllachie is associated with the name of Sir James Mackintosh, whose patrimony this estate was, and where (though he was born in the parish of Dores) he spent many of his earlier years.

The north-western part of the parish is occupied by the glen of Moy, the drainage of which is carried off by the Funtack Burn, which has a course of about 2¼ miles from Loch Moy to the Findhorn. It receives from the NE the small Burn of Tullochlary, and from the SW Allt a Chail. Loch Moy, the only considerable sheet of water in the parish—the smaller Lochan a Chaoruinn on the Dalriach Burn, farther to the NW, and some other still smaller lakelets being hardly worth mentioning—is 1¼ mile long and 3½ furlongs wide at the broadest part. The surface is about 893 feet above sea-level, and the area is about 200 acres; but operations are now (1884) being carried out which will have the effect of reducing the level of the water some 4 or 5 feet. For this purpose a new channel, 25 feet wide at bottom, and with a fall of 1 in 2000, is to be made nearly in the line of the old channel of the Funtack for about 1½ mile. The water area will be lessened to a very small extent, but the lowering of the surface will greatly improve the drainage of Moy Hall, and of from 200 to 300 acres of damp soil on the home farm of Moy. The loch is surrounded by woods, and the reclaimed margins are to be planted. On a small wooded island, of some 5 or 6 acres in extent, the ruins of a castle, long inhabited by the chiefs of Mackintosh, are still to be seen. A paved road, with buildings on each side, seems also to have extended along the island. It was first occupied in 1337, and is said to have had in 1422 a garrison of 400 men. The castle was inhabited down to 1665. In 1762 two ovens were discovered, each capable of baking 150 lbs. of meal. Connected with the chief who erected this island fortress, it is told that at the house-warming he incautiously, before a wandering harper, expressed his pleasure at being for the first time able to retire to rest free from fear of Allan Macrory, fourth chief of Clanranald of Moidart. The story was carried by the harper to Allan, who at once summoned his vassals, and rested neither day nor night, till, arrived at Loch Moy, he crossed at night to the island in currachs, and having stormed the castle, carried Mackintosh a prisoner to Castle-Tirrim, where he kept him for a year and a day, at the end of which period he dismissed him with the advice, 'never to be free from the fear of Macdonald.' The outlet of the loch is associated with a clan disaster that seems to have occurred between 1410 and 1420. During a feud between the Cumyns and the Mackintoshes, the latter were all driven to take refuge on the large island in Loch Moy, and their foes, thinking this a capital opportunity to put an end to the whole of their troublesome neighbours, determined to dam up the waters of the loch so as to drown them all. One of the Mackintoshes, however, proved equal to the occasion, for having procured a raft, 'and supplying himself with twine, he descended in the dead of night to the dam. This was lined towards the water with boards, through which the adventurer bored a number of holes with an auger, and in each hole he put a plug with a string attached.' When everything was ready he pulled all the strings at once, and the water rushed out with such force as to carry away the embankment and the whole of the Cumyns who were encamped behind it. Such at least is the tradition of the district, and the writer in the *New Statistical Account* adds as an additional, but somewhat illogical, reason for accepting it, 'the nature of the place where the dam was erected—it being a narrow gorge easily admitting of such a construction.' At an excursion of the Inverness Field Club to the district in 1881, it was stated that some of the hero's descendants were still tenants on the Mackintosh estates at Dalcross, and were locally known as 'Torrie,' the word *tora* being the Gaelic for auger. In the centre of the island there is now a granite obelisk, 70 feet high, erected in 1824 in honour of Sir Æneas Mackintosh, Bart., the twenty-third chief, who died in 1820. About 200 yards SE of the main island is the small Eilan nan Clach, formed of boulders, and only about 12 yards across and 3 feet above the present level of the water. It was used as a prison, the captive being chained to a stone in the centre. A gallows stood on it till about the end of the last century, and the prisoners were either set free or executed within twenty-four hours. Both islands figure in Morritt's ballad of *The Curse of Moy*, and are associated with many of the other traditions of the district. The loch receives at the W end Moy Burn, with two smaller streams, and the surplus water is carried off to the Findhorn by the Funtack Burn. The fishing is fair, but the trout are small. At the NW corner is Moy Hall, the seat of Mackintosh of Mackintosh. It was formerly a plain building, used as a jointure house, but large additions and alterations were made a few years ago at a cost of £14,000. The entrance-hall has been designed in imitation of that at the old castle of Dalcross; and in the library are a sword, said to have been presented by Pope Leo X. to James V., and by him given to the then chief of Mackintosh; the sword worn by Dundee at Killiecrankie; a sword that formerly belonged to Charles I.; and a gold watch that belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. A mile and a half W of the loch is the pass known as Stairsneach-nan-Gael, or the 'threshold of the Highlanders,' across which is the principal passage from Badenoch and Strathspey to the low country about Inverness and Nairn, just as the Streens led to that about Forres and Elgin. Once through this, the clansmen returning from a foray in the 'laich' considered themselves safe, and the chief of Mackintosh is said to have exacted from the neighbouring clans a tax called 'the collop or steak of the booty,' for permitting their quiet passage with their plunder. The hollow of Ciste Creag-nan-eoin, near by, is said to have been sometimes used as a place of concealment for the women and children in times of danger. The whole pass, of which Stairsneach-nan-Gael is only the narrowest part, is known as Creag-nan-eoin, and was in 1746 the scene of the incident known as the 'Rout of Moy.' Prince Charles Edward Stewart, on his march northward, had on 16 Feb. advanced in front of his troops with only a small escort, in order to pass the night at Moy Hall, where he was received by Lady Mackintosh—sometimes called 'Colonel Anne,' on account of the spirit with which, in defiance of her husband, who remained loyal to the House of Hanover, or perhaps in obedience to his secret wishes, she raised the clan for the Jacobite cause. Lord Loudoun, who was in command of the garrison at Inverness, having received intelligence of the visit, started with a force of 1500 men, with high hopes of effecting the important capture of the Prince. Word of the movement was brought by a boy in breathless haste from Inverness, and the lady and one of her trusted followers, Donald Fraser of Moybeg, proved equal to the occasion. Fraser and four men were sent to take up their position in the darkness at Creag-nan-eoin. After placing his men some distance apart, Donald waited the arrival of the royal troops, and on hearing them coming up, gave the command in loud tones for 'the Mackintoshes, Macgillivrays, and Macbeans, to form in the centre, the Macdonalds on the right, and the Frasers on the left,' while at the same time all the party fired off their muskets. The flashes coming from different points, Loudoun fancied that he was confronted by a whole division of the highland army, and a man being killed by one of the random shots, a panic set in, and the royalists fled in headlong haste to Inverness, and

hardly halted till they had crossed Kessock Ferry into Ross-shire. Lady Drummuir, in whose house both Charles Edward and the Duke of Cumberland lived in Inverness, was the mother of 'Colonel Anne.' Fraser's descendants remained on the estate till 1840. About ½ mile NW of the scene of the 'Rout' is a small cairn called Uaigh-an-duine-bhèo, or 'the living man's grave,' on account of a vassal of the Laird of Dunmaglass having been here buried alive as a punishment for perjury. In a dispute as to marches he had gone to a certain spot and sworn by the head under his bonnet, that the earth under his feet belonged to the Laird of Dunmaglass, but on examination it was found that there was a cock's head concealed in his bonnet, and that his brogues contained earth, and so he paid the penalty of his falsehood. To the NE of the loch, near the source of the Burn of Tullochlary, is the traditional scene of the slaughter of the last wolf of Strath Dearn, the story of which—except for the Scotch dialect—is well told in Chap. iii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Account of the Great Floods of* 1829 *in the Province of Moray*, where there is also an interesting account of the ravages of the Findhorn and the other streams in the parish during this great flood. During the clan period Moy was, as may be inferred from what has been already said, wholly in the possession of the Mackintoshes. A main road from Inverness by Daviot enters the parish on the NW by the hollows of Craggie Burn and Moy Burn, and skirting Loch Moy turns up the side of the Findhorn for 3 miles, till, at the Free church above Tomatin House, it crosses the river by a bridge erected at a cost of £2600, to replace one swept away by the flood of 1829, and strikes south-eastward through Duthil to Carrbridge, and so to the highland road through Strathspey. Should a bill, promoted by the Highland Railway Company this year (1884), obtain the assent of Parliament, a loop branch of their system will be formed from Aviemore to Inverness, following very closely the line of this road. From the mouth of Glen Moy downward, and from Findhorn Bridge upward to Dalveg 8 miles from the source of the river, there are good district roads, and from the E end of Loch Moy the old military road formed by General Wade struck westward by Creag-nan-eoin and on to Inverness. There is a Kirkton at Moy and a hamlet at FREEBURN, between Moy and Findhorn Bridge. At the latter place great cattle and sheep fairs are held. Mansions and shooting-lodges are Moy Hall, Tomatin House, Kyllachie Lodge, Dalmigavie Lodge, and Glenmazeran Lodge.

The parish is in the presbytery of Inverness and the synod of Moray, and the living is worth £333 a year. A church of 'Dalfergussyn in Stratherne' is mentioned in the Chartulary of Moray between 1224 and 1242, and again subsequently as Tallaracie, and the name is possibly taken from Fergus, bishop and confessor, whose missionary labours extended as far N as Caithness, and to whom the church had been dedicated. The church of Moy is mentioned in 1222. Moy was divided between Dyke and Dalarossie in 1618. The church was included in the parish now described, and stands on the S bank of Loch Moy. It was built in 1765 and repaired in 1829. The church of Dalarossie proper is 7 miles distant on the bank of the Findhorn, and was built in 1790. Each contains about 450 sittings, and is surrounded by a churchyard. There is a Free church midway between, at Findhorn Bridge. The public schools of Dalarossie and Raibeg, with respective accommodation for 50 and 90 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 17 and 45, and grants of £28, 9s. 6d. and £40, 13s. 6d. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, and 8 hold each between £500 and £100. Valuation (1865) £5933, (1882) £8494. Pop. (1755) 1693, (1821) 1334, (1831) 1098, (1861) 1026, (1871) 1005, (1881) 822, of whom 411 were males, and 634 Gaelic-speaking, while 803 were in Inverness-shire and the rest in Nairnshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 74, 73, 1876-77-78.

Moy, Broom of, a village in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, near the left bank of the Findhorn, 1½ mile W by N of Forres.

Moydart, a district in the south-western extremity of the mainland of Inverness-shire, and a sea-loch on the boundary between Inverness-shire and Argyllshire. The district is bounded on the N and NE by Arasaig; on the SE and S, by Loch Shiel, the river Shiel, and Loch Moydart, which divide it from Argyllshire; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 18 miles; and its mean breadth is 7 miles. Its coast is deeply indented by Lochs Na-Nuagh, Aylort, and Moydart; and its interior, though thoroughly Highland, possesses little interest. The principal objects challenging attention are the mansion of Kinloch Moydart, a Roman Catholic chapel, the ruined Castle-Tirrim, and some woods along Loch Shiel and portions of the coast. The district forms part of the enormous parish of Ardnamurchan. Loch Moydart, opening due SE of Eigg island at a distance of 9 miles, penetrates 5 miles east-south-eastward; is split over two-thirds of its length by Shona island; lies mostly among low heathy hills; and, except for having on its shores Kinloch Moydart House, Castle-Tirrim, and some patches of wood, wears a bare and forbidding aspect. The section of it S of Shona island is the main channel, and has, in its mouth, two wooded islets.

Moy Lodge, a pretty shooting-box in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the Spean, 1⅛ mile below its exit from Loch Laggan, and 38¾ miles SW of Kingussie. On the ARDVERIKIE property, it was tenanted by Mr R. Ansdell, R.A., in Sept. 1873, when the Queen drove past it on her way to Inverlochy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Moyness, a village in AULDEARN parish, Nairnshire, 5 miles ESE of Nairn.

Muasdale, a village, with an inn and a post office, in Killean and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire, 4 miles S by W of Tayinloan.

Muchairn. See MUCKAIRN.

Muchalls, a village in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, with a station on the North-Eastern section of the Caledonian railway, 5 miles NNE of Stonehaven, under which it has a telegraph and post office. Muchalls Episcopal church, St Ternan's, was built in 1831, and enlarged in 1865 and 1870. Four predecessors—the oldest dating from 1624—stood 1 mile to the S. Muchalls Castle, on a rising-ground, is a venerable edifice; and was long the seat of the baronet family of Burnett of Leys.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Muck, an Argyllshire island in the parish of Small Isles and the district of Mull, 3 miles NNW of the nearest point of the mainland, and 2⅞ SSW of Eigg. Its length, from ENE to WSW, is 2¾ miles; its maximum breadth is 2 miles; and its area is 1586 acres. The surface is undulating throughout, and only one solitary decided hill, near the W end, shoots up from the general level, attaining the height of 600 feet. The shores are in general low and rocky, but at the W end they rise into cliffs of 50 or 60 feet in height. There are several more or less convenient landing-places for fishing-boats, and two small piers, but there is no safe harbour. The body of the island is trap of the predominant varieties of basalt and fine greenstone, but at the bay of Camusmore the protrusion of beds of sandstone and limestone indicates the presence of a lower stratum of secondary rocks. The soil of Muck is fertile when under tillage, and bears a rich crop of grass. The supply of spring-water is ample. But the chief natural want of the island is fuel, peat having to be procured with labour and expense from the neighbouring islands or the mainland. The main industry of the inhabitants is fishing.

Muck was for a long period the property of the Abbey of Iona, and its present name is said to be a corruption of Monk-island. Its Gaelic form is Eilean-nan-Muchd, signifying the 'island of the swine,' and this has been given by Buchanan in the literal translation 'insula porcorum.' An islet called Horse island lies on the N side of Muck, separated from it only by a foul rocky

narrow channel, which is left dry at low water in neap tides. Pop. of Muck (1831) 155, (1861) 58, (1871) 53, (1881) 51, of whom 22 were females, and 41 Gaelic-speaking.

Muckairn, a *quoad sacra* parish in Lorn district, Argyllshire, forming the southern portion of the *quoad civilia* parish of Ardchattan and Muckairn, and containing Taynuilt station on the Callander and Oban railway (1880), 15½ miles E by N of Oban and 71¼ WNW of Stirling. It is bounded E by Glenorchy and Innishail, SE by Kilchrenan, SW and W by Kilmore and Kilbride, and N by the lower waters of Loch Etive, dividing it from Ardchattan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is likewise 6⅝ miles; and its area is 21,025½ acres, of which 106 are foreshore and 175⅝ water. Loch Nant (7½ × 2¾ furl.; 605 feet) lies on the Kilchrenan boundary, and sends off a stream 5¼ miles northward to Loch Etive; the reedy Black Lochs (1⅞ mile by 37 yards to 1½ furl.; 95 feet) send off Lusragan Burn 3⅛ miles northward along the Kilmore boundary; and the upper 6 miles of the river Lonan belong to Muckairn. The surface is everywhere hilly, but nowhere mountainous, chief elevations from N to S being Druim Mor (453 feet), Deadh Choimhead (1255), and Beinn Ghlas (1691). The coast, 8⅜ miles in extent, is low, but in places rocky, much indented with bays and headlands. Copses of oak and birch and mountain ash clothe much of the northern portion of the parish, whose arable area is small compared with the pastoral. There are sites of three pre-Reformation chapels, a standing-stone, and remains of several stone circles. Annexed to Ardchattan in 1637, Muckairn was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1829, and reconstituted by the court of teinds in 1846. It is in the presbytery of Lorn and the synod of Argyll; the living is worth £140. The parish church, at Taynuilt, was built in 1829, and contains 350 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two new public schools, Achaleven and Taynuilt, with respective accommodation for 50 and 134 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 28 and 50, and grants of £40, 19s. and £45, 15s. Pop. (1801) 893, (1841) 812, (1871) 620, (1881) 615; of registration district (1871) 786, (1881) 831,* of whom 696 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Muckerach. See Muckrach.

Muckersie. See Forteviot.

Muckhart, a parish in the Ochil district of SE Perthshire, containing Pool village, 3½ miles NE of Dollar. In outline resembling a rude triangle with eastward apex, it is bounded NW and N by Glendevon, NE and SE by Fossoway, which is partly in Kinross-shire, and SW and W by Dollar in Clackmannanshire. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3⅞ miles; its utmost breadth is 3¼ miles; and its area is 4960⅝ acres, of which 33 are water. Along or near to all the Fossoway boundary, the 'crystal Devon' winds 8⅝ miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 4¼ miles distant as the crow flies. During this course it exhibits the finest of its famous scenery, described in our articles, Crook of Devon, Devil's Mill, Rumbling Bridge, and Caldron Linn. The surface sinks in the extreme SW to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward to 654 feet at Law Hill, 1442 at Seamab Hill, and 1500 at Commonedge Hill. The hills have fine outlines, verdant slopes, and benty or heathy shoulders and summits; and Seamab, an eastward spur of the Ochils, terminates in a conical summit. The rocks of the hills, and throughout great part of the area, are mainly eruptive; but those near the Devon are carboniferous, and comprise workable strata of sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal. The soil in the upper districts is light and gravelly, more or less mossy; in portions of the middle districts is clayey; and in the lower grounds, particularly near Dollar, though sandy, produces very good oats and barley. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; about 290 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. A fragment remains of Castleton House, built in 1320 by William Lambert, Archbishop of St Andrews; and stone coffins have been found from time to time. The Rev. Adam Gib (1714-88), a leader of the Antiburghers, was a native; and Ebenezer Henderson, LL.D. (1809-79), author of *Annals of Dunfermline*, died at Astral Villa. Blairhill, on the Devon's right bank, 4 miles ENE of Dollar, is the seat of James Richard Haig, Esq., F.S.A. (b. 1831; suc. 1865), who holds 2597 acres in Perth and Kinross shires, valued at £3686 per annum. The rest of the property is mostly divided among four. Giving off a portion to Blairingone *quoad sacra* parish, Muckhart is in the presbytery of Kinross and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £202. The parish church is a commodious edifice of 1838. There is also a U.P. church; and a public school, with accommodation for 118 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £60, 3s. Valuation (1860) £5211, (1884) £5918, 15s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 538, (1841) 706, (1861) 615, (1871) 612, (1881) 601, of whom 593 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 40, 1869-67.

* An apparent increase, due to the annexation in 1872 of the Bunawe section of Glenorchy and Innishail parish, between Lochs Etive and Awe, to Muckairn registration district.

Muckle or **Meikle Loch,** a lake in Slains parish, Aberdeenshire, 1¼ mile WNW of the coast near Slains Old Castle, and 4¼ miles E by N of Ellon. Lying 134 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and 2⅓ furlongs; was formerly of much greater extent than now; is overhung, to the N, by Round Top (216 feet); has a mean depth of 20 feet, and a maximum depth of 52; and sends off a streamlet to the river Ythan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Muckle Burn, a stream of Nairn and Elgin shires, rising at an altitude of 1190 feet above sea-level, and winding 19⅞ miles north-north-eastward, through or along the borders of Ardclach, Auldearn, and Dyke parishes, till it falls into Findhorn Bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 94, 1876-78.

Muckle Roe. See Meikle Roe.

Muck, Loch. See Dalmellington.

Muckrach House, a mansion in the Inverness-shire portion of Cromdale parish, on the left bank of the Dulnain, 4 miles SW of Grantown. It is the seat of John Dick Peddie, Esq., A.R.A. (b. 1824), Liberal M.P. for the Kilmarnock burghs since 1880. Muckrach Castle, built in 1598 by the second son of John Grant of Freuchie, was the first possession of the Grants of Rothiemurchus, and is now a roofless ruin, itself somewhat picturesque, and beautifully situated.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Mucross. See St Andrews.

Mudale, a rivulet of the SW of Farr parish, Sutherland. Issuing from Loch na Meide (3¼ miles × 70 yards to 5¼ furl.; 490 feet above sea-level) at the meeting-point with Tongue and Durness parishes, it winds 7⅜ miles east-south-eastward till it falls into the head of Loch Naver (247 feet) near Altnaharrow inn. It affords good trout and salmon fishing, the trout running up to 2 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 108, 1880.

Mugdock, an ancient barony in Strathblane and New Kilpatrick parishes, Stirlingshire. From Maldwin, Earl of Lennox, it was acquired in the first half of the 13th century by David de Graham, ancestor of the noble family of Montrose; and it became, in 1646, the seat of their principal residence—Mugdock Castle, at the SW corner of Mugdock Loch (2 × 1½ furl.), 2½ miles N by W of Milngavie. A massive quadrangular tower, of unknown antiquity, this was so defended by a deep broad fosse, drawn around it from the lake, as to be inaccessible to any force that could be brought against it in the old times of rude warfare; was one of the scenes of the bacchanalian orgies of the Earl of Middleton and his associates, when employed in subverting the popular liberties under Charles II.; is now, and has long been, a ruin; and, together with its lake, figures finely amid the pleasant surrounding scenery. Mugdock Reservoir

(5⅛ × 3 furl.), the great store-place of the Glasgow waterworks from Loch Katrine, lies ⅜ mile N of Milngavie, at an altitude of 311 feet above sea-level. See GLASGOW, p. 165; and Dr William Fraser, *The Lennox* (2 vols., Edinb. 1874).

Mugdrum, an estate in Newburgh and Abernethy parishes, NW Fife, comprising Mugdrum island in the Tay and lands on the S side of the river, all contiguous to the Perthshire boundary. Mugdrum island measures 7½ furlongs in length, 1¼ furlong in extreme breadth, and about 32 acres in area; and is mostly under cultivation. Mugdrum House, opposite the middle of the island, immediately W of Newburgh town, is a plain massive edifice of 1786, with extensive and finely-wooded grounds. Its owner, Edmund de Haya Paterson-Balfour-Hay, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1868), holds 2917 acres in Fife and Perthshire, valued at £7872 per annum. Mugdrum Cross, within the grounds, comprises a large oblong stone base, and a square stone pillar; displays, on its eastern face, in four compartments, very curious ancient sculptures; and is believed to have originally had arms, making it literally a cross.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Muick, a stream of Glenmuick parish, SW Aberdeenshire. Rising on Cairn Taggart, at an altitude of 3150 feet, near the Forfarshire border, it first dashes 1⅝ mile east-south-eastward to wild and picturesque DHU Loch (5⅛ × 1⅛ furl.; 2091 feet), thence hurries 2 miles east-by-southward to dark Loch Muick (2¼ miles × ½ mile; 1310 feet), and thence runs 9⅝ miles north-north-eastward, till, ½ mile above Ballater Bridge and at 665 feet of altitude, it falls into the Dee. Midway it forms a fine waterfall, 36 feet high, the Linn of Muick; and everywhere it is very impetuous, no fewer than eight wooden bridges having been swept away at BIRKHALL during 1848-80. ALT-NA-GIUTHASACH, the royal shooting-lodge, stands near the foot of Loch Muick, on whose waters the Queen and Prince Albert were first rowed 30 Aug. 1849. 'The scenery,' she wrote then, 'is beautiful, so wild and grand—real severe Highland scenery, with trees in the hollow;' and again, under date 7 Oct. 1863, 'Loch Muick looked beautiful in the setting sun as we came down, and reminded me of many former happy days I spent there.' The lake affords capital trout-fishing, and the stream contains both salmon and smallish trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Muick, Argyllshire. See MUCK.

Muir, Muiralehouse, or **Muirton**, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, ⅜ mile SSE of Bannockburn.

Muiravonside (popularly *Moranside*), a parish of SE Stirlingshire, traversed by the Slamannan and the Edinburgh and Glasgow sections of the North British railway, with the stations of Manuel, Causewayend, Bowhouse, Blackstone, and Avonbridge. It also contains Almond Iron-works, Blackbraes, Maddiston, and Standrigg villages, with parts of Linlithgow Bridge, Rumford, and Avonbridge. It was anciently part of Falkirk parish, and does not appear on record as a separate parish till the year 1606. It is bounded S by Slamannan, NW by Falkirk and Polmont, and on all other sides by Linlithgowshire, viz., N by Borrowstounness, and SE by Linlithgow and Torphichen. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 6⅞ miles; its utmost breadth is 3 miles; and its area is 8015¼ acres, of which 51¾ are water. The river AVEN, from which Muiravonside derives its name, winds 9¼ miles north-eastward and west-by-northward along all the Linlithgowshire border, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are barely 5 miles distant. Over most of its course it is curtained with wood, or flanked with the sides of a romantic dell, or otherwise picturesque. The Hollock, Manuel, Sandyford, and other burns, rise in the interior and run to the Aven, but are all short and small. Sinking in the extreme N to less than 200 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises south-westward to 493 feet at Whiterig, 524 near Glenend, 547 near Candie House, 641 at Greencraig, and 546 near Blackhillend. Thus the extreme W of the parish is part of the moorish plateau which flanks the S side of the great dingle traversed by the Forth and Clyde Canal, whilst the rest of it all declines in ever-varying ridges toward the dell of the Aven and the Carse of Forth. The higher grounds have rarely an elevation of more than 200 feet above the hollows at their base; yet they command a gorgeous prospect of the basin of the Forth, from Stirling to the Lothians, and from the flanks of the Carse to the Ochil Hills. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. A fine-grained blue trap has been largely quarried, as also has sandstone of very close grain, with a fracture resembling that of marble, and with capacity of retaining sculpture uninjured through centuries. Coal, which was formerly worked on only a limited scale, is now mined very extensively; and ironstone, yielding metal of the finest quality, but containing a large percentage of refuse, is worked by the Carron Company. The soil of the western district is partly spongy, and nearly all cold and wet; of the eastern district is light and gravelly, encumbered with many stones; and in parts of the interior is clayey. Much that was formerly moor and moss has nearly all been brought under the plough; and a fair proportion of the entire area is occupied by plantation, so disposed as to embellish tracts naturally bleak and dismal. MANUEL Priory is noticed separately; and other antiquities are a series of fortified eminences extending from Harlelar to Sight Hill, with ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel at Ballenbriech. Muiravonside House, on the left bank of the Aven, 3½ miles SW of Linlithgow, is the seat of Andrew Stirling, Esq. (b. 1820; suc. 1867), who owns 688 acres in the shire, valued at £638 per annum. Mr Forbes of Callendar is chief proprietor; and 5 in all hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Muiravonside is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £331. The parish church, 3 miles W by S of Linlithgow, was built about 1808, and contains 600 sittings. Three public schools—Blackbraes, Drumbowie, and Muiravonside—with respective accommodation for 182, 150, and 175 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 134, 80, and 117, and grants of £117, 5s., £69, 4s., and £113, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £12,773, (1884) £21,534, 11s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1070, (1831) 1540, (1841) 2238, (1861) 2660, (1871) 2653, (1881) 2713.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Muirburn, a mansion in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire, on the left side of Avon Water, 2½ miles NE of Strathaven. Its owner, John Patrick Alston, Esq. (b. 1816), holds 666 acres in the shire, valued at £1337 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1865.

Muirdrum, a village in Panbride parish, Forfarshire, 5⅝ miles SW of Arbroath, and 2¼ N of Carnoustie, under which it has a post office.

Muire Loch. See MARY'S LOCH.

Muirend, a collier village in Dalgety parish, Fife, 5 furlongs S of Crossgates.

Muiresk, a mansion in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the Deveron, 2 miles W by S of Turriff town. Its owner, Henry Alexander Farquhar-Spottiswood, Esq. (b. 1859; suc. 1873), holds 1491 acres in the shire, valued at £1397 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Muirfield, a mansion in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, 3½ miles NNW of Drem Junction.

Muirfoot Hills. See MOORFOOT.

Muirhead or **West Benhar**, a village in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, 3¾ miles W by S of Whitburn. Pop. (1871) 868, (1881) 1412.

Muirhead, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, ½ mile SSW of Chryston, and 6½ miles ENE of Glasgow.

Muirhead, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, close to Baillieston station.

Muirhead, a village in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, near Bellshill.

Muirhead, a village on the SW border of Kettle parish,

Fife, adjacent to the North British railway, 2¾ miles SSW of Kettle village.

Muirhead of Liff, a village in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, near the Perthshire boundary, 4¾ miles NW of Dundee.

Muirhouse, a village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 2½ miles NE of Dalry village.

Muirhouse, a mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, 1½ mile NNE of Davidson's Mains and 4½ miles WNW of Edinburgh. Only two round towers remain of a previous mansion (*circa* 1670); and the present house is a picturesque Tudor edifice of about 1830, with a square battlemented tower and beautiful well-wooded grounds. Its drawing-room is adorned with several frescoes by Zephaniah Bell. Purchased by his ancestor in 1776, the estate belongs now to Thomas Davidson, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S. (b. 1817; suc. 1865), who holds 412 acres in the shire, valued at £1216 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Muirhouse, Forfarshire. See MURROES.

Muirhouses, a village in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, 2¼ miles SE of Borrowstounness.

Muirhouseton. See MURIESTON.

Muirkirk, a town and a parish in the NE of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town, lying near the right bank of the Ayr, 720 feet above sea-level, has a station, the junction of the Douglasdale branch of the Caledonian with the Muirkirk branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 10¼ miles ENE of Auchinleck, 25¾ E by N of Ayr, 57¾ SSE of Glasgow (only 30 by road), and 49¾ SW of Edinburgh. With environs bleaker perhaps than those of any other town in Scotland, Leadhills and Wanlockhead alone excepted, it is the seat of an extensive iron manufacture, and was brought into existence through the discovery and smelting of iron ore (1787). A small predecessor or nucleus existed previously under the name of Garan; and the transmutation of this into the town of Muirkirk is noticed as follows in the *Old Statistical Account*:—'The only village, or rather *clachan*, as they are commonly called, that deserves the name, lies at a small distance from the church, by the side of the high road, on a rising ground called Garan-hill, which therefore gives name to the range of houses that occupy it. They have increased greatly in number since the commencement of the works; and new houses and streets have risen around them. Many houses besides, some of them of a very neat structure, have been built at the works themselves; and others are daily appearing that will, in a short time, greatly exceed in number and elegance those of the old village, formerly, indeed, the only one that the parish could boast.' The place has undergone great fluctuations of prosperity; but, during the last half century, and especially since the formation of the railway, it has been very flourishing, insomuch as to rank among the great seats of the iron manufacture in Scotland. The works of the Eglinton Iron Company have 3 blast furnaces, 10 puddling furnaces, and 2 rolling mills, for the manufacture of pig and malleable iron; and coal-mining and lime-burning are actively carried on. New works for collecting ammonia as a by-product at the furnaces were erected at a large outlay in 1883. Muirkirk has a post office with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 2 hotels, a gas company, a good library, hiring fairs on the Tuesday after 18 Feb. and the Thursday after 18 Dec., and a cattle and sheep fair on the second Friday in June. The parish church, built in 1812, and renovated in 1883 at a cost of £1700, contains 800 sittings. Other places of worship are a Free church built soon after the Disruption, a U.P. church (1823; 380 sittings), and St Thomas' Roman Catholic church (1856; 250 sittings), which last was enlarged and improved in 1882, when a presbytery also was built at the cost of the Marquess of Bute. Pop. (1861) 2281, (1871) 2376, (1881) 3470, of whom 1861 were males. Houses (1881) 637 inhabited, 32 vacant, 2 building.

The parish, containing also GLENBUCK village, formed part of Mauchline parish till 1631, and, then being constituted a separate parish, received, from the situation of its church, the name of Kirk of the Muir, Muirkirk, or Muirkirk of Kyle. It is bounded S by Auchinleck, W by Sorn, and on all other sides by Lanarkshire, viz., N by Avondale, NE by Lesmahagow, and E by Douglas. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 10⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 8 miles; and its area is 47½ square miles or 30,429½ acres, of which 200½ are water. Two artificial reservoirs, together covering 121 acres, are noticed under GLENBUCK. Issuing from the first of these, and traversing the second, the river AYR winds 6¾ miles west-south-westward through the interior, then 2⅜ miles west-north-westward along the southern boundary. Its principal affluents during this course are GARPEL WATER, running 4¼ miles north-westward, and Greenock Water, running 9⅝ miles south-westward. Along the Ayr, in the extreme W, the surface declines to 567 feet above the sea; and chief elevations to the N of the river are *Burnt Hill (1199 feet), Meanleur Hill (1192), Black Hill (1169), *Goodbush Hill (1556), and *Priesthill Height (1615); to the S, Wood Hill (1234), *Wardlaw Hill (1630), the Steel (1356), and *CAIRNTABLE (1944), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. On all sides, then, except the W, or over a sweeping segment of 25 miles, its boundary is a water-shedding line of heights. The interior is a rough and dreary expanse of moorish hills, tame in outline, and clad in dark purple heather, here rising in solitary heights, there forming ridges which run towards almost every point of the compass. Cairntable, on the boundary with Lanarkshire, near the SE extremity, is the highest ground, and commands, on a clear day, an extensive and varied prospect. At most one-sixth of the entire area has ever been regularly or occasionally in tillage; and all the remainder, excepting about 250 acres of plantation, is disposed in sheep-walks—some of them so excellent that Muirkirk black-faced sheep have carried off the first prize at several of the Highland Society's shows and at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. In the 12th century a natural forest extended over a large part, perhaps nearly the whole, of the parish; and has left dreary memorials both in such names as Netherwood and Harwood, now borne by utterly treeless farms, and in long trunks and branches deeply buried in moss. The mountain-ash is almost the only tree that seems to grow spontaneously. It adorns the wildest scenes, and unexpectedly meets the eye by the side of a barren rock and sequestered stream, seen seldom save by the birds of the air or the solitary shepherd and his flock. Coal lies on both sides of the Ayr, at no greater depth than 60 fathoms, in six seams aggregately 30½ feet thick, and severally 3½, 3, 7, 9, 2½, and 5½. It is mined, on the most approved plans and in very large quantities, both for exportation and for local consumpt and manufacture. Ironstone occurs in the coal-field in five workable seams, so thick that three tons of stone are obtained under every square yard of surface. Limestone likewise is plentiful, and is worked with the ironstone and coal. Lead and manganese have been found, but not in such quantity as to repay the cost of mining. The parish is deeply and pathetically associated with martyrs of the Covenant. Of various monuments the most remarkable is that upon Priesthill farm to the 'Christian carrier,' John Brown, who, on 1 May 1685, was shot by Claverhouse, in presence of his wife and family. On the top of Cairntable there are two large cairns. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 26 of from £20 to £50. Muirkirk is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £234. Glenbuck public, Muirkirk public, Muirkirk Ironworks, and Wellwood Works schools, with respective accommodation for 288, 317, 365, and 102 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 192, 230, 345, and 92, and grants of £142, 14s. 6d., £194, 7s., £301, 17s. 6d., and £70, 7s. Valuation (1860) £9311, (1884) £24,056, 1s. 9d., *plus*

£5179 for railway. Pop. (1801) 2560, (1831) 2816, (1861) 3270, (1871) 3253, (1881) 5123.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 23, 1864-65.

Muir of Rhynie or **Rhynie**, a village in Rhynie parish, Aberdeenshire, standing 600 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Water of Bogie, 4 miles SSW of Gartly station, and 13¾ NW of Alford. A neat place, it serves as a centre of trade for some extent of surrounding country, and has a post office (Rhynie), with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland Bank and the Aberdeen Town and County Bank, two inns, a gas company, a good water supply, a police station, a public school, the parish church, a Free church, a Congregational chapel, and the Episcopal church of Auchindoir, St Mary's (1859; 80 sittings), which, Early English in style, was restored and decorated in 1883. Cattle fairs are held on the Saturday before the fourth Monday of January, February, March, April, May, November, and December, the day in September after Keith fair, and the day in October after Kennethmont fair; hiring-fairs on the Mondays before 26 May and 22 Nov. Pop. (1861) 349, (1871) 482, (1881) 442.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Muirshiel, a mansion in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the Calder, 4½ miles NW of Lochwinnoch town.

Muirside, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 3 furlongs SW of Baillieston.

Muirton. See Marykirk.

Muirton, Stirlingshire. See Muir.

Muirton, a village in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire, 1 mile S by W of the town.

Muldron, a mansion of 1828 in West Calder parish, SW Edinburghshire, 2 miles S by W of Fauldhouse station.

Mull, an island of NW Argyllshire, separated from the mainland by the Souud of Mull and the Firth of Lorn, whilst the western extremity of the Ross of Mull is divided by the narrow Sound of Iona from the island of the same name. The remaining shores of Mull are wasted by what used to be known as the Deucaledonian Sea. The island of Mull is the third largest in the Hebridean group, Skye and Lewis alone being larger. It lies within 4 miles of the promontory of Ardnamurchan on the N, within 7 miles of Oban on the E, and within 24 miles of Rudha Mhail Point in Islay on the S. Its greatest length, from ENE to WSW, is 30 miles; its greatest breadth, from WNW to ESE, is 29 miles; but the extreme irregularity of its form arising from the indentations of its coast-line prevents any adequate notion of its size being given by these measurements. Indeed, its circumference may be safely put down at 300 miles, if one follows all the ins and outs of the coast; and its area (including Iona, Gometra, Ulva, and some smaller islets) is 351¼ square miles or 224,802 acres. The island has been fancifully described as presenting the general aspect of a cray-fish, the long narrow peninsula called the Ross of Mull forming the tail, and the eastern coast-line forming the curved back. Were a line drawn from Treshnish Point on the NW to the headland on the W side of Loch Buy, the main body of the island lying to the E of that line would form an irregular parallelogram of 25 miles by 14, extending NW and SE; but this would be indented in several parts by the sea, especially in the W, where Loch-na-Keal would run for 8 miles E of the line. Between this line and the main ocean the island would consist only of 6½ miles of the peninsula of Gribon between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scridain, and about 16 miles of the Ross of Mull, which, notwithstanding its great length, has a mean breadth of little over 4 miles. No fewer than 468 islands, islets, and insulated rocks lie adjacent to Mull, and many are within the parish of Mull, but they are not included in the above measurements. By far the greatest irregularity of coast-line is on the W and S, especially the former; while the N and E, protected by the mainland, are comparatively unbroken. The chief inlets on the W coast, in order from N to S, are Loch Cuan, Calgary Bay, Loch Tuadh (between Ulva and Mull), Loch-na-Keal, and Loch Scridain, stretching between the peninsula of Gribon and the Ross of Mull. Loch Lathaich is an inlet of the sea on the N coast of the Ross. Along the S and SW coast, in order from W to E, the chief inlets are Ardlamont and Carsaig Bays, square Loch Buy, Loch Spelvie, and Loch Don. Tobermory Bay is on the NE coast. Of the neighbouring islands the chief are Gometra, Ulva, Staffa, Iona, Kerrera, and Lismore.

Mull has a boisterous coast, a wet and stormy climate, and a rough, unpromising, trackless surface, redeemed only by a few spots of verdure and cultivation in the sheltered valleys, or at the head of the various lochs and inlets. Lord Teignmouth described it as 'a vast moor,' though of a spot near Tobermory he said that it is 'a sequestered scene of much beauty, recalling to the Italian traveller, in miniature, the recollection of Terni. Sacheverell, 150 years ago [in 1688], was struck with its resemblance to Italian scenery. A lake is enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, covered with oak, interspersed with torrents, forming picturesque cascades.' Modern taste sees much to admire in the misty hills and stretching moors of Mull; and in many places the scenery is grand, and even magnificent. The northern district rises from the sea, sometimes in grassy slopes, sometimes in rocky cliffs or naked terraces, and sometimes in sheer walls of basaltic pillars. The picturesque SE seaboard rises from the coast, with much variety of contour, to a mean altitude of more than 2100 feet above sea-level. Its culminating point, Benmore (3185 feet), 8 miles inland, is the highest summit in Mull; lesser elevations, from N to S, being Cairn Mor (1126), Spyon More (1455), Dun-da-gu (2505), Creachbeinn (2344), and Ben Buy (2352). The W peninsula of Gribon, between Loch Scridain and Loch-na-Keal, has an average breadth of 5 miles, and is formed of trap terraces receding inland, and rising in their highest crest to 1400 feet, whence lofty plateaux extend to the shoulder of Benmore. The predominant rock throughout Mull is trap, to a large extent basaltic and columnar. Granite and metamorphic rocks are found in the W part of the Ross of Mull; and there is a quarry of fine red granite directly opposite Iona, whose cathedral has been largely built of that stone. Syenite, blue clay, limestone, and sandstone belonging to the Lias and Oolitic formation are also found. Fresh water lakes are common. The largest are Loch Erisa in the N; Loch Houran, in the S, near the head of the salt-water Loch Buy; and Loch Ba, in the W, near the head of Loch-na-Keal. Streams are numerous, but, from the size and configuration of the island, are necessarily small. The soil, except on a small rocky district at the extremity of the Ross of Mull, and on the shoulders and summits of some of the mountains, is comparatively deep and fertile, and bears a larger proportion of pasture than Skye. But the beating rains and violent storms of Mull render it one of the least suitable of the Hebrides for grain cultivation. It is much more suited for exclusive attention to grazing. The cows of Mull are numerous and of excellent quality; and some southern breeds of sheep have thriven very well on the moist but verdant pastures of Mull. Natural forests were at one time extensive and flourishing, but they are now much scantier. Coppices of larch, Scotch fir, pine, etc., have been planted in the N; and the ash grows with vigour and beauty in sheltered spots in the E. Mull and the adjacent islands were divided into several parishes during Romish times; but at the Reformation these were united into a single parish of Mull. This is now subdivided into the *quoad civilia* parishes of Kilninian and Kilmore, Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, and Torosay; and into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Tobermory, Salen, Kinlochspelvie, Iona, and Ulva. The only town and the seat of the civil administration is Tobermory in the NW. The chief villages and residences will be found named in the separate articles on the various parishes, to which reference must be made for more detailed information. Pop. (1851) 7485, (1861) 6834, (1871) 5947, (1881) 5229, of whom 2666 were females, and 4591 Gaelic-speaking. Houses, occupied 1055, vacant 43, building 6.

There are a number of interesting castles or fortalices

on the rugged shores of Mull, to which Scott alludes in his *Lord of the Isles*. The chief are those of Aros, Duart, and Moy. Other antiquities consist of barrows, cairns, camps, small forts, grave-stones, and sculptured stones; for an account of which see a paper in the *Proceedings of the Scot. Soc. of Antiq.*, 1883-4. A leading event in the past history of Mull was the fierce sea-battle between Angus of the Isles and the Earl of Crawford and Huntly, which was fought in the 15th century, and has given name to Bloody Bay, a little N of Tobermory.

The presbytery of Mull includes the *quoad civilia* parishes of Ardnamurchan, Coll, Kilfinichen, Kilninian, Morvern, Torosay, and Tyree, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Acharacle, Hylipol, Iona, Kinlochspelvie, Salen, Strontian, Tobermory, and Ulva. Pop. (1871) 15,233, (1881) 13,933, of whom 1225 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Mull, whose nine churches had 1775 members and adherents in 1883.

Mull, Sound of, the boomerang-shaped belt of sea separating the island of Mull from the Scottish mainland, is identical in the N with the lower part of Loch Sunart, and in the S with the upper part of the Firth of Lorn. Sometimes it is regarded as stretching between, but excluding these. In this more limited sense, the sound stretches from the headlands of Bloody Bay on the NW, to Duart Point on the SE of Mull, a distance of 19 miles. Along its length it is flanked only by Morven on the mainland side; varies from 11 furlongs to 3¼ miles in breadth; and has only 5 or 6 inconsiderable inlets, of which Loch Aline in Morven, and the Bays of Salen and Tobermory in Mull, are the chief. In the larger signification the name is extended to include the channel stretching beyond Duart Point to the headlands of Loch Buy and the northern point of Seil island—in all, a total length of 36 miles. This has occasionally a breadth of 8 to 10 miles, and embraces Kerrera and the smaller islands; and is flanked on the S by Mid and Nether Lorn. The Sound of Mull is deep, but navigation is difficult from the meeting of the tides and the fierce gusts which sweep down from the high hills on either side. The scenery is very beautiful and varied; and along its shores rise the picturesque and often striking ruins of old Highland towers and keeps, such as Duart, Artornish, and Aros. The opening and much of the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* is laid on the Sound of Mull. He refers to the difficulty of navigation in the passage:

> 'With eve the ebbing currents boiled
> More fierce from strait and lake,
> And midway through the channel met
> Conflicting tides that foam and fret,
> And high their mingled billows jet,
> As spears that, in the battle set,
> Spring upward as they break.'

Mulroy. See Kilmonivaig.

Munadhliath. See Monadhliath.

Munches, a handsome modern mansion of granite, with finely-wooded grounds, in Buittle parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the right bank of Urr Water, 2 miles S of Dalbeattie. Its owner, Wellwood Herries Maxwell, Esq. (b. 1817; suc. 1858), from 1868 to 1874 was Liberal M.P. for the Stewartry, in which he holds 4597 acres, valued at £5149 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Muncraig Hill. See Borgue.

Munlochy, a village in Knockbain parish, Ross-shire, ½ mile W of the head of Munlochy Bay, 5⅝ miles WSW of Fortrose, and 6¾ N by W of Inverness, with which it communicates daily by the mail gig. It has a post office under Inverness, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a public school, a reading-room and library, yearly games of the Black Isle Athletic Association, a jetty, and a considerable export trade in wood—props, staves, and sleepers. Munlochy Bay, an inlet of the Moray Firth, extends 2⅜ miles westward; has a maximum width of ½ mile; and is an excellent fishing station.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 84, 1881-76.

Murdoch Isle. See Ard, Loch.

Murdostoun Castle, a mansion in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of South Calder Water, 2 miles N of Newmains. Its owner, Robert King Stewart, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1866), holds 1760 acres in the shire, valued at £2833 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Murie House, a mansion in Errol parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile WSW of Errol village. The estate was sold in December 1872 for £78,500, and now belongs to John Brown Brown-Morison, Esq. of Finderlie and West Errol (b. 1840; suc. 1866), who holds 1918 acres in Perthshire and 164 in Kinross-shire, valued at £3741 and £426 per annum. Law Knoll, an artificial mound within the park, measures 120 feet in diameter at the base, 30 in diameter at the top, and 20 in vertical height; stands at the head of an old avenue of lofty oaks; and seems to have once been a seat of feudal courts of justice.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Murieston House, a mansion in Midcalder parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of Murieston Water, 2 miles SSW of Midcalder village. An old castellated edifice, it had fallen into decay, when it was partially rebuilt about 1836. Murieston Water, issuing from Cobinshaw Reservoir, runs 7¼ miles north-north-eastward through West and Mid Calder parishes; and falls into Linnhouse Water in the vicinity of Midcalder village, near the Linnhouse's influx to the Almond.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Murkle Bay, a creek (4 × 2½ furl.) on the S side of Dunnet Bay, N Caithness, at the mutual border of Thurso and Olrig parishes, 4 miles ENE of Thurso town. It was formerly noted for its fisheries and its manufacture of kelp, and is capable of being rendered a safe retreat to vessels in distress, from tempests in the Pentland Firth. Murkle estate, lying around the bay, belongs to Sir Robert C. Sinclair, Bart. of Stevenston. The traditional scene of a victory over the Danes, it is said to have originally been called Morthill or 'the field of death.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Murlaggan, a village in Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spean, 16 miles ENE of Fort William.

Murlingden, a mansion in Brechin parish, Forfarshire, 1½ mile NNW of the town.

Murray, Wigtownshire. See Port-Murray.

Murrayfield, a mansion in St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the Water of Milk, 1¼ mile E by S of Lockerbie.

Murrayshall, a mansion in a detached section of Kinnoull parish, Perthshire, 3 miles NE of Perth. Built by Sir Andrew Murray in 1664, and restored in 1864, it is the seat of Henry Stewart Murray-Graham, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1881), who holds 1913 acres in the shire, valued at £2679 per annum. Murrayshall Hill (918 feet), a prominent summit of the Sidlaws, is crowned by an obelisk erected in 1850 to the memory of Lord Lynedoch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Murrayshall, an estate, with a mansion, in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 2¾ miles SW of Stirling. Forming part of the Polmaise property, it includes the western portion of the battlefield of Bannockburn; contains an interesting series of superpositions of rock, from columnar trap near the surface down to bituminous shale at a depth of 157 feet; and has a limestone quarry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Murraythwaite, a mansion in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire, 5½ miles WSW of Ecclefechan. Its owner, William Murray, Esq. (b. 1865; suc. 1872), holds 1356 acres in the shire, valued at £1625 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Murrin. See Inchmurrin.

Murroch Burn, a rivulet of Dumbarton parish, Dumbartonshire, rising on Knockshanoch, adjacent to Dumbarton Muir, at an altitude of 870 feet above sea-level, and running 4⅛ miles south-westward, along a glen containing abundant supplies of limestone, till it falls into the river Leven, 9 furlongs N of Dumbarton town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Murroes, a parish of S Forfarshire, containing two

small hamlets—Kellas or Hole of Murroes, 3¼ miles N of Broughty Ferry and 5 NE of the post-town Dundee; and Burnside of Duntrune (originally and more accurately Burnside of Easter Powrie), 4½ miles NE of Dundee.

The parish is bounded N by Inverarity, NE by Monikie, E by Monifieth, S by Monifieth, Dundee, and Mains, and W by Mains and Tealing. Almost surrounding the detached or Duntrune section of Dundee parish, it has a very irregular outline, with an extreme length from N to S of 3⅝ miles, an extreme breadth of 2¼ miles, and an area of 5304½ acres, of which 7 are water. The surface has almost everywhere an undulating character, sinking in the S to a little less than 200 feet above sea-level, and rising north-westward to 378 near Barns of Wedderburn, northward to 443 near Kerryston Bank, 479 near Braeside, and 800 at the meeting-point with Monikie and Inverarity. It mostly presents a pleasant and highly cultivated appearance, and is drained by two streamlets, Sweet or Murroes Burn and Fithie Burn, which fall into Dichty Water. The predominant rocks are trap and sandstone; and the soil is a black loam, partly deep and fertile, partly light and less productive, and incumbent variously on rock, gravel, and clay. About 218 acres are under wood; 280 are uncultivated; and the rest of the land is in tillage. The principal antiquities are remains of Ballumbie, Powrie, and Wedderburn Castles; and the site is shown of Ballumbie chapel and graveyard, discontinued prior to 1590. The old mansion-houses of Gagie (1614) and Muirhouse still stand, with crow-stepped gables, massive walls and staircases, etc. Gagie is now an ordinary dwelling-house; and the Muirhouse, close to the church, from which the parish derives its name, is occupied as a farm-grieve's residence. Catherine Douglas, whose arm was crushed in a vain attempt to bar the door against James I.'s murderers at Perth (1436), is said to have been espoused to the heir-apparent of the Lovels of Ballumbie. Robert Edward, author of an elegant Latin account of Forfarshire (1678), was Episcopal minister of Murroes in the reign of Charles II. In 1589-90 the Rev. Henry Duncan removed from Ballumbie to Murroes, retaining Ballumbie in charge. This seems to indicate that there were originally two parishes—Ballumbie and Murroes—which would partly account for the very irregular shape of the parish. The only mansion is Ballumbie; but the landed property is divided among five—the proprietors of Powrie, Wedderburn, Gagie, Ballumbie, and Westhall. Murroes is in the presbytery of Dundee and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £233. The parish church, built in 1848 over the vault of the Fothringham family, is a neat edifice in the Gothic style, with a bell turret, several stained-glass windows, and 370 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 103, and a grant of £103, 2s. Valuation (1857) £7143, (1884) £10,791, 7s., *plus* £643 for railway. Pop. (1801) 591, (1831) 657, (1861) 763, (1871) 751, (1881) 749.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Murthly. See Weem.

Murtle House, a modern Grecian mansion in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Dee and close to Murtle station on the Deeside railway, this being 5½ miles WSW of Aberdeen. The estate is part of an ancient barony which once belonged to Aberdeen city; and is traversed by a burn of its own name, running to the Dee.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Murtly Castle, a seat of Sir Archibald Douglas Stewart, Bart., in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tay, 4¼ miles ESE of Dunkeld and 2¼ WNW of Murtly station on the Highland railway, this being 10½ miles N by W of Perth, and having a post and telegraph office. Old Murtly Castle, said to have been a hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland, includes a keep of unknown antiquity and a beautiful modern addition. Its interior is richly adorned with paintings and other works of art. A little to the S is the new castle, a splendid Elizabethan structure, designed by Gillespie Graham, which, however, was left unfinished at the death of the sixth baronet in 1838, and is hardly likely ever to be completed. The small pre-Reformation chapel of St Anthony the Eremite, to the N of the old castle, in 1846 was gorgeously restored for a Catholic place of worship. It is now dismantled, but is occasionally used as a Protestant place of worship. Between the two castles is a fine garden, laid out in 1669, and retaining much of its old Dutch character, with terraces, pools, and clipped hedges. The grounds are of singular beauty, both natural and artificial, with the 'Dead Walk' or ancient yew-tree avenue, the Douglasii Avenue, the Lime Avenue (1711), the Deodara or Sunk Terrace, and every variety of hill and dell, wood and stream, carriage-drive and sequestered walk. Perth Lunatic Asylum, ¼ mile N of Murtly station, was erected in 1864 at a cost of £30,000, and, as lately enlarged at a cost of nearly £10,000, has accommodation for 300 inmates. The grounds, comprising some 60 acres, are tastefully laid out.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See Grantully, and chap. vi. of Thomas Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Musdile or **Mousedale,** an islet in Lismore parish, Argyllshire, adjacent to the SW end of Lismore island. Lismore lighthouse stands on it.

Musselburgh, a post-town and parliamentary burgh in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, is situated near the mouth of the Esk, 2½ miles ESE of Portobello, 3½ W of Tranent, 3½ N by E of Dalkeith, and 5½ by road (6 by rail) E by S of Edinburgh. Its station is the terminus of a branch line of the North British railway, opened in 1847. The parliamentary boundaries much exceed the limits of the town of Musselburgh proper. This latter lies all on the right bank of the Esk, and excludes the beautiful rising-grounds and picturesque village of Inveresk on the S; while it occupies as its site a flat expanse a few feet above sea-level, divided on the N from the Firth of Forth by the grassy downs known as Musselburgh Links. The more extended boundaries of the burgh are N, the beach; E, Ravenshaugh Burn; S, Inveresk lands; and W, the burn at Magdalen Bridge. These limits comprise a length of 2½ miles from E to W, an extreme breadth of ⅝ mile N and S along the Esk, and about 400 yards of mean breadth over about ½ mile at each end. They include the large suburb of Fisherrow, lying face to face with Musselburgh proper, along the left bank of the Esk; the considerable suburb of Newbigging, stretching in one main street for ¼ mile S from Musselburgh proper; the small villages of Westpans and Levenhall, near the mouth of the Ravenshaugh Burn; the hamlet at Magdalen Bridge on the W, besides considerable areas not yet in any way built upon. The environs are picturesque, and are studded with many villas and mansions; those parts of the public roads especially which fall within the legal limits of the burgh, but are just beyond the present town proper, being flanked with neat and pleasant-looking villas, many of them surrounded with gardens. The Musselburgh Heritages Company has also built of late years a number of villas at Linkfield, near the links. (See Esk, Inveresk, Newhailes, Pinkie, etc.) A certain extent of the land within the burgh, especially to the S, is occupied by fertile and prosperous market gardens. The links of Musselburgh, on the NE of the town, are also embraced within the burgh limits. They have long been noted as a golfing ground, and are crowded in the season with players from Edinburgh and the vicinity. The course consists of 9 holes; and forty strokes to the round is considered good play. The chief hazard, a deep and wide sand 'bunker,' is locally known as 'Pandy' or 'Pandemonium.' In 1816 the links became the chief scene of horse-racing in the Lothians. An irregularly oval race-course, about 2400 yards in circumference, stretches eastward along the links from a point 100 yards E of the Esk, and, for a considerable part of it, lies close to the beach. At the end next the town there has been erected a stand. On this course races have annually taken place every autumn since 1817, which are known indifferently as the Edinburgh or the Musselburgh Race Meeting. Still more ancient is the practice of archery

on the links. Every year the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Bodyguard in Scotland, compete there for a silver arrow, which was originally presented by the burgh. The winner each year receives a 'riddle of claret' from the town; and is bound to append a gold or silver medal to the arrow before the next year's competition. The custom was instituted before the close of the 16th century; and the arrow, which is carefully preserved and is still annually shot for, has a series of medals, in almost unbroken succession from 1603 to the present time, attached to it.

Musselburgh proper consists mainly of the High Street, running with varying breadth along the line of the Edinburgh and Berwick road for a distance of almost 650 yards. The houses on either side present a fairly well-built and comfortable appearance, without much pretension to handsomeness. The street in its central parts expands to a considerable breadth, giving a pleasant and spacious air to the town, which in its principal parts is kept tolerably clean. The High Street had formerly gates at its E and W ends. Two large pillars still mark where the former was placed; they bear the burgh arms and the date 1770. The W gate was at the old bridge, noticed below. A second street, known as Mill Hill, runs for about 450 yards NE from the end of the iron foot-bridge to the links, and derives its name from an old mill belonging to the town. Various lanes, alleys, and less important streets run parallel and at angles with these two main thoroughfares. Newbigging suburb stretches S at right angles to the High Street, from a point opposite the Cross. The suburb of Fisherrow, which lies between the E side of the Esk and the sea, consists of several parallel streets, and for all purposes it is regarded as part of Musselburgh, from which it is only separated by the river. It contains no buildings of any importance; and is, on the whole, inferior in appearance to Musselburgh proper. Mall Park, the suburb beside the station, which is at the SW extremity of the town, was about 1878 laid out for feuing, and several new tenements and works have been erected there. The Mall, from which the suburb derives its name, is a short but beautiful avenue, leading from the W end of the High Street to the station, and overarched on both sides with fine trees. These trees were preserved to the town in 1846-47 by the energy of the Rev. Mr J. G. Beveridge, parish minister, who got up a petition successfully praying the directors of the railway, then building, so to modify the original plans as to leave uninjured these great ornaments to the town.

The town-hall, on the N side of the wide central expansion in the High Street of Musselburgh, is a comparatively modern edifice, bearing the date 1762. It was altered in 1875-76 at a cost of £1000, and contains a public hall 48 feet long by 37 broad and 30 high, to hold 600; and includes apartments for the council and police business of the burgh. Adjacent to it is the tolbooth, built in 1590 of materials taken from the ancient Loretto chapel, noticed below. This is said to be one of the earliest instances in Scotland of the use of ecclesiastical materials in the construction of a secular building; and the action drew upon the burgesses of Musselburgh, for about two centuries, an annual sentence of excommunication at Rome. The tolbooth never had any pretensions to architectural beauty, and it suffered much from the weather; but about 1840 it underwent renovation and a certain amount of ornamentation. It is surmounted by a small and curious steeple (more ancient than the main body of the tolbooth itself), with a clock. The original clock is said to have been presented to Musselburgh by the Dutch States, in order to encourage commercial relations between the townspeople and the Dutch. The present clock was presented to the burgh by Mr Ritchie in 1883; and on its face it bears this latter date along with that of 1496. In 1746 a number of rebels were confined in the tolbooth; and even yet it is used for the detention of prisoners for periods of not more than 30 days. In front of the tolbooth stands the old cross, consisting of a heavy square pedestal, surmounted by a pillar, on the top of which is a unicorn supporting a shield with the arms of the burgh. The cross indicates the old position of the *Midraw*, a row of houses standing in the middle of part of the High Street, and long interfering with its width and beauty. At the W end of the High Street is a monument erected in 1853 to the memory of David Moir, M.D., long prominent in the town as a public man and a physician, and well known to wider circles as the 'Delta' of *Blackwood's Magazine*. The monument consists of a statue 8½ feet high, by Handyside Ritchie, on a pedestal 20 feet high, the base of which bears a suitable inscription. There are several buildings of antiquarian and historic interest within the limits of the burgh. On the margin of the links, immediately beyond the ancient eastern gate of the town, stood a celebrated chapel and hermitage, dedicated to Our Lady of Loretto. The chapel, founded most likely in 1533 by Thomas Douchtie, a hermit, enjoyed a reputation for sanctity and miraculous powers akin to those ascribed to the famous Church of Loretto in Italy. Keith says the Musselburgh chapel was connected with the nunnery of Sciennes in Edinburgh; possibly it only placed itself under its protection. The hermitage attached to the chapel, inhabited by a solitary ascetic, added to the sanctity of the place, to which large numbers of pilgrims resorted annually. James V. himself performed a pilgrimage on foot to the chapel from Stirling in August 1536, before departing to France to woo a wife. The evils which too often sprang up with the assembling of heterogeneous crowds at shrines and pilgrim resorts, were not absent from Loretto; and Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount directed one of his biting satires against the Loretto pilgrimages. The chapel is sometimes called St Allareit or Lariet, by old writers, *e.g.* by the Earl of Glencairn in a satirical letter against Romish friars, purporting to come from 'the halie Hermeit of Alareit,' and preserved by Knox in his *History of the Reformation*. In 1544 the chapel, along with much of the town, was destroyed by an English army, under the Earl of Hertford. Though repaired after this event, it was finally destroyed at the Reformation, its materials being used, as we have seen, to build the tolbooth of Musselburgh; and it is now only represented by a mound-covered cell, measuring 12 feet by 10. The present schoolhouse of Loretto, erected in last century, stands near the site of the ancient chapel. There were two other chapels in the town of Musselburgh, similar in character to that of Loretto, but of much less note; both have disappeared. The house in which occurred, on 20 July 1332, the death of the great Randolph, Earl of Moray, the friend and ally of Robert the Bruce, stood till 1809 at the E end of the S side of the High Street. The inhabitants are said to have formed a guard round the house during the earl's illness, and to have received for their devotion some reward, in the form of town privileges, from the Earl of Mar, the succeeding regent. It is also said that the motto of the burgh, 'Honesty,' was derived from Mar's openly expressed opinion that the burghers were 'honest fellows' in acting as they did on this occasion. At the W end of the High Street stands the house in which Dr Smollett was received by Commissioner Cardonell. In the Dam Brae, a back street, there are still extant portions of the Musselburgh Kilwinning Masonic Lodge built in 1612. In the villa of Eskside, near the Fisherrow end of the iron bridge, dwelt for some time Professor Stuart; and within its garden is the study of his son Gilbert, a detached, two-storied, circular building, in which several of the works of the latter were written. PINKIE HOUSE, in the SE outskirts of the town, is separately noticed. The manse of Inveresk, standing near the parochial church, which has been already noted in the article INVERESK, was built in 1806, and is supposed to occupy the site of the pre-Reformation parsonage. The former manse, built in 1681, had many literary associations. Within its walls were composed Williamson's sermons, and great part of Home's tragedy of *Douglas*. During the incumbency of Dr Carlyle, the manse was a favourite resort of Robertson, Hume, Campbell, Logan, Mackenzie,

Smollett, Home, Beattie, etc.; and when Dr Carlyle died, among his papers was found a complete copy of Collins's long-lost *Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands.*

The river Esk flows through the town from SW to NE in a broad shallow stream, separating Musselburgh proper from Fisherrow. For the most part, its bed is disfigured with banks of gravel; and its waters are dirty; but in times of flood it sometimes attains great depth. Along the banks on either side run public walks, planted with trees. It is spanned by four bridges in and near the town. The chief communication between Musselburgh and Fisherrow is an elegant stone bridge of 5 elliptic arches, erected in 1806-7 from a design by Sir John Rennie. Across this passes the road between Edinburgh and Berwick. Some way higher up, the Esk is crossed by a new railway viaduct, which, erected in 1877-78 at a cost of between £2000 and £3000, consists of two spans of malleable iron, 97 and 75 feet long, resting on substantial piers of masonry. Near the station, between these two, and about 220 yards above the former, stands another stone bridge, believed to be originally of Roman workmanship, though many times repaired. It is narrow in the roadway and high in the centre; and it was formerly defended in the middle by a gate, some traces of which exist in the side wall. It has 3 arches, each 50 feet wide, with a spring of only 10 feet; and the segment of the circle is so much depressed in several parts towards a straight line, as to suggest that the frame or cover must have sunk during the erection of the bridge. The bridge is used only by foot passengers, for access is attained to it by steps at each end; but it is interesting as having been for ages the grand thoroughfare between the SE of Scotland and the Metropolis. While the Scottish army was passing along this bridge after the Battle of Pinkie in 1547, Lord Graham, eldest son of the Earl of Montrose, and several others were killed upon it by a shot from the English vessels lying off the mouth of the Esk. A mound was thrown up at Inveresk churchyard by Protector Somerset of England to defend the bridge as a pass, and was afterwards used for the same purpose by Cromwell. The Chevalier's highland army traversed the bridge in 1745, on their way to the field of Prestonpans. About 250 yards below the stone bridge of 1807 stands an iron foot-bridge upon iron pillars, replacing an earlier wooden bridge on the same site.

Churches.—The parochial church, as well as the interesting mansions, etc., of the vicinity are noticed in INVERESK and other articles. Northesk *quoad sacra* church stands on the N side of Bridge Street, in Fisherrow, not far from the principal bridge. It is a neat modern edifice, erected in 1838 at a cost of £2500 from designs by William Burn, and containing 800 sittings. The church at New CRAIGHALL is within this *q. s.* parish, which includes all the civil parish W of the river. The Episcopal church, St Peter's, on the S side of the E part of the High Street, was built in 1866. It is in the pointed style, and has a tower and spire, several fine stained-glass windows, and 220 sittings. There is also an Episcopal chapel in connection with Loretto school, with a new organ of 1880; and in 1880 Lady Mary Oswald's mission chapel (1843; 300 sittings) in Newbigging was converted into the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Loretto. Other places of worship are a Free church (1000 sittings), Bridge Street U.P. church (1820; 600 sittings), Mill Hill U.P. church (800 sittings), and a Congregational chapel (1800; 320 sittings).

Schools.—Musselburgh grammar-school dates from the latter part of the 16th century, though the present building was erected in 1835. It has 3 class-rooms and accommodation for 377 scholars. Before the Education Act it was under the town council, and endowed by them with £20 annually; it is now under the burgh school board, which consists of a chairman and 7 members. In 1883 the following were the schools under the board, with accommodation, average attendance, and government grant:—Grammar (377, 166, £147, 11s.), Fisherrow (528, 372, £278, 10s.), Musselburgh (451, 265, £216, 3s.), and St Peter's Episcopal (116, 117, £93, 19s. 8d.). Of the private schools in Musselburgh, the chief is Loretto boarding school for boys, conducted after the method of English public schools.

Musselburgh has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, National, and Royal Banks, and offices or agencies of 18 insurance companies. The chief hotels are the Musselburgh Arms and the Royal Hotel; and there is also a temperance hotel, besides several lodging houses. The healthiness of Musselburgh, together with its comparative retirement yet easy accessibility to Edinburgh, renders it suitable for the situation of private lunatic asylums, of which there are 2 in Fisherrow, 1 at Newbigging, and 1 near Inveresk. The proximity of the links has largely encouraged the game of golf, and several clubs have club houses at or near the links. Among these are the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club (1761), whose club house includes a former Episcopal chapel; the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society (1735), the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers (prior to 1744), and the Royal Musselburgh Golf Club (1774). These clubs are in the habit of holding competitions for medals and prizes over Musselburgh Links, once or oftener during the year. The gas company, whose works are on the links, was established in 1831. Among the charitable institutions, the Boy's Industrial School, at the Redhouse in Mill Hill, deserves special notice. Two funds, known respectively as Bruce's and Hastie's, are also in operation, under trusteeship of the minister, provost, etc. The former is for the relief of the poor; and the latter is to provide loans to decent tradesmen, and young men starting in business within certain local limits. It may be interesting to note, that perhaps the first evening school for poor lads in Scotland was started in Musselburgh about 1834 by the Rev. Mr Beveridge, the minister of the parish.

Industries.—Musselburgh is very favourably situated for the purposes of manufacture; but its industrial history has been fluctuating and curious. A broadcloth manufactory, begun in the end of the 17th century, was long carried on, though to no great extent. A kind of checks, known as 'Musselburgh stuffs,' was made in the early part of the 18th century from coarse wool, at the price of from 2½d. to 5d. a yard, and was exported for cheaper wear in America, until cotton fabrics drove it from the market. The manufacture of both coarse and fine woollen cloth lingered in Musselburgh till nearly the end of last century. About 1750 a cotton factory was begun, and employed in the town and environs about 200 looms; but the competition of other parts of the country compelled it to close—a fate which likewise befell a manufactory of thicksets, waistcoats, handkerchiefs, etc., which was started on a small scale near the end of the century. A china manufactory at West Pans was compelled to abandon the finer manufactures and devote itself to the productions of coarser earthenware, from a similar cause. There are now two potteries in the burgh, besides brick and tile works. A starch work at Monkton, S of Musselburgh, paid in 1792 upwards of £4000 of excise duty, but was given up in the following year. A salt work, very long in operation at Pinkie Pans, still exists; but the adjacent chemical work is not now in operation. There was also a chemical manufactory near the links. Brewing was once extensively carried on in Musselburgh; but since the end of last century it has undergone a great decrease, and is now carried on by only two firms. Dyeing long formed a prominent feature in the trade of the town, but is now almost extinct. The tanning and currying of leather is carried on in three establishments, and employs about 80 workmen; and the manufacture of sheepskin mats engages two firms. The manufacture of sail-cloth was commenced on a small scale in 1811, and rose in a few years to a flourishing condition, occupying large premises, and employing a steam engine of 55 horse-power. The weaving of hair-cloth, principally for chair and sofa

covers, was commenced in 1820, and in 1838 employed nearly 200 persons, but has now died out. The making of nets and twine is an important industry, dating from 1820. It was carried on in a factory built in 1854 near the station, which was doubled in size in 1867, and superseded a smaller factory of 15 years' standing. The present establishment is probably the largest net-factory in the country, and produces a very large quantity of goods. It includes a weaving shed with 300 looms; hemp repairing and hemp spinning departments, with 3500 spindles; and a fine cotton mill with 2000 spindles, and machinery driven by 2 engines of 100 horse-power each. There are 450 net machines; and in addition to 1200 bales of cotton annually prepared in the mill within the factory, about 5 tons of cotton per week, brought from Manchester, etc., are used in the manufacture. About 700 hands, many of them women, are employed in this industry. Beside the net-factory stands a paper-mill, which has two large machines; employs 300 hands; and turns out about 50 tons of paper per week. There are also an extensive wire-mill and tinning and galvanizing work, and an iron and brass foundry. Seed-crushing, oil-refining, glue-making, and salt-extraction also employ a number of hands in Musselburgh. There are 3 corn-mills in the burgh. The employment of a large number of boys and youths as 'golf-caddies,' and the manufacture of golf clubs and balls deserve also to be included among the industrial resources of the inhabitants.

Fishing and Harbour.—The fishing industry of the burgh has its seat entirely in Fisherrow, on the W side of the Esk. White fishing has been from a very early date a staple source of income; but the Fisherrow boats are also in the habit of actively carrying on the herring fishery, both in the Forth and on the E coast of England, and even on the Irish coast. The fisher population of Fisherrow share in great part the exclusiveness and other peculiarities of the Newhaven fisher folk; and the women of the two places are dressed in similar costume. There are about 40 first-class and 11 second-class boats, with 250 resident fisher men and boys. Seven men were lost in the great gale of 14 Oct. 1881. The harbour of the burgh is usually spoken of as Fisherrow harbour; and is situated more than half a mile W of the mouth of the Esk. An attempt was made in the beginning of the 18th century to change its position to the mouth of the river, but the basin was quickly filled up by the deposits of the stream; and before the middle of the century a return had to be made to the former and present site, which is believed to have been used as a port, even in Roman times. In the Middle Ages some commerce seems to have been carried on between Holland and Musselburgh; and before Leith attained its present predominance, Fisherrow was probably of some little importance. It is believed that the sea has even in modern times receded at this point of the coast, from the fact that English vessels could command the bridge in 1547 with their guns; while there is ample geological evidence to prove that at one time the inland hill on which Inveresk church now stands was the sea-cliff. The present harbour is a small tidal basin, enclosed by two substantial stone piers. Standing on the inner edge of a broad expanse of sand, it is shallow at the best of times; and when the tide is out is quite inaccessible to boats. The average depth at high water is 7 feet in neap tides and 10 in spring tides. The burgh is proprietor of the harbour, but for many years nothing has been done to it, except in the way of necessary repairs. About forty years ago the present W pier was built, and the expense left a debt of £6000 on the harbour, while the annual income, barely and irregularly £100, has been quite insufficient to pay the interest on this capital sum, and the debt of unpaid interest has been steadily growing. The fishing boats belonging to this harbour vary from the smallest size up to 46 tons. Between 200 and 300 fishermen (besides women and children) make their living by these; and the wealth brought into the town by them in the shape of fish perhaps counterbalances the deficit in the revenue. The dues leviable by the town, which are believed to be increasable only by Act of Parliament, are 2s. 6d., 5s., and 7s. 6d., according to the size of boat. The harbour still carries on a little coasting-trade, importing rock-salt from Carrickfergus, and salt, pipeclay, linseed, and a little tanner's bark from England. There are no exports, though rails were laid on the unfortunate W pier in the expectation that the shipping of coal and minerals would develop. Even the existing trade, small though it is, appears to be on the wane. The custom house is in New Street; and the port ranks as a creek under Leith.

Municipal History.—Musselburgh, before being constituted a parliamentary burgh, was a burgh of regality. David I. granted the manor of Great Inveresk or Musselburghshire, including Musselburgh, Fisherrow, Inveresk Church, with their pertinents, to the monks of Dunfermline; and this was confirmed by Gregory IX. in 1236; while subsequent grants by certain of David's successors increased the original baronial jurisdiction to one of regality. Alexander II. added the right of free forestry, and Robert III. gave the monks all the new customs leviable within the burgh. The church of Inveresk was administered by 'vicars of Muscilburg,' whose names occasionally appear among those of distinguished and influential men as witnesses to charters. After the Reformation the regality and the appertaining property passed to John Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, with whose descendants (the Earls and the Duke of Lauderdale) it remained till 1709, when it was finally purchased by the Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch. In 1747, when hereditary jurisdictions were abolished, the Duke of Buccleuch claimed £3000 for the regality of Musselburgh; but for that and certain other rights he only received £3400. The Duke of Buccleuch remained, however, the superior of the burgh. The burgh holds a charter from John, Earl of Lauderdale, confirming various grants and charters of the monks of Dunfermline; and especially, of a charter by Robert, commendator of Dunfermline, dated 1502. This last charter secured various rights and privileges to the bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh; and permitted the magistrates to hold courts for the punishment of offenders, and to levy small dues and customs. This charter of Lord Lauderdale was confirmed by Charles II. on 21 July 1671; and under this last confirmation the property of the burgh is now held. In 1632 a charter under the great seal erected Musselburgh into a royal burgh; but in the same year the magistrates of Edinburgh prevailed upon those of Musselburgh to consent to renounce that privilege. Practically, however, it continued to enjoy most of the rights of the royal burgh except that of parliamentary representation, which, however, was at last secured for it by the Reform Bill of 1833. In connection with the above-noted action of the Edinburgh magistrates, it is interesting to recall the old rhyme:

> 'Musselburgh was a burgh
> When Edinburgh was nane,
> And Musselburgh 'll be a burgh
> When Edinburgh is gane.' *

Present Municipal Government. — Musselburgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 councillors, whose jurisdiction extends equally over Fisherrow and other parts of the burgh, but does not include the village of Inveresk. The council are also commissioners of police, the harbour, and the water trust. The magistrates hold small debt courts for sums not exceeding £5, and for minor criminal offences. The police force is amalgamated with the county constabulary. In 1881 an arrangement was put in force, according to which the Edinburgh Water Trust supplies the burgh with water, superseding an older system of waterworks. The gasworks on the links, erected in 1832, supply both Musselburgh and part of Portobello. Extensive

* It may be interesting to note that this rhyme has been explained as a pun, as *brogh* or *brugh* signifies a 'mussel-bed;' but the honest men of Musselburgh reject this interpretation as unsatisfactory.

property at one time belonged to the burgh, consisting largely of feus, but it has been much alienated. About 1845 it was found that the finances of Musselburgh had been so clumsily managed, that it was forced to become bankrupt, with a debt of about £19,000. Since that time the revenues have been in the hands of trustees; and the town council controls only some £150 annually; though several of its members are, *ex officio*, members also of the board of trustees. The harbour, as already explained, is a serious burden on the finances. The debt now amounts to £9300. Musselburgh unites with Leith, Portobello, and Newhaven in returning a member to parliament. The corporation revenue in 1882-83 was £2293; whilst the municipal and the parliamentary constituency numbered 1286 and 1044 in 1884, when the annual value of real property was £26,633 (£18,296 in 1867). Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 6366, (1851) 7092, (1861) 7423, (1871) 7513, (1881) 7866, of whom 4073 were women, whilst 4370 were in Fisherrow, 3266 in Musselburgh, and 244 in West Pans. Houses (1881), inhabited 1621, vacant 122, building 2.

Seal of Musselburgh.

History.—Musselburgh is believed to derive its name from a mussel-bank near the mouth of the Esk; its earliest name appears to have been Eskemuthe or Eskmouth; and its next, including the manor over which it presided, was Musselburghshire. It is mentioned as Eskemuthe by Simeon of Durham as early as the 7th century; and the probability is that even in the earliest times it was the centre of a well-peopled district; and considerable Roman remains have been discovered in its immediate neighbourhood. When the Lothians were formally ceded to the Scottish king in 1020, the *Ecclesia de Muskilburgh*, dedicated to St Michael, passed under the jurisdiction of St Andrews. In 1201 the barons of Scotland assembled at Muschelburg to swear fealty to the infant son of William the Lyon, afterwards Alexander II. In 1544 part of the town, including the chapel of Loretto, the council-house, and the tolbooth, were burned by an English army under Somerset. Three years later, the fatal battle of Pinkie was fought; and in 1548 Lord Grey, who commanded the English horse at Pinkie, razed the towns of Dalkeith and Musselburgh; and Tytler says that on this occasion the archives and charters of the latter burgh were destroyed. In 1638 the Marquis of Hamilton, bearing a commission from Charles I. to destroy the power of the Covenanters, was met by thousands of these people on the links of Musselburgh, prepared to defend their religion. In 1650 the chief part of Cromwell's infantry encamped on the links, while his cavalry was quartered in the town, and they remained there during nearly two months. The site of Cromwell's own tent used to be pointed out opposite Linkfield House. During the rising of 1715 the town of Musselburgh was put to some expense in providing men and money, both for its own defence and to share in the defence of Edinburgh. In the '45, as has already been noted, Prince Charles the Pretender marched through part of the town on his way to the battle of Prestonpans; and the burgh was required to pay a sum for the uses of that leader. Again, on his way to England, Charles led his army through Musselburgh. The remaining history of the burgh, to be gleaned from the council-books, which are tolerably perfect from about 1679, is uneventful. From 1792 till near the end of the continental war, Musselburgh was the site of military wooden barracks so extensive as to accommodate more than 2000 men of the militia and volunteer cavalry. In 1797 and subsequent dates, Sir Walter Scott, as quartermaster of the Edinburgh Light Horse, was much in Musselburgh; and about the same time the very different novelist 'Monk Lewis' was a resident in Fisherrow. The presence of so large a body of troops added greatly to the business of the burgh, and when the last regiment finally marched away, a wag gave expression to the general despondency of the burghers by writing on the walls 'A town to let.' Musselburgh has suffered very severely from cholera, no less than four visitations of that disease having taken place since 1831-32. The first was, however, the worst, no fewer than 500 deaths being caused by it.

Reference has already been made to the famous literary men connected with Musselburgh and Inveresk. The parish was the birthplace of David Macbeth Moir (1798-1851); of William Walker (1791-1867), an eminent portrait engraver in London; of John Burnet (1785-1868), an engraver, and his brother James (1788-1816), a landscape painter; of Alexander Handyside Ritchie (1804-70), sculptor, a favourite pupil of Thorwaldsen; and of Gilbert Stuart (1742-86), historical writer. Lord Clive and Sir Ralph Abercromby were, at different times, inhabitants of the villa of Loretto. Logan, the poet and divine; Lieutenant Drummond, inventor of the 'Drummond lights;' and Mary Somerville, were educated in the parish. The parish is the death-place of the Earl of Randolph, previously noted; and of Major-General Stirling, captor of the standard of the Invincibles in Egypt. See James Paterson's *History of the Regality of Musselburgh* (Muss. 1857).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Muthill, a village and a parish of Upper Strathearn, central Perthshire. The village lies 270 feet above sea-level, 3 miles S of Crieff and 1⅝ mile W by N of Muthill station on the Crieff and Methven branch (1866) of the Caledonian railway, this being 5 miles NNW of Crieff Junction and 22 NNE of Stirling. A seat of Culdees at the close of the 12th century, it was later the residence of the Deans of Dunblane, and for some time after the Reformation gave name to the present presbytery of Auchterarder. The Highlanders burned it in the '15; and now it is one of the best-built and pleasantest villages in Scotland, having a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, two hotels, a library, a masonic lodge, two curling clubs, building and horticultural societies, and drainage and water works, constructed in 1872 at a cost of £1600. Engirt by immemorial yew-trees, the Romanesque square, saddle-roofed belfry, 70 feet high, of the ancient church adjoins the ruins of the later nave and aisles, rebuilt by Bishop Michael Ochiltree of Dunblane about the year 1430. The present parish church, erected in 1826-28 at a cost of £6900 from designs by Gillespie Graham, is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 1600 sittings. Other places of worship are a Free church and St James's Episcopal church. Pop. of the village (1841) 1089, (1861) 1074, (1871) 1024, (1881) 882.

The parish, containing also a small suburb of Crieff, included till 1857 the present parish of Ardoch. It is bounded N by Monzievaird, NE by Crieff and Monzie (detached), SE by Trinity-Gask and Blackford, S by Ardoch and Dunblane, and W by Comrie and two detached sections of Monzievaird. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 9¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 5⅝ miles; and its area is 34½ square miles or 22,095⅛ acres, of which 179½ are water. The Earn winds 5⅝ miles south-eastward along all the north-eastern border; and Machany Water, from a point ½ mile below its source, flows 8½ miles eastward across the middle of the parish, then 1 mile along the Blackford boundary, till it passes off near Muthill station into Blackford, 3¼ miles above its influx to the Earn. Three sheets of water are the quiet little Loch of Balloch (1½ × 1 furl.); the splendid artificial Pond of Drummond (5 × 2½ furl.), curtained with wood, and flanked to the N by rocky Concraig (273 feet); and, immediately E of it, Benniebeg Pond (4 × ½ furl.). The surface sinks along the Earn to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1291 feet at conical pine-clad Torlum on the northern border, 1089 at

*Corryaur, 969 at Dunruchan Hill, 876 near Culloch, 1129 at Little Hill, 1748 at Ben Clach, and 1653 at *Slymaback, where asterisks mark two summits that culminate on the southern boundary. The western half of the parish, lying within the Highlands, is bleak, barren, and wildly pastoral; the eastern luxuriates in the picturesqueness and fertility of strath and glen, of pleasant slopes and diversified surface. The NE corner, consisting of a large tract, is one of the most delightful parts of Strathearn. Along the margin of its level and hanging grounds sweeps a hilly ridge, green and cultivated, terminating westward in the most conspicuous object in the parish, the hill of Torlum. To the S of the ridge which ends in this fine hill, lies a narrow vale, the basin of the Machany; and, screening that vale along the other side, runs a naked and chilly upland range, akin in character to the Highland heights of the W, and abruptly losing itself among their huddled mass. This range, commencing on the E, in what is called the Muir of Orchill, bears the name of Corryaur, and forms the watershed between the tributaries of the Forth and those of the Earn. Seen from a height on its southern border, the eastern part of Muthill appears 'an extensive plain, richly wooded, and studded with noblemen's and gentlemen's seats—to the left the grounds of Drummond Castle, backed by Torlum and lofty Ben Vorlich—in the foreground, the village of Muthill, embosomed in wood, with Crieff and Crieff Knock beyond, overtopped by the Grampian range—a landscape of singular beauty, variety, and grandeur.'

The predominant rocks are sandstone and trap; and the former has been quarried for building material, the latter for road-metal. The soil along the Earn is alluvial; and that on the ascent thence to the watershed is, first, a light irretentive soil on a free bottom; next, a strong sandy soil, with a mixture of gravel, on a wet retentive bottom; and next, a poor moorish soil, naturally covered with heath and whins. About three-sevenths of the entire area are in tillage; one-tenth is under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. Commanding a view eastward for 40 or 50 miles is a small rock close by Drummond Castle, called Eagle's Craig, and, by the country people, Beacon Hill, whose top is flat and covered to a considerable depth with ashes. A Roman road ran north-north-eastward from Ardoch to the Roman redoubt of Kaims Castle at the southern boundary and Strageath Camp (95 × 80 paces) on the left bank of the Earn. Blairinroar, in the W of the parish, by Gordon was supposed to be the scene of the Battle of the Grampians; and two wells here, Straid and St Patrick's, were long regarded with superstitious awe, the former being deemed good for hooping-cough; whilst at a third, the Well of Struthill, lunatics would be left bound over-night, as by the Tomb of St Fillan. Near the Mill of Steps, 1¼ mile S by W of Muthill village, was born, about the middle of last century, a blacksmith's daughter, Gloag by name, of exceeding beauty, who, on the outward voyage to America, was captured by an African corsair, and, being sold to the Emperor of Morocco, was admitted into his harem, and at length was raised to the dignity of Empress. Mansions, noticed separately, are Drummond Castle and Culdees Castle; and the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby is much the largest proprietor, 5 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 to £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 10 of from £20 to £50. Taking in the Innerpeffray section of Monzie, and giving off a portion to Comrie, Muthill is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £377. Blairinroar public, Drummond Street public, Innerpeffray Episcopal, and Muthill Episcopal schools, with respective accommodation for 40, 189, 56, and 90 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 8, 135, 17, and 62, and grants of £23, £137, 17s. 6d., £30, 1s. 6d., and £45, 3s. Valuation (1860) £20,491, (1884) £22,513, 6s. Pop. of civil parish (1861) 2001, (1871) 1916, (1881) 1702; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 1729.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 39, 1869.

Mutiny Stones. See Byrecleugh.

Muttonhole. See Davidson's Mains.

Myers. See Myres.

Mylnefield Feus, a village at the Forfarshire border of Longforgan parish, Perthshire, 4 miles W of Dundee, under which it has a post office (Mylnefield), with money order and savings' bank departments. Mylnefield House stands 1 mile to the W. Pop. (1871) 357, (1881) 348.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Myot Hill. See Denny.

Myrehead. See Dryfesdale.

Myres Castle, a mansion in Auchtermuchty parish, Fife, ¼ mile S of Auchtermuchty station. A fine old building, greatly enlarged about 1828, it is the property of A. H. Tyndall-Bruce, Esq. of Falkland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Myreton, Clachan of, a tiny hamlet in Glasserton parish, Wigtownshire, at the E side of Monreith Park, 3 miles E by N of Port William. See Mochrum.

N

Nairn (Gael. *Uisge-Nearn*, 'the river of alders'), a river on the S side of the Moray Firth, partly in Inverness-shire and partly in Nairnshire, rising in the former county at a height of 2500 feet above sea-level near the top of Carn Ghriogair (2637), close to the eastern corner of a detached portion of Nairnshire to the E of Loch Ness, and 10 miles due E of the point where the river Foyers enters that loch. The river flows NW for 3¾ miles, and then, taking the name of the Nairn, flows 1 mile N, and from that in the main an irregular north-easterly course to the sea. Measuring in a straight line the whole course from source to sea is 30½ miles, and following windings it is about 38 miles. Of the straight course, 18¼ miles are wholly in Inverness-shire; the next 7 miles are through a district where the county boundaries are very irregular, and each in turn reaches or crosses the river; and the remaining 5¼ miles are wholly in Nairnshire. It receives no tributaries of any great size, the principal from source to mouth being, on the SE, the river Brin, the Flichity Burn, the Fernac formed by the combined streams of the Allt Beag and the Uisge-Dubh; the united stream of Allt na Fuarghlaic and Midlairgs Burn, Craggie Burn, Cawdor Burn, formed by the junction of the Allt Dearg and the Riereach Burn, and Rait Burn. From the SW there is a stream from Loch Duntilchaig (702 feet) and a smaller one from Loch Bunachton (701). The upper part of the course is in the parish of Daviot and Dunlichity, and the lower in the parishes of Croy and Dalcross and of Nairn. The upper part of the course in Inverness-shire, from 400 to 700 feet above sea-level, is through a glen from 1 to 1½ mile wide, flanked by bare heathy hills—those on the SE having a height of from 1500 to 2000 feet, and those to the NW of from 700 to 1000 feet. There is a good deal of haugh land, and many farms are scattered along the glen, which is known as Strath Nairn, while at many points, particularly about Daviot and higher up at Farr, the lower heights and hill skirts are covered with thriving plantations, and elsewhere there are coppices of alder and birch. The heights to the SE are of gneiss; those to the NW of Old Red sandstone. Patches of till are found up to about 1700 feet to the SW, and during the later glacial epoch the whole strath seems to have been occupied by a small glacier, which has left numerous

traces of its moraines. Along the portion of the course through Nairnshire the heights bounding the basin are much lower, reaching on both sides an altitude of from 200 to 300 feet, and the country is fertile and well wooded. During the great floods of 1829 the river was in high flood, and did a great deal of damage, the current being so strong that in one case a heavy mass of machinery from a fulling-mill was carried along for 11 miles. The salmon fishing used to be very poor, in consequence of a weir at the Nairn mills near the mouth, but these were in 1882 purchased by the proprietors along the river at a cost of £3150, and the dam removed. The rod season is from 11 Feb. to 15 Oct., and the trout fishing is good. A district board was constituted in 1863, but it having been allowed to lapse in 1876, a new one was constituted in 1884.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 74, 84, 1876-78.

Nairn, a parish at the mouth of the river just mentioned, on the sea-coast, in the NW of Nairnshire. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth; E by the parishes of Auldearn, a detached portion of Cawdor, Auldearn, and Ardclach; SW by the parish of Cawdor and the parish of Croy and Dalcross; and W by Inverness-shire. The boundary line is almost entirely artificial and highly irregular, the parish being formed by a compact portion on the N—measuring 5 miles from E to W, and 2 miles from N to S—from the SE corner of which a long, straggling projection, varying in breadth from 1 to 1½ mile, runs S for 3 miles to the Burn of Blarandualt. The area is 9387·261 acres, including 86·864 of water, 454·764 of foreshore, and 19·085 of tidal water. The surface slopes from the sea-beach till it reaches, along the S of the parish, a height of 120 feet, and in the southern prolongation already mentioned it reaches, at Hill of Urchany, a height of over 700 feet. Almost the whole of the surface is under cultivation or woodland. The soil about Kildrummie on the S, round the town of Nairn, and along the coast is sandy and light; along the river it is sand mixed with clay; and throughout most of the southern district it is a good rich loam. The underlying rock is Old Red sandstone. The drainage is effected by the river Nairn, which has a course of 4 miles along the centre and towards the E of the parish and by Lochdhu Burn, which, rising in the SW, has a course of 3 miles, first E and then N, till it reaches the sea 1¾ mile W of the mouth of the Nairn. Close to the town of Nairn, on the SW, is the poorhouse for the Nairn Poor-law Combination, which includes the parishes of Abernethy, Ardclach, Ardersier, Auldearn, Cawdor, Cromdale, Croy, Duthil, Dyke, Edinkillie, Nairn, and Petty. It is a plain building, with accommodation for 75 paupers, and the average number of inmates is about 45. Besides Kilravock Castle and Geddes House, which are separately noticed, the mansions are Acharcidh, Fir Hall, Househill, Larkfield House, Ivybank, Millbank, Newton, and Viewfield. Geddes is associated with the name of John Mackintosh (1822-51), 'The Earnest Student,' the story of whose life has been so gracefully told by Dr Norman Macleod. At Geddes House once stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but which appears in the Ordnance Survey Map under the somewhat unrecognisable title of St Warn's Chapel. No remains of it are now to be seen, but the site and the surrounding ground is still used as a churchyard, and it is the burial-place of the family of Kilravock, by whom the chapel was founded at least as early as the first half of the 13th century. In the 15th century it was held in high repute for sanctity, and in 1475 Pope Sextus IV. granted relief from 100 days' penance to all who made pilgrimage to it at certain festivals, or contributed a certain amount to the repair of the building. Three-quarters of a mile E of Geddes House are the ruins of Rait Castle, anciently the seat of the Mackintoshes of Rait, and prior to that of a branch of the Cumyns, and also, it is said, of the family of Rait of Rait, which disappeared from the county in the end of the 14th century, and became, according to Shaw in his *History of the Province of Moray*, the founders of the family of Rait of Halgreen in Kincardineshire. The last of the Nairn family was, according to the same authority, Sir Alexander Rait, who, between 1395 and 1400, murdered the then thane of Cawdor. There seems also to have been at an early date a chapel here dedicated to the Virgin Mary; for incidental mention is made in 1343 of 'the hermit of the chapel of St Mary of Rait.' Close to the castle are the remains of an old British fort, called Castle-Findlay. The parish is traversed in the N for 5¼ miles by the main coast road from Inverness to Aberdeen, and also for 4¼ miles by the Inverness and Forres section of the Highland Railway system with a station at Nairn. Besides the town of Nairn, there are the small hamlets of Delnies (N) and Moss-side (centre).

The parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, and the living is worth £390 a year. The churches are noticed in the following article. Under the landward school board the public schools of Delnies and Geddes, with respective accommodation for 173 and 60 pupils, had (1883) an average attendance of 69 and 53, and grants of £61, 0s. 6d. and £36, 3s. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 30 hold each between £500 and £100, and there are a large number of smaller amount. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1860) £7986, (1884) £7778, 8s. 1d., *plus* £1271 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 2215, (1831) 3266, (1861) 4486, (1871) 4869, (1881) 5368, of whom 2913 were females, and 570 Gaelic-speaking, while 1207 were outside the limits of the police burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh 84, 1876.

The presbytery of Nairn comprehends the parishes of Ardclach, Ardersier, Auldearn, Cawdor, Croy, and Nairn. Pop. (1871) 11,497, (1881) 12,642, of whom 539 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has also a presbytery, comprising the Free churches in the same parishes, which 6 churches together had 2106 members and adherents in 1883.

Nairn (formerly *Invernairn*), the county town of Nairnshire, and a royal and police burgh on the W bank of the river of the same name, at its mouth, and near the E side of the sea-coast of the parish just described. By rail it is 9½ miles W by S of Forres, 15½ ENE of Inverness, 21½ W by S of Elgin, 92¾ NW of Aberdeen, 145 SSW of Wick, 175 NNW of Edinburgh, and 191 N of Glasgow. It is a seaport and an important and well-known watering-place, in which connection it has been styled the 'Brighton of the North;' and though this is a somewhat lofty title, it is nevertheless a clean, bright, pleasant, little town, with a remarkably dry climate, partly due to small rainfall, which averages about 23 inches annually, and partly to the rapidity with which the light sandy soil of the neighbourhood absorbs moisture. The adjacent beach, which is sandy, and has a very gentle slope, affords excellent bathing ground, well sheltered and secluded, and for those who do not care for open air bathing, provision is made in the Public Baths to be afterwards noticed. The surrounding country has also many attractions, both from beauty and historical associations (see AULDEARN, BRODIE, CAWDOR, DARNAWAY, FINDHORN, FORRES, KILRAVOCK, etc.); while the view across the Firth and along the shore beyond is very good. By London physicians the town is often recommended for invalids requiring a dry and bracing, yet moderate climate, and more than half of the visitors every year come from London and the S of England.

History.—The burgh is of considerable antiquity, and some writers have held that it was here that Sigurd built his burg in the latter part of the 9th century (see MORAY), and have identified it with the Narmin of Boece. This identification, though found in the later editions of Camden, and generally given on his authority, can be traced no farther back than Bellenden's translation of Boece, and was probably adopted by Camden from Holinshed's *Chronicle*, which is merely an Anglicised form of Bellenden. Gordon of Straloch and the writer in the *Old Statistical Account* mention an old castle whose site was then covered by the sea, and the latter asserts that there were people then alive who remembered seeing vestiges of it; while, on the

other hand, Shaw, in his *History of the Province of Moray* (and he was well acquainted with the district, as he was for fifteen years minister of the adjoining parish of Cawdor), says that no Danish fort or any tradition of it existed. The existence of the royal burgh is said to date from the time of William the Lyon, according to charter mention in the reign of Alexander II., when the king granted certain lands to the Bishop of Moray 'in excambium illius terre apud Invernaren quam Dominus Rex Willelmus, pater meus, cepit de episcopo Moraviensi ad firmandum in ea castellum et burgum de Invernaren.' The castle stood in what was known as the Constabulary garden near High Street, and in the 13th century the sheriffs of Nairn were *ex officio* keepers of it. In 1264 Alexander de Moravia, the then sheriff, was repaid by the royal treasurer for expense incurred in plastering the hall, in placing locks on the doors of the keep, and in providing two cables for the drawbridge. In the 14th century the office of sheriff and constable of the castle became hereditary in the family of Cawdor, and with them it remained till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, when the then thane claimed £3000 as compensation for the first office, and £500 for the second. The lands and town itself 'were granted by Robert I. to his brother-in-law, Hugh, Earl of Ross, and they probably continued in the possession of that family till the forfeiture of John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, in 1475. At that period the tenure of the lands in Nairnshire, which had been formerly held under the Earls of Ross, was changed to a crown-holding; and a similar change very probably took place with regard to the town of Nairn, which then begins to be styled in records the king's burgh and the royal burgh of Nairn; unless it may be thought that the terms of Robert I.'s grant of the earldom of Moray to Thomas Randolph (which cannot easily be reconciled with the Earl of Ross's charter) are sufficient to prove that Nairn, as well as Elgin and Forres, was then of the rank of a royal burgh.' The town stands across the line marking the division between the highlands and lowlands which intersects High Street about Rose Street. The part of the town NE of this was inhabited by Saxon-speaking fishermen, the part to the SW by Gaelic-speaking Highlanders, and hence the story that James VI., when twitted, after his accession to the English throne, about the inferior importance of the towns of his old kingdom, replied that, however that might be, he had a town in Scotland 'sae lang that the inhabitants of the one end did not understand the language spoken at the other;' and when Dr Johnson passed through the town 170 years later, he found no great change had taken place, for he says: 'At Nairn we may fix the verge of the Highlands; for here I first saw peat fires, and first heard the Erse language.' He is otherwise very hard on the town, for he says: 'We came to Nairn, a royal burgh, which, if once it flourished, is now in a state of miserable decay; but I know not whether its chief annual magistrate has not still the title of Lord Provost.' In the Covenanting troubles of the 17th century the burgh does not seem to have taken a very active part, or to have suffered much, though, after the battle of Auldearn, Montrose's men burned and destroyed Cawdor's house in the town. The Duke of Cumberland spent the night of 14 April in the Laird of Kilravock's town-house here, and the night following at the old house of Balblair not far off. To the W of the town, between Balblair and Kildrummie, are the fields where the Royalist army encamped, where they held their rejoicings on the Duke of Cumberland's birthday, the 15th April, and where they were when the Highlanders attempted their night surprise. The only distinguished native of the town is Lieutenant-Colonel James Grant, C.B. (b. 1827), son of a former parish minister. Colonel Grant accompanied Speke in his journey to the sources of the Nile in 1863, and gave an account of the expedition in his *Walk across Africa*.

Streets, etc.—The principal street, High Street, extends from the river south-westward for about ½ mile, and contains now a number of very good buildings.

From it the older streets branch off, but along the sea and on the W side there are large numbers of handsome villas, many of them built for the purpose of being let to visitors, but others built by their proprietors as seaside residences for themselves. The county buildings, near the middle of the NW side of High Street, were erected in 1818, and greatly improved in 1870. They have a good front and spire, and, besides providing accommodation for the county offices, contain a large county hall, used also as a court-room. The prison cells erected behind have, since the passing of the Prisons' Act, become almost useless. The public hall was projected in 1865, and built by a joint-stock company at a cost of about £1200. It contains a large hall, with accommodation for 800 persons, supper-rooms, and ante-rooms. On the SE of the town the railway crosses the river Nairn by a handsome stone bridge of four arches, each with a span of 70 feet and 34 feet high. A little farther down the river is the bridge for the great coast road. It was originally built by Rose of Clava in 1632, but has since been very extensively repaired in consequence of damage received in heavy floods in 1782 and 1829. The parish church is a very plain building, erected in 1811, and containing 902 sittings. It is at present (1884) proposed to erect a new one at the corner of Seabank Road at a cost of over £6000. The new Free church to the S is a fine building, Early French Gothic in style, erected in 1880-81 at a cost of £7000, and containing 1200 sittings. There is a handsome spire with clock and bell. The U.P. church, erected in 1851-52, contains 512 sittings. The Congregational church, erected in 1804 at a cost of £575, contains 416 sittings. St Columba's Scottish Episcopal church is an Early English edifice of 1857, containing 225 sittings; and St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1864) contains 150. There is also a small English Episcopal church. At the SW end of the town is Rose's Academical Institution, built by subscription on ground given by Captain Rose, and supported partly by endowment, and partly by subscriptions and fees. It is managed by a body of directors elected by the subscribers. Near it is a monument erected by old pupils as a memorial of Mr John Strath, who for 40 years held the office of parochial schoolmaster. Church Street and the Monitory public schools, with respective accommodation for 300 and 400 pupils, had (1883) an average attendance of 270 and 287, and grants of £249, 1s. and £251, 2s. 6d. There are also some private schools. The Town and County Hospital, to the W of the town, was erected by subscription in 1846, and is supported by donations and subscriptions. It is managed by directors chosen by the subscribers. The museum calls for no particular mention. There is a cemetery E of the town.

Two large bathing establishments possess all kinds of artificial baths, cold, tepid, and warm. The Marine Hotel salt-water baths are open to the public at all seasons. Near the sea-shore is a large swimming-bath, erected in 1872-73 at a cost of £1200. The main building is a square measuring 91 feet each way, covered with a glass roof. The plan of the bottom has been so ingeniously managed, that, while the depth of water slopes gradually from 1 foot 3 inches to 6 feet, yet there is a swimming course all round of about 100 yards. Water is pumped from the sea by a centrifugal pump worked by steam, and the bath when full holds 140,000 gallons. A large number of bathing coaches ply on the beach during the summer months.

A wharf and harbour were constructed at the mouth of the river in 1820, according to a plan by Telford, the principle being to increase the depth of the river, and by straightening its course from the bridge downwards to increase the scour, and so prevent the silting up of the opening. Inclusive of a sum paid for injury to the neighbouring salmon fishings, the operations cost £5500, but so great was the damage done by the flood of 1829 that only very small vessels and fishing boats frequented the place. Fresh works, on a similar plan, were afterwards again constructed; a breakwater of wood and stone, 400 yards long, was extended from the

E side of the river, so as to afford shelter against the only winds to which the harbour is exposed; and further improvements have subsequently been made. The rise of spring tides in the harbour is about 14 feet, and of neaps 11 feet. In its custom-house relations it is a creek under the port of Inverness. In 1882 there were 91 boats belonging to the place, of which 52 were first-class, 37 second-class, and 2 third-class, and connected with them were 250 resident fisher men and boys. Most of these boats prosecute the herring-fishing from ports farther down the firth. The exports are timber, corn, potatoes, eggs, smoked haddocks, and freestone; and the imports are foodstuffs, soft-goods, hardware, lime, manures, and coal. The white fishing is successfully prosecuted, and there are good salmon fishings along the coast on both sides of the river. The harbour affairs are managed by the town council, who are at present (1884) attempting to form a mussel-bed near the mouth of the river. Should it succeed it will prove of very great benefit to the fishermen of the place. There are excellent sandstone and granite quarries within a few miles of the town, and a well-known distillery at Brackla is 4 miles off.

Municipality, etc.—Any charters erecting the town into a royal burgh, or granting or ratifying its privileges, appear to be lost; but a charter of confirmation, granted by James VI. in 1597 and approved by act of parliament, refers to one of Alexander I. The town is now governed by a provost, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 11 councillors, and the council act also as the police commission, but the police force is incorporated with that of the county. The corporation at one time possessed a considerable amount of landed property, but most of it has been alienated. The revenue is about £1000 a year. Gas is supplied by a private company formed in 1839. Water was introduced many years ago, and in 1884 the supply was improved by the erection of a concrete collecting well near the springs at Urchany, the cost of the improvement being about £900. In 1878 a scheme was proposed for the utilisation of the sewage, and this was carried out between that year and 1880. The whole refuse is carried across the river in an iron pipe 18 inches in diameter, and spread by irrigation over the surface of a salt marsh, from which the sea has been dammed out by an embankment of clay down to the rock. The pipe is carried across the river on two iron cylinders filled with concrete, and this portion has been converted into a foot-bridge, while beyond it is embedded in an embankment, on the top of which is a walk. The total cost was £3000, of which £1542 was spent on the irrigation scheme alone. The arms of the town are St Ninian in a proper habit, holding in his right hand a cross fitchée, and in the left an open book.

Seal of Nairn.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; offices of the British Linen Company, Caledonian, National, and Royal banks; agencies of 21 insurance offices; and 6 hotels. The newspapers are the Conservative *Moray and Nairn Express* (1880), published on Saturday, and the Liberal *Nairnshire Telegraph* (1841), published on Wednesday. There is a masonic lodge, St Ninian's (No. 575); and among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed the Volunteer Hall, the Literary Institute, the National Security Savings' Bank, the Nairn Friendly Society, a branch of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, the Nairn Building Society, a Farming Society, John Rose Troup's Education and Charitable Fund, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Nairn Coal and Meal Fund, the Orchestral Society, the Swimming Club and Humane Society, the Bowling Club, the County Cricket Club, and the 12th and 13th batteries of the 1st Inverness Artillery Volunteers. Ordinary and small debt sheriff courts are held every Friday during session. Quarter sessions are held on the first Fridays of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Ordinary weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday, and there is a weekly corn market on Thursday. Fairs for cattle and other live stock are held monthly on the Saturday after Muir of Ord, and hiring fairs on the Thursdays preceding 26 May and 22 Nov.

Nairn unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose in returning a member to serve in parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1883-84) 359; municipal constituency 494 (135 females). Valuation (1875) £10,030, (1884) £13,710 inclusive of railway. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 2388, (1851) 2977, (1861) 3435, (1871) 3735, (1881) 4161, of whom 1867 were males, and 2294 were females. Houses (1881) 841 inhabited, 33 vacant, 12 building.

Nairne. See Auchtergaven and Meikleour.

Nairnshire, a small county in the N of Scotland, consisting of a main body and five detached sections. The main body lies on the S shore of the Moray Firth, and is bounded N by that arm of the sea, E by Elginshire, and S, SW, and W by Inverness-shire. The outline is very irregular, and to a very large extent artificial. Starting from the NE corner at the middle of the bank known as the Bar, midway between the mouth of the river Nairn and that of the river Findhorn, it proceeds irregularly S by E to the Muckle Burn, close to Earlsmill, and after following the course of that stream for 2 miles again strikes in its former direction to the Findhorn at the bend SW of Dounduff. After following the course of the Findhorn for 7 furlongs it strikes SE to the high ground between the basins of the Dorbock and the upper tributaries of the Findhorn, which—except for a zig-zag to the E at Lochan Tutach and another to the E at Lochindorb—it follows S and S by W to its most southerly point at Carn Glas (2162 feet). The principal summits along this line, from N to S, are Carn Dubhaidh (1000 feet), Hill of Aitnoch (1351), Carn nan clach Garbha (1362), Carn Allt Laoigh (1872), and Carn Glas. From this last summit the line passes irregularly north-westward—between the basins of the Edinchat Burn (SW) and the Leonach and Rhilean Burns (NE), all flowing to the Findhorn—by Carn an t' Sean-liathanaich (SE, 2076; NW, 2056) and Carn Torr Mheadhoin (1761) to the Findhorn, which it reaches near the upper end of the Streens, midway between Polochaig and Ballcrochan. It turns up the river for 5 furlongs, and then strikes first N by W to the summit of Carn nan tri-tighearnan (2013 feet), and thence westward to the Dalriach Burn near its source. It follows the course of this stream for 1¼ mile to the bend where the burn turns to the S, and then pass NW to the top of Beinn na Buchanich, whence the course northward to the shore of the firth, 3¾ miles E of Ardersier Point at Fort George, is a series of most involved zig-zags too complicated to be here particularly described. The length of this main portion of the county is 17½ miles from the mouth of the Nairn on the N to Carn Glas on the S, and the mean breadth is about 11 miles. Of the detached portions, three are in the county of Elgin, one in the county of Inverness, and one in the county of Ross. Of those in the county of Elgin two are detached portions of the parish of Ardclach, and lie locally in the parish of Edinkillie. They are close together, near the centre of the eastern

boundary of the main part of the county, and the nearest is distant from it about 1¼ mile. This portion, which is 2 miles long from N to S, and ⅝ mile wide, has an area of 749 acres. The second portion, ½ mile further to the E, is 4½ miles long from NW to SE, with an average breadth of about ⅝ mile, and has an area of 2119 acres. The third portion, which has an area of only 43½ acres, inclusive of water, is at Moy Carse, in the parish of Dyke, on the river Findhorn, about 1½ mile below Forres. The portion in Inverness-shire belongs to the parish of Daviot and Dunlichity, and is the largest of all, the area being 10,568·652 acres. The centre of it is about 7½ miles E of the mouth of the Foyers on Loch Ness, and 12½ miles from the nearest point of the main body of the county. The greatest length from N to S is 7½ miles, and the greatest breadth from E to W slightly over 5 miles. The portion in Ross-shire embraces the barony of Ferintosh, and lies along the SE side of the Cromarty Firth, at the mouth of the Beauly. It measures 3½ miles from NE to SW, 3 miles across from NW to SE, and is 10¼ miles from the nearest point of the main body of the county. The area is about 6000 acres. These detached portions have been included in Nairnshire since 1476, when William, Thane of Cawdor, had influence enough to have all his lands in the neighbouring counties included in the county of Nairn, where the main body of his estates lay. Ferintosh is the Gaelic *Fearn-tosh*, 'The Toishach's or Thane's land.' The total area of the county is 199·853 square miles, or 127,905·784 acres, of which 124,967·612 are land, 920·087 water, 1987·770 foreshore, and 30·315 tidal water. Of the land area of 124,967·612 acres—26,419 acres were under cultivation in 1883, and 13,241 were under wood, while 2043 were under permanent pasture, and the rest was rough grazing, heath, and waste, there being a considerable amount devoted to grouse. Among the counties of Scotland Nairnshire is thirtieth as regards area, thirty-second as regards population, and thirty-third as regards valuation.

The first, second, and fourth detached sections are pieces of wild upland, but the others are fertile. Of the main portion of the county, the portion near the coast is part of the well-known 'laich of Moray.' It is fertile and well-wooded, and within 2 miles of the shore rises to an average height of from 70 to 80 feet above sea-level. Within the next 6 miles this rise is continued to a height of about 600 feet, and the whole district is under cultivation or covered with thriving woods. S of the 800 feet contour line the whole county is wild moorland, with an average height of from 1200 to 1500 feet, and having, besides the heights already mentioned, along the boundary the tops of Carn Maol (1000), Creag an Daimh (1180), Carn a Chrasgie (1314), Carn na Callich (1218), Beinn Bhuide Mhor (1797), Carn Sgumain (1370), Maol an Tailleir (1373), Carn na Sgubaich (1522), and Carn a Garbh glaic (1523). The drainage of the S and E is effected by the Findhorn and its tributaries. The Findhorn enters the county near the centre of the SW side, and flows across towards the NE, quitting it near Dounduff after a course of almost 19 miles. From the S it receives the Tomlachan, Leonach, and Rhilean Burns, which drain the extreme S of the county, but none of the other tributaries are of any great size or importance. The centre of the county is drained partly by the Muckle Burn—which, rising at Carn a Chrasgie, has a north-easterly course of about 16 miles ere it passes into Elginshire—and its tributaries the Blarandualt Burn (W) and the Lethen Burn (E); and partly by the Riereach Burn and Allt Dearg which rise in the SW, and, joining near Cawdor, flow to the river Nairn. The drainage on the W is carried off by the Nairn and by a small burn that flows into the sea 1⅝ mile W of the mouth of the Nairn. The lochs are neither large nor important. In the NE corner, near the sea, and within ¼ mile of one another, are Loch Loy (1⅛ × ¼ mile) and Cran Loch (3 × 1½ furl.); near the NW border is the Loch of the Clans (1½ × 1 furl.); and on the border, and partly in Inverness-shire, is Loch Flemington (1 mile × 1½ furl.); near the centre

of the E side is Loch of Belivat (3 × 1 furl.); near the centre of the county the Loch of Boath (2 × ½ furl.); and a portion of Lochan Tutach. None of the lochs are of importance for angling, and, except the Findhorn, the Nairn, and Cawdor Burn, none of the streams.

Geology.—The geological features of Nairnshire, though presenting no great variety, are nevertheless of considerable interest and importance. The rock formations occurring within the boundaries of the county may be classified as follows: 1. the stratified crystalline rocks with the associated granite masses; 2. the representatives of the lower and upper Old Red Sandstone; 3. the glacial, post-glacial, and recent deposits, which attain a remarkable development. The belt of low ground bordering the Moray Firth is occupied by members of the Old Red Sandstone, while the high-lying districts are composed of metamorphic and igneous rocks. Indeed the distribution of the rock formations in this county furnishes ample proof of the close relation between the superficial features and the geological structure.

In the tract lying between the basins of the Nairn and Findhorn, the stratified crystalline rocks are thrown into a great synclinal fold, the axis of which runs approximately from Dallaschyle southwards in the direction of Creag an Daimh. In the Riereach Burn, and in the streams which unite to form the Muckle Burn, the general inclination of the strata is towards the NW and WNW, but as we proceed towards the W boundary of the county we find that the same strata gradually swing round till the strike is nearly at right angles with its former course. This change in the strike of the beds, which is evidently due to an extensive fold, may be followed in the streams draining the W slope of Carn nan tri-tighearnan, and in the higher reaches of Alt Dearg. There is little variety in the lithological character of the strata throughout the area just indicated, as they consist for the most part of grey micaceous flaggy gneiss, thin bedded mica schists, and bands of micaceous quartzite. In the centre of the synclinal fold, however, between Dallaschyle and Creag an Daimh, the flaggy gneiss is overlaid by a more massive series, in which the foliation is not so well marked, and the mica is not so abundantly developed. The latter might be regarded as micaceous quartzites shading into incipient gneiss. Far up on the N slope of Carn nan tri-tighearnan there is an interesting band of porphyritic gneiss, containing large crystals of felspar, round which the quartz, felspar, and mica curve in irregular folia. In general character this rock resembles the well-known bands of porphyritic gneiss in Banffshire. Throughout the area occupied by these stratified rocks there are numerous veins of granite, diorite, and amphibolite. The best example of the last occurs near Rehiran, about 3 miles SW of Cawdor, the chief constituent being hornblende, which is associated with a small quantity of mica and felspar.

There are three masses of granite within the limits of the county. Of these by far the largest is situated along the E boundary, extending from Lethen Bar Hill S by Ardclach and Glenferness to the Bridge of Dulsie, a distance of 6 miles. The second area lies along the W border, between Ben nan Cragan and Ben Buidhe Mhor; while the third extends from Rait Castle E to near Kinsteary. Though of limited extent, the last of these granite masses is of considerable commercial value, as the rock forms an admirable building stone, and when polished presents a beautiful appearance. The beauty of the rock is due to the presence of large crystals of pink orthoclase felspar, which are developed porphyritically in the midst of the quartz, felspar, and mica. Indeed the lithological character of the rock is so distinct that boulders of it can be detected in the superficial deposits, far to the E, in the low grounds of Elgin and Banffshire.

The relations between these ancient crystalline rocks and the overlying strata of Old Red Sandstone age clearly show that the old land surface must have undergone considerable denudation prior to Old Red times. Not only do the breccias rest on a highly eroded plat-

form ; they frequently fill up considerable hollows in the metamorphic series. Even at that far off time, there must have been hollows or valleys between Dallaschyle and the Hill of Urchany, and between the latter hill and Lethen Bar, but there is no evidence pointing to the conclusion that the valleys of the Findhorn and Nairn were excavated at that ancient date. Beginning first with the lower Old Red Sandstone strata, it is observable that the inland boundary, when followed from Lethen Bar W to the valley of the Nairn at Cantray, maintains a sinuous course. From Lethen Bar the boundary line sweeps in a great curve by Littlemill and the Wine Well round the N margin of the granite of Park. From the latter point it stretches SW by Little Urchany to the ravines S of Cawdor, where it forms a similar curve to that described, thence winding round the ridge of gneiss at Dallaschyle to the S slope of the valley of the Nairn. The general succession of the strata belonging to the lower division is remarkably uniform in different parts of the county ; the chief variation being due to the irregular thickness of the basement breccias. Resting unconformably on the gneiss, and forming the lowest member of the series, we find a coarse breccia, which is composed of angular and subangular fragments of the underlying rocks. Though the dominant ingredients consist of gneiss and quartzite, it is of importance to note that the breccia at certain localities is largely made up of granitic detritus. On the NW slope of the Lethen Bar Hill, and again in the valley of the Nairn near Cantray, numerous blocks of granite are met with in the basal beds which have been derived from the adjacent granite masses. It is obvious therefore that the latter must have been exposed to denudation ere the lowest beds of the Old Red Sandstone in this county were deposited on the sea floor. By far the best section of the basal breccias and conglomerates is exposed in the ravine S of Cawdor, where the Riereach Burn has cut a narrow gorge through them. From their development at this locality there can be little doubt that they fill a bay in the ancient coast-line, a supposition which gains support from the fact that the basement breccia thins away to a few feet against the projecting spurs of gneiss at Rait Castle and Dallaschyle. The strata just described are succeeded by the well-known fish bed, which forms such an important horizon in the Moray Firth basin. At certain localities thin reddish sandstones are intercalated between the breccias and the fish bed. The latter presents the features so characteristic of this important zone, the fish-remains occurring in the heart of limestone nodules, while the nodules are embedded in soft clays or shales. At several localities it has proved highly fossiliferous. Of these, perhaps the most celebrated within the county is Lethen Bar, where numerous ichthyolites have been obtained in a fine state of preservation. The old quarry where the limestone was formerly wrought is now covered up, but by making a series of trenches through the boulder clay in the farm of Brevail it is still possible to exhume excellent specimens. On the farm of Clune, close by Brevail, fossils have also been met with in the fish bed. The following species, among others, have been gathered from these localities : *Pterichthys Milleri* (Ag.), *P. cornutus* (Ag.), *P. oblongus* (Ag.), *P. productus* (Ag.), *Coccosteus oblongus* (Ag.), *Diplacanthus striatulus* (Ag.), *Cheirolepis Cummingiæ* (Ag.), *Osteolepis major* (Ag.), *Glyptolepis leptopterus* (Ag.).

The fish bed caps the NW slope of Lethen Bar Hill, and is isolated from the outcrop on the N bank of the Muckle Burn, near Lethen House. This stream has cut down to the basal conglomerate underlying the fish bed, and displays excellent sections of the breccias between Fleenasgael and Burnside. To the W of the projecting spur of gneiss and granite at Rait Castle and Park the clays with the fossiliferous limestone nodules reappear at Knockloan about 3 miles S of Nairn, while in the valley of the Nairn they are to be met with on the N bank of the river between Cantray and the W boundary of the county. Owing to the vast accumulation of superficial deposits in the low-lying parts of

Nairnshire there is no continuous section of the strata which succeed the fish bed. From the various exposures, however, it is evident that the general character of the beds is widely different from the massive sandstones of the upper division. They consist of fissile micaceous shales, which are frequently charged with beautiful specimens of *Psilophyton*, grey grits and sandstones, well-bedded flagstones and shales. Indeed the general order of succession of the lower Old Red Sandstone in Nairnshire closely resembles that in the adjacent portions of Inverness-shire.

To the S of the main boundary line of the lower division there are two small outliers of coarse conglomerates and sandstones, which evidently belong to the same series. One of these occurs in the Muckle Burn near Highland Boath, while the other is met with in the Findhorn basin near Drynachan Lodge. The former rests unconformably on the ancient crystalline rocks, while the latter is brought into contact with them by two parallel faults. Though they are now completely isolated from each other as well as from the main area, they clearly indicate the original extension of the members of the lower division far up the slopes of the Highland hills.

An interesting feature connected with this formation in Nairnshire is the evidence of an unconformity between the upper and lower divisions of the system. Attention has already been directed (see vol. iii., p. 586, *Ord. Gaz.*) to the magnificent section of the upper Old Red Sandstone in the Findhorn N of Sluie. The strata present the same characters in the Muckle Burn between Earlsmill and Whitemire and along the shore at Nairn. Grey and reddish grey false-bedded sandstones, with bands of fine conglomerate and thin seams of red clays or shales, follow each other with little variation. The sandstones frequently contain pellets or nodules of green clays, which decompose readily under atmospheric agencies. These beds have been largely quarried in the neighbourhood of Nairn, and various old quarry holes are to be seen along the ancient coast-line bounding the 25-feet terrace. Numerous plates of *Pterichthys major* have been obtained from these sandstones in the Kingsteps and Seabank quarries at Nairn. The great divergence in lithological character and organic contents between the members of the upper and lower divisions in this county was first detected by Dr Malcolmson, and the unconformity between the two divisions has been recently demonstrated by Dr Archibald Geikie. From the manner in which the sandstones of the upper division steal across the edges of the lower Old Red strata as we pass E from the town of Nairn towards the Muckle Burn at Glenshiel, it is evident that there is a gradual overlap of the one series on the other. Near the latter locality the upper Old Red Sandstone rests on the oldest members of the lower division, while still further E, in the Findhorn section, the former rests directly on the ancient crystalline rocks. It follows therefore that during the interval which elapsed between the lower and upper divisions of this formation the members of the lower Old Red Sandstone must have undergone considerable denudation.

Between the Old Red Sandstone period and glacial times there is a gap in the geological record of the district. If any of the secondary formations were ever deposited in the low grounds of the county they have been completely removed by denudation. The superficial deposits of glacial and post-glacial age are splendidly developed in the lower districts ; indeed, owing to this fact, few glaciated surfaces are exposed by means of which the direction of the ice-flow can be determined. At the granite quarry near Newton of Park an admirable example is seen of a striated surface, the striæ pointing E and a few degrees S of E. Along the W border of the county, between the Nairn valley and the coast-line, the ice markings trend to the N of E. When these facts are viewed in connection with the evidence supplied by the adjacent counties of Inverness and Elgin, it is apparent that the ice issuing from the Great Glen towards the Moray Firth moved first of all in an ENE

direction, and was gradually deflected towards the E and ESE on approaching the plains of Nairn and Moray. In certain parts of the county there are two distinct boulder clays, which are separated by an important series of inter-glacial sands, gravels, and finely laminated clays. The older of the two boulder clays is usually more tenacious than that which overlies the inter-glacial beds, and the stones are generally more distinctly grooved. Admirable sections showing the order of succession of this glacial series are exposed in the streams draining the Cawdor moors. An examination of the stones embedded in the boulder clays shows that even in the areas occupied by the gneiss striated blocks of red sandstone occur in considerable abundance, thus indicating that the ice was compelled to move E along the slopes of the hills, bearing along with it the detritus from the Old Red Sandstone tracts to the areas occupied by the metamorphic series. In the valley of the Nairn, at Clava, Mr Fraser, C.E., Inverness, has obtained marine shells from fine blue clay belonging to this inter-glacial series. The upper part of the section is composed of yellowish boulder clay, consisting of gravel, sand, and stones, with a mixture of clay, which reaches a depth of 45 feet. About 20 feet of sand underlies the boulder clay, and below the fine sand the shelly clay is met with, the bottom of which has not been pierced. A few smooth stones occur in the shelly clay, but they are not so numerous as in ordinary boulder clay. Indeed, from the nature of the deposit, as well as from the state of preservation of the shells, it is evident that these stratified sands and clays indicate a depression of the land in inter-glacial times. The height of the shelly clay is about 500 feet above the present sea-level, so that the submergence must have equalled, if it did not exceed, this amount. The following shells were noted from this section: *Littorina litorea, Leda pernula, Natica Groenlandica, Pleurotoma turricula, Nucula tenuis, Tellina Balthica, Cardium edule, Astarte compressa, Buccinum undatum*, etc. The clays also yielded a considerable number of species of *Foraminifera*.

Resting on the upper boulder clay there is a great development of morainic gravels on the moory ground between the basins of the Nairn and Findhorn; sometimes forming long sinuous ridges upwards of ¼ mile in length, which enclose shallow lochans or patches of peat. By far the most interesting development of the kamiform series occurs on the low ground between Nairn and the W boundary of the county. Beginning at Meikle Kildrummie this prominent ridge of sand and shingle is traceable W to Loch Flemington, a distance of 3 miles. At the former locality the height of the kames is about 100 feet above the sea-level, and towards the W limit they rise to the level of 140 feet. This long kame forms a prominent feature on the broad platform of sand and gravel to the S of the railway between Nairn and Fort George. It stands indeed at the edge of the belt of fertile ground formed by the 100-feet terrace. In addition to this ancient terrace there are remains of the 50-feet beach to the E of the town of Nairn, though of limited extent. But along the shores of the firth between Fort George and the mouth of the Findhorn the 25-feet terrace is well developed, though covered to a considerable extent by vast accumulations of blown sand. The inland cliff, consisting of stratified sands, gravel, and clay, resting on boulder clay, which marks the border of this ancient beach, is easily followed from Fort George to Loch Loy. The terrace is of variable breadth, sometimes measuring only 200 yards from the present coast-line, sometimes 2½ miles across. One of the most interesting features connected with this sea beach is the great development of sand drift on its surface, particularly in the neighbourhood of Culbin. Formerly one of the most fertile tracts in the province of Moray, where stood the mansion-house of Culbin among richly cultivated fields and homesteads, the area occupied by the Culbin sandhills is now but a desert waste, whose contour is changed by every wind that blows. The invasion of the sand-drift took place in 1694, and so effectual was the inroad that only a small portion of the estate escaped, which was buried by succeeding storms. Various interesting relics are now and again picked up where the drifting of the sand has laid bare part of the old cultivated land. These consist of coins and farm implements, but numerous flint arrow heads belonging to neolithic times are also met with in isolated heaps. A considerable development of sand dunes rests on the 25-feet beach near Fort George, but to the E of the town of Nairn, between Loch Loy and the mouth of the Findhorn, the features which they present are worthy of special note. The Maviston Sandhills, which lie about 4 miles to the E of Nairn, consist of two prominent dome-shaped masses of sand—the one lying to the E of the other—which are partly surrounded by small conical heaps of sand. Each of these sand domes slopes gently to the W at an angle of 5°, while at the E limit the angle of inclination is between 30° and 40°. Beyond the county boundary the extensive forest named the Low Wood covers the plain of the 25-feet beach, which is dotted at intervals with minor accumulations of blown sand. To the E of this plantation lies the tract of the Culbin Sands, measuring about 3 miles in length and about 2 miles in breadth. The centre of the area is occupied by a succession of great ridges of sand upwards of 100 feet high, sloping towards the W at a gentle angle of a few degrees and with a much higher inclination towards the E. These dome-shaped accumulations are surrounded by conical heaps and ridges trending from WSW to ENE, and varying in height from 10 to 30 feet. The surface of the great domes as well as the minor heaps are beautifully ripple-marked by the wind, and sections of the mounds display excellent examples of false bedding. With reference to the question of their origin the following explanation has recently been given: 'There is a combination of circumstances in that district favourable to their formation. The Findhorn carries an enormous quantity of sand at present to the sea every year, and this denudation must have proceeded steadily since glacial times. When this sediment is discharged into the sea, it is borne W and SW by the currents along the shore, and is eventually deposited on the shelving beach by tidal action. It is then caught up by the winds and borne inland in an E direction. But in addition to this it is highly probable that the prevalent W winds caught up the deposits of sand belonging to the 100-feet beach and swept them onwards in the direction of the Culbin area. Viewed in this light these sandhills give us some idea of the enormous denudation which is constantly going on over the surface of the land.' The course of the Findhorn at its mouth was changed after the advance of the Culbin Sands. Formerly it flowed W from Binsness for a distance of 3 miles and joined the sea at the old bar, but owing probably to the sand drift it was compelled to flow N into the sea.

Soils and Agriculture.—The soil in the eastern part of the 'laich' is a rich free loam, overlying sand or gravel, and in the western part is in some places a stiff strong clay, in others a sharp mould inclining to gravel. In the uplands the arable lands are haughs along the valleys of the streams, or light stony, or sandy, soil on the slopes and braes. The arable land is mostly in the coast and centre district, and the proportion fit for cultivation found among the uplands and mountains is less than in most other counties. Great improvement has taken place during the present century. The acreages under the various crops at different dates are given in the following tables:—

Grain Crops.—Acres.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1854, . .	1714½	3130½	7752¾	12,597¾
1870, . .	266	2237	6089	8,592
1877, . .	91	2701	6045	8,837
1883, . .	35	3099	5897	9,031

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1854, . .	..	4467	1542
1867, . .	10,694	3893	666
1877, . .	11,758	4085	785
1883, . .	12,418	4133	572

while there are about 300 acres on an average annually under beans, rye, vetches, fallow, etc. The permanent pasture not broken up in rotation is a little over 2000 acres. There has been, as in most of the other northern counties, a very great decrease in the area under wheat, and if the return for 1854 be correct, there has within the last 30 years been a decrease of 3000 acres in the area under cultivation. The farms are mostly worked on the five shift system, and the average yield of wheat per acre is 28 bushels; barley, 32 to 40 bushels; oats, 28 to 40 bushels; turnips, from 12 to 20 tons; and potatoes, from 4 to 5 tons, but the latter two are very variable.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1854, . .	8304	1826	28,230	1489	39,849
1870, . .	5506	1123	17,278	733	24,640
1877, . .	6513	1247	16,971	932	25,663
1883, . .	5676	1292	16,799	926	24,693

The early returns seem again faulty. Not much attention is given to the breeding of pure stock, and the cattle are mostly crosses. The sheep in the lowlands are mostly Leicesters, though Cheviots are also kept; those in the uplands are blackfaced. The farms are generally held on leases of 19 years. There were in the county, in 1881, 259 farmers employing 354 men, 90 boys, 67 women, and 147 girls. There were at the same time 31 farms under 15 acres, 55 between 15 and 50 acres, 59 between 50 and 100 acres, 92 between 100 and 500 acres, and 21 of larger size. There are in the parishes of Ardclach, Auldearn, Cawdor, and Nairn, 15 proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 23 holding each between £500 and £100, 30 holding each between £100 and £50, and 63 holding each between £50 and £20. The principal mansions, most of which are separately noticed, are Achareidh, Boath, Cawdor Castle, Coulmony, Delnies House, Fir Hall, Geddes House, Glenferness House, Househill, Ivybank, Kilravock Castle, Kinsteary, Lethen House, Millbank, Nairngrove, Nairnside, Newton, and Viewfield. Manufactures there are practically none, except at Brackla Distillery, 3¾ miles SW of the town of Nairn; and besides agriculture, and those connected with the town and the coast fishings, the only industries are the sandstone and granite quarries—the latter at Kinsteary, opened up in 1872.

Roads, etc.—The Perth and Forres section of the Highland railway touches the E border of the first detached section described, and the Forres and Inverness section of the same system traverses the whole main part of the county from E to W near the coast for a distance of 8½ miles. The main coast road from Inverness to Aberdeen passes along near the line of railway from the town of Nairn; a good road strikes south-westward to Croy, and another south-eastward by Bridge of Logie (Findhorn) to the road from Forres to Grantown. From a point 1 mile S of Bridge of Logie a branch goes off to the NE and joins the Forres road, while another passes S by W to Duthil. General Wade's military road from the Highland road to Fort George enters the county ½ mile W by S of Lochan Tutach, and, crossing the Findhorn at Dulsie, passes through the centre of the county in a north-westerly direction till it enters Inverness-shire, 1 furlong SE of Fort George railway station. There are also a large number of good district roads.

The only royal or police burgh is Nairn; the only burgh of barony or village with more than 300 inhabitants is Auldearn; and the principal smaller villages are Cawdor, Delnies, and Newton. The civil county comprises the three entire *quoad civilia* parishes of Nairn, Auldearn, and Ardclach, the greater part of Cawdor (shared with Inverness-shire), and smaller portions of the parishes of Dyke (shared with Elginshire), Moy, Croy, Petty and Daviot (also shared with Inverness-shire), and Urquhart (shared with Ross-shire). The parishes of Ardclach, Auldearn, Cawdor, Croy, and Nairn are ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Nairn, in the synod of Moray; the portions of Daviot, Moy, and Petty, in the presbytery of Inverness and the synod of Moray; the portion of Dyke, in the presbytery of Forres and the synod of Moray; and the part of Urquhart, in the presbytery of Dingwall, in the synod of Ross. Within the limits of the county there are 5 places of worship connected with the Established Church, 4 in connection with the Free Church, 1 in connection with the U.P. Church, 1 in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church, 1 in connection with the English Episcopal Church, and 1 in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year ending Sept. 1882 there were 16 schools (15 public), which, with accommodation for 2047 children, had 1590 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 1173. Their staff consisted of 20 certificated and 8 pupil teachers. Nairnshire, with a constituency of 300 in 1883-84, unites with Elgin in returning a member to serve in parliament. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, 13 deputy lieutenants, and 31 justices of the peace. It forms a part of the sheriffdom of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn, but there is now no resident sheriff-substitute, the office being conjoined with that of Elginshire. Ordinary and small debt courts are held at Nairn weekly on Friday during session; justice of peace courts are held as required; and quarter-sessions are held at Nairn on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. There is a police force of 7 men (1 to each 1493 of the population) under a chief constable, with a salary of £135 a year. In 1883 the number of persons tried at the instance of the police was 109, convicted 99, committed for trial 5, not dealt with 38. The number of registered poor on the roll at 14 May 1883 was 273, and of casual poor 43. The expenditure for Poor Law purposes in the same year was £2641. The Poor-law combination has been noticed under the parish of Nairn. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 10 per cent. The death-rate averages about 13 per thousand. Valuation (1674) £1264, (1815) £14,902, (1849) £20,156, (1862) £25,982, (1884) £37,143, of which £2085 is for the railway. Pop. of registration county, which takes in the part of Croy in Inverness-shire, but gives off all the other portions of parishes, (1871) 8372, (1881) 8847; of civil county (1801) 8322, (1811) 8496, (1821) 9286, (1831) 9354, (1841) 9217, (1851) 9956, (1861) 10,065, (1871) 10,225, (1881) 10,455, of whom 4979 were males, 5476 females, and 1980 Gaelic-speaking. In 1881 the number of persons to each square mile was 58, the number of families 2368, the number of houses 2094, and the number of rooms 8578. Of the whole population 1288 men and 237 women were, in 1881, engaged in occupations connected with farming and fishing, of whom 950 men and 128 women were connected with farming alone, while 992 men and 212 women were engaged in industrial occupations; and there were 1435 boys and 1463 girls of school age.

The county of Nairn seems to have been separated from Inverness in the second half of the 13th century. Such separate history as the district has is noticed for general purposes in the article MORAY and separate incidents; and the antiquities are noticed in the articles on the separate parishes, as well as in those on CULLODEN and KILRAVOCK. During the clan period the 'laich' was held by the Earl of Moray, and the upper districts by the Mackintoshes. In the middle of the 17th century Nairnshire was celebrated for its

witches, the place most infested with them being the neighbourhood of Auldearn. A crazy woman named Isobel Gowdie made, in 1662, a long confession of the delinquencies in this connection of herself and many others. She declared that the body was 'so numerous, that they were told off into squads and *covines*, as they were termed, to each of which were appointed two officers. One of these was called the Maiden of the Covine, and was usually like Tam o' Shanter's Nannie, a girl of personal attractions whom Satan placed beside himself, and treated with particular attention, which greatly provoked the spite of the old hags, who felt themselves insulted by the preference. When assembled they dug up graves' to possess themselves of the dead bodies for the purpose of making charms and salves from the bones. They also metamorphosed themselves into different forms—crows, cats, and hares, seeming to have been those most common—and rode on straws, bean-stalks, and rushes, though seemingly more for their own pleasure than on business. Satan, according to poor Isobel's tale, proved but a hard master, scourging and beating them sometimes without mercy, but this notwithstanding they were always ready to obey his behests, and do all kind of harm to their neighbours, stealing their crops, shooting at them with elf-arrows, and forcing their mischievous way into all houses not fenced against them by vigil and prayer.

Nant, Loch, a lake in Lorn district, Argyllshire, on the mutual border of Kilchrenan and Muckairn parishes, 4 miles NW of Port Sonnachan on Loch Awe. Lying 605 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7½ and 2¾ furlongs, and sends off a rivulet 5¼ miles northward to Loch Etive. This stream, running nearly parallel to the river Awe, along a narrow thickly-wooded glen, with precipitous sides, makes several waterfalls, passes Taynuilt village, and during the lower part of its course takes down the road from Port Sonnachan to Oban. Like the lake it affords good trout-fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Na-Nuagh, Loch, a sea-loch on the mutual border of Arasaig and Moydart districts, Inverness-shire. Opening opposite Eigg island, it penetrates the land 6½ miles east-north-eastward; has a maximum breadth of 3¾ miles; and sends off, at an acute angle, from its SE side, a bay, Loch Aylort. See BORRODALE.

Naughton, a mansion in Balmerino parish, Fife, 4¼ furlongs S of the Firth of Tay, and 4½ miles SW of Newport. Built towards the close of last century, and since much altered and improved, it is the seat of Mrs Duncan-Morison, who holds 1591 acres in the shire, valued at £3421 per annum. Naughton Castle, to the N of the mansion, is said to have been built by a natural son of William the Lyon; and is now reduced to a few fragments of the lower parts of the side walls. Dolhanha, a Culdee establishment, in connection with that of St Andrews, is stated by Sibbald to have stood near the Castle's site. The estate belonged so early as the time of Alexander III. to the Hays, ancestors of the noble family of Errol; went by marriage, in 1494, to the Crichtons; and passed by sale, in 1737, to the Morisons.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Naunt, Loch. See NANT, LOCH.

Navar. See LETHNOT.

Nave or **Noamh,** an islet of Kilchoman parish, Islay island, Argyllshire, to the W of the mouth of Loch Gruinnard, 10 miles N by W of Bowmore. Its name signifies 'Holy,' and alludes to an ancient church and a large burying-ground. The church is still represented by some ruins, and the burying-ground contains some clay-slate grave-stones, with curious sculptures.

Naver, a lake and a river of Farr parish, Sutherland. Lying 247 feet above sea-level, and commencing near ALTNAHARROW inn, 21 miles N by W of Lairg station and 17 S by W of Tongue, Loch Naver extends 6¼ miles east-north-eastward, and has a maximum breadth of 4¼ furlongs. Its depth in some parts is 30 fathoms, and BENCLIBRICK rises from its southern shore to a height of 3154 feet. It receives at its head the River of MUDALE, is fed by sixteen other streams and rivulets, and contains near its SE shore a tiny islet, on which is a circular Pictish tower, built of large stones without any cement. Its waters are stocked with salmon, grilse, sea-trout, and trout, but, whilst the trout-fishing is poor, 52 salmon have been killed by a single rod in seven weeks. Parts of the shore are pebbly, others rocky and sandy. The surrounding scenery is of great beauty. The immediate banks are well tufted with natural wood, and the surface behind rises generally into abrupt rocks or low hills, but soars on the S into alpine Benclibrick, the second highest mountain in Sutherland, whilst the backgrounds to E and W are formed by the grand summits of Kildonan and the Reay country.

The river Naver (the *Nabarus* of Ptolemy) issues from the foot of Loch Naver, and winds 18⅞ miles north-by-eastward through broad green meadows or between steep birch-clad slopes, till it falls into Torrisdale Bay, 9 furlongs W of Bettyhill of Farr. It is joined, ½ mile below its mouth, by the Abhainn a' Mhail Aird, running 7½ miles north-by-eastward from Loch CORR, and, lower down, by forty-six lesser streams and rivulets. The Naver, as a salmon river, is the earliest and by far the best of all the rivers in the N of Sutherland, its six 'beats' letting each for £100 a year. Its vale, Strathnaver, the finest strath perhaps in the county, contains a considerable extent of fertile haughland, a mixture of sand, gravel, and moss, which for many years prior to 1820 was cultivated by upwards of 300 families. But since the famous Sutherland 'evictions,' brought freshly to mind by Prof. Blackie and Mr Sellar, Strathnaver has been wholly pastoral.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 109, 115, 114, 1878-80.

Navity, a mansion in Cromarty parish, 2½ miles S of the town.

Neartay, a small island in the Sound of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 2½ miles N of North Uist, and 3 E of Bernera.

Neaty, Loch. See KILTARLITY.

Needle's Eye. See GAMRIE.

Neidpath Castle, an old baronial fortalice in Peebles parish, Peeblesshire, on the Tweed's N bank, 1 mile to the W of Peebles town. It is the strongest and most massive of the numerous feudal strengths still extant in Peeblesshire; and, though ruinous and partly fallen, it still exhibits an imposing quadrangular pile. Its walls are 11 feet thick, and consist of greywacke stones held together by a cement as hard almost as themselves. The castle stands on a rock at the lower end of a wide semicircular bend of the murmuring Tweed. The concave bank, or that on the side of the castle, is very steep, and of great height; the convex bank commences with a little plain half encircled by the river, and rises in a bold and beautiful headland, which seems to stand sentinel over the bend. Amidst this scene, the castle commands, on the NW side, an important pass; and, on the E, it overlooks the opening vale of the Tweed and the bridge and town of Peebles. Sings Pennicuik in his *Description of Tweeddale*:—

> 'The noble Nidpath Peebles overlooks,
> With its fair bridge, and Tweed's meandering brooks.
> Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
> And to the fields about gives forth commands.'

The woods which embowered the castle were felled by 'Old Q.,' the last Duke of Queensberry, either meanly to impoverish the estate before it should fall to the heir of entail, or to fling what he could in the lap of his natural daughter. Wordsworth, who came hither with his sister Dorothy on 18 Sept. 1803, has thus denounced this act of vandalism:

> 'Degenerate Douglas! thou unworthy Lord,
> Whom mere despite of heart could so far please,
> And love of havoc (for with such disease
> Fame taxes him), that he could send forth word
> To level with the dust a noble horde,
> A brotherhood of venerable trees,
> Leaving an ancient dome and towers like these,
> Beggar'd and outraged! Many hearts deplored
> The fate of those old trees; and oft with pain

> The traveller at this day will stop and gaze
> On wrongs which Nature scarcely seems to heed;
> For shelter'd places, bosoms, nooks, and bays,
> And the pure mountains, and the gentle Tweed,
> And the green silent pastures yet remain.'

The seventh Earl of Wemyss replanted the demesne, which now once more is beautifully wooded. The S or older part of the castle has tumbled in huge masses to the margin of the Tweed; the later, albeit ancient, portion has recently been refaced, and thereby not improved in aspect, as neither by a tall white chimney. On the keystone of the courtyard archway is the crest of the Hays of Yester, a goat's head over a coronet, with a bunch of strawberries (French *fraises*) beneath, symbolical of the name Fraser. Rooms on two floors are tenanted still by the keeper; and the top, which commands a magnificent prospect, is gained by a narrow corkscrew staircase.

The castle was anciently the chief residence of the powerful family of the Frasers—proprietors first of Oliver Castle in Tweedsmuir, and afterwards of great part of the lands from thence to Peebles,—sheriffs of the county, and progenitors of the families of Lovat and Saltoun. The last male of them in Tweeddale was the valiant Sir Simon Fraser, who thrice in one day defeated the English in the battle of Roslin Moor (1302), and by the marriage of whose elder daughter Neidpath Castle passed in 1312 to the Hays of Yester, ancestors of the Earls and Marquises of TWEEDDALE. By one of them, probably Sir William Hay, in the early part of the 15th century, the newer portion was added. In 1587 James VI. was at Neidpath, which in 1650 was garrisoned by the young Lord Yester for the King's service, and held out against Cromwell longer than any other place S of the Forth, but, being battered by shot on its southern or weakest side, was at last forced to surrender. In 1686 the Tweeddale estate was purchased by the first Duke of Queensberry for £23,333, and by him was settled on his second son, the Earl of March. During the first half of last century it was the summer home of the Earls of March, the third of whom in 1778 became by inheritance fourth Duke of Queensberry. At the latter's death without male issue in 1810, it was transmitted to the Earl of Wemyss, the descendant of a daughter of the Queensberry family. Towards the close of last century Neidpath was for some time occupied by Prof. Adam Ferguson the historian, and Sir Walter Scott speaks of cheerful days he spent then within its walls. And Ellen, Earl March's child, the 'Maid of Neidpath'—history tells nought of her, but the world knows her through the lyrics of Scott and Campbell.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Neilsland House, a mansion in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 3 miles SW of Hamilton town. The estate, which belonged to a junior branch of the Hamilton family from 1549 to 1723, was sold in 1871 for £23,000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Neilston, a town and a parish in the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire. The town lies 430 feet above sea-level, on the rivulet Levern, 2 miles SW of Barrhead, 5½ S of Paisley, and 10 SW of Glasgow. Occupying the brow of a gentle eminence, amid a delightful landscape, it presents an old-fashioned yet neat and compact appearance, and has a post office under Glasgow, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, gas-works, and a station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway. The parish church, dating from about the middle of the 15th century, retains a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture in its N window, and has a spire, a clock, and 940 sittings. In a vault beneath it are buried William Mure, D.C.L. (1799-1860), Liberal-Conservative M.P. for Renfrewshire 1846-55, and author of a *Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece;* his son, Lieut.-Col. William Mure (1830-80), Liberal M.P. for Renfrewshire 1874-80; and other members of the CALDWELL family. A Free church was built in 1873; and St Thomas Roman Catholic church, with 350 sittings, in 1861. Pop. (1836) 2506, (1861) 2357, (1871) 2125, (1881) 2920, of whom 609 were in Crofthead suburb. Houses (1881) 579 inhabited, 10 vacant, 5 building.

The parish, containing also six-sevenths of BARRHEAD town, is bounded N by Abbey-Paisley, SE by Mearns, S by Stewarton, Dunlop, and Beith, and W by Lochwinnoch and Abbey-Paisley. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 1⅞ and 4½ miles; and its area is 20 square miles or 12,862 acres, of which 381 are water. On the Mearns boundary are seven sheets of water—Long Loch, Harelaw Dam, Walton Dam, Glanderston Dam, Balgray Reservoir, Ryat Linn Reservoir, and Waulkmill Glen Reservoir; two more lie on the northern and north-western border; and in the interior are five—Commore Dam, Craighall Dam, Snypes Dam, Kirkton Dam, and Loch Libo (3½ × 1 furl.; 395 feet). This last, by the side of the railway, 2½ miles SW of the town, by Dr Fleming was pronounced superior, in picturesque scenery, to Rydal Water in Cumberland. 'Loch Libo,' he says, 'presents a scene of unparalleled beauty. Its lofty hills, on both sides, are wooded with fine old trees to the water's edge. Its oblong or oval figure pleases the eye; while its smooth and glassy surface is disturbed only by the heron and wild-duck, swimming and fishing upon it. Standing at the turn of the road, as you ascend northward, and looking W when the sun, in a fine summer evening, is pouring its rays upon it, the effect is enchanting.' The artificial collections of water, in the form of reservoirs or dams, for economical purposes, are all of great volume, and springs of the purest water abound. One of them, issuing from the solid rock, at a place called Aboon-the-brae, is so copious as to discharge 42 imperial gallons every minute. By LEVERN WATER the drainage is mainly carried north-north-eastward, by LUGTON WATER partly south-south-westward. The surface is exceedingly irregular and uneven. At the north-eastern border it sinks to 120 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 725 feet at the Fereneze Hills, 848 at Corkindale Law or Lochliboside Hill, 854 at Neilston Pad, 734 at Howcraigs Hill, and 863 near Long Loch. Of these Corkindale Law commands one of the widest and most magnificent views in Scotland. On one side are seen Dumbarton Castle, the vale of the Leven, Loch Lomond, Ben Lomond, and a vast sweep of the Grampians; on another the vale of the Clyde from Bowling Bay to Hamilton, the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, the city of Glasgow, a summit or two of the Ochils, the Lomonds of Fife, the Bathgate Hills, the Pentlands, Tinto, and the Lowthers; on another the hills of Kyle, of upper Nithsdale, and of Kirkcudbrightshire, and sometimes, in the far distance, the tops of the Cumberland mountains; and on another the great plain of Ayrshire, Brown-Carrick Hill, the flanks of Loch Ryan, the mountains of Mourne in Ireland, the whole sweep of sea from Donaghadee to the Cumbraes, with Ailsa Craig in the centre, and the lofty mountain masses of Arran on the W side. The predominant rock is trap; but both at the eastern and western extremities of the parish, rocks of the coal formation, including limestone and ironstone, abound. Rare or curious minerals are sufficiently plentiful to draw the attention of mineralogical collectors. The soil of the flat eastern district is of a dry loamy nature, occasionally mixed with gravel, and generally resting on clay or till; that of the middle district is the *débris* of trap rock, irretentive of water, and well fitted for dairy pasture; whilst that of the western district is largely moorish or mossy. Two-thirds of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage; fully 500 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The appliances of manufacture, in the form of printfields, bleachfields, and cotton spinning-mills, are great and many, serving, along with the mansions, villas, towns, and villages, to give much of the lower part of the parish a character intermediate between the urban and the rural. The printing of calicoes and the bleaching of cloth were commenced here in 1773; the spinning of cotton was introduced in 1780; and so rapid was the progress of these departments of industry, as well as of others related to them, that Sir John Sinclair, in connection with the making up of the

Old Statistical Account in 1792, selected Neilston as one of three parishes to show to the French Chamber of Commerce the status which manufactures had reached in the best rural districts of Scotland. The manufacturing prosperity so soon attained in Neilston has been continued till the present day, receiving stimulus from the formation of the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock railway, and keeping up a rivalry, proportionably to its population, with the prosperity of Paisley and Glasgow. The lands of Neilston, Crookston, Darnley, and others in Renfrewshire belonged in the 12th century to the family of Croc, from whom they passed in the succeeding century to a branch of the illustrious house of Stewart by marriage with the heiress, Marion Croc. This branch became Earls and Dukes of Lennox; and one of its members was Henry Lord Darnley, husband of Queen Mary, and father of James VI. of Scotland. In process of time the estate of Neilston passed from them, and was divided amongst a number of proprietors. In the *New Statistical Account*, Crawfurd is represented as saying, in his *History of Renfrewshire*, that, 'passing from the house of Stewart, the lordship of Neilston came by marriage into that of Cunningham of Craigends;' whereas Crawfurd makes that statement with regard merely to a portion called ARTHURLEE, which had belonged to a branch of the Darnley family, and which now belongs to various proprietors. The transmission of the estates since Crawfurd's time is given by his continuator, Robertson. None of the castles of the ancient proprietors remain; but mansions belonging to some of the present landowners, as well as villas belonging to other gentlemen, are numerous and elegant. Seventeen proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 33 of between £100 and £500, 56 of from £50 to £100, and 115 of from £20 to £50. Giving off the *quoad sacra* parish of Barrhead, Neilston is in the presbytery of Paisley and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £470. The Rev. Alexander Fleming, D.D. (1770-1845), a leading spirit of the Church Extension Scheme, was minister from 1804; and his *Life* (1883) contains much of interest relating to Neilston. Eight schools, with total accommodation for 2073 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 1597, and grants amounting to £1318, 3s. 1d. Valuation (1860) £33,893, (1884) £53,672, 11s. Pop. (1801) 3796, (1831) 8046, (1861) 11,013, (1871) 11,136, (1881) 11,359, of whom 4631 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66.

Neish Island, a wooded artificial islet of Comrie parish, Perthshire, in the middle of the lower part of Loch Earn, opposite St Fillans village. In the early part of the 17th century the small remnant of the clan Neish, that had survived the battle of GLENBOLTACHAN, subsisted on this isle by plundering, till, one winter night, they were surprised and slain—all save one man and a boy—by their ancient foes, the Macnabs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Neldricken, Loch, an isleted lake ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1175 feet) in the NE of Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Newton-Stewart. It lies among wild uplands; is almost cut in two by a peninsula; contains both pike and 2 lb. trout; and sends off a stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong south-south-westward to Loch Valley ($8 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1070 feet), out of which Gairland Burn goes $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-westward to Loch TROOL.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Nell, Loch, a fresh-water lake in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Lorn, Argyllshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Oban. Lying 48 feet above sea-level, it extends $1\frac{5}{8}$ mile south-westward; has a varying width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs; contains good trout; at its head receives the LONAN rivulet; and from its foot sends off the Nell, 2 miles south-south-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Feachan. See KILMORE AND KILBRIDE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Nemphlar, a village in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the high grounds (605 feet) above the right bank of the Clyde, 2 miles WNW of Lanark town. It lies among beautiful braes, straggling along them for a considerable distance; covers the site of an ancient chapel of the Knights Templars; and has a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Nenthorn, a parish of SW Berwickshire, whose church stands 4 miles NW of the post-town, Kelso. With an irregular outline, rudely resembling an hour-glass, it is bounded W by Earlston, N by Hume, and on all other sides by Roxburghshire, viz., NE by Stitchel, SE by Kelso, and S by Kelso and Smailholm. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles; and its area is $3478\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $24\frac{1}{4}$ are water. EDEN WATER winds $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles south-south-westward along all the Earlston boundary, then $5\frac{7}{8}$ miles east-by-southward—for 3 furlongs, near Burnbrae, across the neck of the hour-glass, and elsewhere along or near to the Smailholm and Stitchel boundaries. It thus has a total course here of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are but $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles distant as the crow flies. At Mellerstain it broadens to a lake; and near Newton-Don forms a fine waterfall, 40 feet high, Stitchel Linn. In the extreme E the surface declines to 165 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises with gentle undulations, till it reaches a maximum height of 665 feet at Blinkbonny. Trap rocks, incumbent on coarse red sandstone, include some basaltic columns, like Samson's Ribs at Edinburgh; and marl, both shell and clay, has been found in considerable quantity. The soil at the W end is improved vegetable mould on cold till; and everywhere else is a rich and fertile clayey loam. Upwards of 300 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the area is enclosed and cultivated. The parish appears to have been established during the 13th century, and was formed of the manors of Naithansthirn and Newton, lying respectively W and E of the line where the Eden passes from the southern to the northern boundary. The chapel of Naithansthirn became the parish church, whilst that of Newton continued a chapel. Both, previous to the parochial erection, were subordinate to the church of Ednam; and both were given in 1316-17 by the Bishop of St Andrews to the Abbot of Kelso, in exchange for the church of Cranston in Midlothian. The manors belonged in the 12th century to the Morvilles, the hereditary constables of Scotland, and followed the fortunes of their other possessions till the downfall and forfeiture of John Baliol. Nenthorn House, near the left bank of the Eden, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Kelso, is the seat of Frederick Lewis Roy, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1868), who holds 1826 acres in Berwick and Roxburgh shires, valued at £3035 per annum. Newton-Don, near the Eden's right bank, 3 miles NNW of Kelso, is a fine mansion of 1816, with grounds of singular loveliness, and a wide and beautiful view. It was originally the property of the Dons, who held a baronetcy from 1667 till 1862, and are now represented by Sir John Don-Wauchope, Bart. of EDMONSTONE; but in 1847 it was purchased for £80,000 by the late Charles Balfour, Esq. of BALGONIE, whose son, Charles Barrington Balfour, Esq. (b. 1862; suc. 1872), owns 907 acres in Berwickshire, 318 in Roxburghshire, and 2500 in Fife, valued at £5500 per annum. Lesser proprietors are the Duke of Roxburghe and the Earl of Haddington. Nenthorn is in the presbytery of Kelso and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £246. The parish church, built in 1802, contains 200 sittings. A Free church, dating from Disruption times, contains 300 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 106 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 53, and a grant of £49, 15s. 6d. Valuation (1865) £5641, 3s. 10d., (1884) £5620, 5s. Pop. (1801) 395, (1831) 380, (1861) 461, (1871) 434, (1881) 454.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Neptune's Staircase. See CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Nerston, a village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of East Kilbride town. Its name is a contraction of North-East-Town.

Nesbet. See NISBET.

Ness, an estate in the parishes of Dores and Inverness, with a mansion called Ness Castle, near the right bank

of the river Ness, 3 miles SSW of the town of Inverness. Formerly in the possession of Lord Saltoun, it is now the property of Sir John Ramsden, by whom it was bought for £90,000 in 1871.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Ness, a river carrying off the surplus water of the drainage basin of Loch Ness. As noticed below, it issues from the NE end of Loch Dochfour over a weir, constructed to keep the water of the loch at a proper height for the Caledonian Canal, and has from this a course of about 7 miles, nearly parallel to the line of the Canal, till it reaches the Moray Firth below Inverness. The channel has a regular inclination over a gravelly bottom, and the stream is about 180 feet wide, with a mean depth in summer of about 3 feet, and in winter of often double that amount. The lower part of its course is noticed in the article on INVERNESS. It is an excellent salmon river, and the fishing season lasts from 10 Feb. to 15 Oct.

Ness or **Cross.** See BARVAS.

Ness or **Whiting Ness,** a small precipitous headland (98 feet), pierced with a great cavern, in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile ENE of Arbroath. The cavern was laid open by the removal of some rocks in the course of quarrying stones for the harbour of Arbroath; and it comprises two compartments, an outer and an inner. The outer compartment measures 300 feet in length, 16 in extreme width, and from 6 to 30 in height; and, over its roof and its sides, makes a splendid display of stalactites. The inner compartment lies directly beyond the outer one; is neither so high nor so wide; and measures only 100 feet in length.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Ness Castle. See NESS.

Ness Glen, a ravine in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, traversed by the river Doon from Loch Doon to near Dalmellington town. It is one of the finest examples in Britain of a true rock gorge, the stream having worn down a channel little more than its own width, with perpendicular sides, into the rock to a depth of from 100 to 200 feet. The heights along the sides are beautifully wooded, and a walk formed alongside the river leads through the hollow.

Ness, Loch, a large lake in Inverness-shire, occupying a considerable portion of the bottom of the Great Glen of Scotland, 6½ miles SW of Inverness. It is a long narrow sheet of water extending from NE to SW, with a length of 22½ miles, from Bona Ferry on the NE to near Fort Augustus on the SW, and an average breadth of about 1 mile, while the surface is 50 feet above sea-level. The bottom slopes very rapidly, and reaches a depth of 40 to 60 fathoms at no great distance from the shore, while the depth in the centre is from 106 to 130 fathoms. The sides are very straight and even, that to the SE being broken only by the mouths of the inflowing streams; while that to the NW has, 6 miles from the NE end of the loch, Urquhart Bay, measuring 1 mile across the mouth, and ¼ mile deep at the mouths of the Enrick and Coiltie, and, 10½ miles farther to the SW, Invermoriston Bay, at the mouth of the river Moriston. Both sides are formed by lofty heights, which, on the SE, have an average height of 800 to 1000 feet, and on the NW of from 1200 to 1500 feet, while at many points both rise higher. The principal heights along the former side, beginning at the N end, are Tom Bailgeann (1514 feet), Carn an Fheadain (1445), both opposite Urquhart Bay; Meall an Targaid (1016), opposite Invermoriston Bay; Beinn a' Bhacaidh (1812), Borlum Hill (1000), and Creag Ardochy (1417). On the NW side, beginning at the N end, the principal heights are Carn a Bhodaich (1642 feet), Carn an Leitire (1424), Meall na h-Eilach (1525), Sron Dubh (1436), Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (Mealfourvounie, 2284), and Burach, S of the river Moriston (1986). The loch receives the drainage of an area of 670 square miles, the principal streams that flow into it being the Oich and Tarff, on either side of Fort Augustus at the SW end; the Moriston, Coiltie, Enrick, and a number of smaller burns, all on the NW side; and the Doe, Foyers, and Farigaig, with a number of smaller burns, all on the SE side. At the lower end it communicates by the narrow strait at Bona Ferry with Loch Dochfour, which is in reality only a continuation of it, and from which the surplus water is carried off by the river NESS. The Caledonian Canal, which links it at the SW end with Loch Oich, and at the NE end with the sea, is separately noticed. At the SW end the loch is in the parish of Boleskine and Abertarff, and the south-eastern half the rest of the way is in the parishes of Dores and Daviot, and the north-western half in Urquhart and Glenmoriston and Inverness, all those meeting along the centre line. There is an excellent road—originally military roads formed by the soldiers under the command of General Wade—along each bank. At the NE end there is a ferry at Bona, and another 12 miles farther to the SW from Foyers to Ruskich Inn. From the great depth the waters never freeze. It is well known that there is a fault along the line of the Great Glen, and this seems to mark a line of permanent weakness in the crust of the earth, for at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, on 1 Nov. 1755, the waters of Loch Ness became violently agitated, a series of waves rolling along the loch towards the upper end, and dashing for 200 yards up the course of the Oich, 5 feet above the usual level of that stream. The pulsation of the water lasted for about an hour, and after a huge wave had been dashed against the NW bank, the surface resumed its wonted calm.

Except at a narrow part at the NE end of the loch, where, on the E, there is a fine belt of low ground about Aldourie, the mountain ranges that flank the glen slope from 1000 feet steeply down to the water's edge, giving the narrow valley an unnaturally contracted appearance, and greatly heightening the effect of its length. Along considerable stretches these steep banks are finely wooded, and this, with the red colour of much of the rock, makes the scenery, whether from the water or from the banks, very beautiful. 'The profuse admixture,' say the Messrs Anderson, with particular reference to the tract between Glen Urquhart and Glen Moriston, 'of oak with birch and alder, adds much to the richness and tone of colouring. Dark and dense masses of pine are frequently seen crowning the craggy heights above, while beneath, the rowan and hawthorn trees mingle their snowy blossoms or coral berries with the foliage of the more gigantic natives of the forest. The road is overhung by the fantastic branches of the yet youthful oak, while the stately ash, rooted in the steep declivities below, shoots up its tall, straight, and perpendicular stem, and with its scattered terminal foliage slightly screens the glassy lake or purple ground-colour of the opposite hills; and the airy birch droops its pensile twigs round its silvery trunk, "like the dishevelled tresses of some regal fair." Fringing rows of hazel bushes line the road; and in autumn their clustering bunches of nuts invite the reaching arm.' Of the opposite side, between Inverfarigaig and Dores, Dr Macculloch speaks in equally high terms. 'It is,' he says, 'a green road of shaven turf holding its bowery course for miles through close groves of birch and alder, with occasional glimpses of Loch Ness and of the open country. I passed it at early dawn, when the branches were still spangled with drops of dew; while the sun, shooting its beams through the leaves, exhaled the sweet perfume of the birch, and filled the whole air with fragrance.' The many points of interest and beautifully placed mansions around the shores come naturally under the different parishes, and will be found noticed there. Except with the net, the fishing is poor, though the loch abounds in trout; and, though salmon pass through on their way to the Oich and other rivers, yet they are never taken with the rod. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Nessock. See PORTNESSOCK.

Ness Side House, a mansion in Inverness parish, near the right bank of the river Ness, 2¾ miles SSW of the town.

Nesting, a parish of Shetland, whose church stands on the NW side of South Nesting Bay, 8 miles N of

the post-town, Lerwick. It comprises the ancient parishes of Nesting, Lunnasting, and Whalsay; and includes a district of the eastern mainland, the inhabited islands of Whalsay and Bound, Brurie, Gruna, and Housie Skerries, and a number of uninhabited islets. The mainland district, extending from Lunnaness to Gletness, is bounded N by Yell Sound, E and SE by the North Sea, and W by Tingwall and Delting. Its utmost length, in a direct line from NNE to SSW, is 15 miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and 5½ miles; and the area of the whole parish is 48⅝ square miles or 30,982 acres. The islands form the two groups of Whalsay and Out-Skerries, and lie mostly at distances of from 2 to 8 miles E of the nearest points of the mainland. They constitute the *quoad sacra* parish of Whalsay and Skerries, and will be separately noticed. The coast of the mainland district projects the bold headlands of Lunna Ness, Lunning Head, Stava Ness, Eswick, and Railsbrough, and is deeply indented by the voes or bays of Swining, Vidlin, Dury, South Nesting, and Cat Firth. The interior in its physical features and agricultural character differs little or nothing from those of the other parts of the mainland. It contains a score of little fresh-water lakes, and attains a maximum altitude of 423 feet above sea-level at Laxowater Hill. Gneiss is the predominant rock; but granite, syenite, mica slate, and crystalline limestone also occur. About 1000 acres are in tillage; and most of the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. The inhabitants give but secondary attention to agriculture, being mainly employed in the fisheries. Nearly all the property is divided among six. Nesting is in the presbytery of Olnafirth and the synod of Shetland; the living is worth £157. The parish church, built in 1794, is amply commodious. An Established chapel of ease is at Lunna in Lunnasting; and the six schools of Lunnasting, North Nesting, South Nesting, Whalsay, Livister, and Skerries —all of them public but the last—with total accommodation for 428 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 203, and grants amounting to £191, 4s. 9d. Valuation (1860) £1565, (1884) £2695, 18s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 1941, (1831) 2103, (1861) 2583, (1871) 2679, (1881) 2626, of whom 1599 were in the ecclesiastical parish.

Nethan, a stream of Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, rising close to the Ayrshire border, at an altitude of 1550 feet above sea-level, and running 13 miles north-north-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1355 feet, it falls into the Clyde at Crossford, 4¾ miles NW by W of Lanark. It receives in its progress Logan Water and a number of burns; traverses, in the first 3½ miles of its course, a bare, moorish upland tract; and thereafter runs along a picturesque narrow vale, well-adorned with natural wood, and embellished with mansions and parks, into a deep ravine. At a point 1⅝ mile SSW of Crossford it is spanned by a viaduct of the Lesmahagow railway, one of the grandest structures of its kind in Scotland, loftier from foundation to parapet than either the great viaduct at Newcastle-on-Tyne, or the Britannia Bridge across the Menai Strait; and midway between the viaduct and Crossford it is overhung by the ruin of Craignethan Castle, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's 'Tillietudlem.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Nether Ancrum. See Ancrum.

Nether Buckie. See Buckie.

Netherburn, a station in Dalserf parish, Lanarkshire, on the Lesmahagow railway, 3¾ miles SSE of Larkhall.

Netherbyres. See Ayton.

Nethercleuch. See Applegarth.

Netherdale House, a mansion in Marnoch parish, Banffshire, near the left bank of the Deveron, 3½ miles SE of Aberchirder. Its owner, Thomas Gilzean Rose-Innes, Esq. (b. 1831), holds 3771 acres in Banffshire and 2291 in Inverness-shire, valued at £2690 and £285 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Netherfield House, a mansion in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, 1½ mile ENE of Strathaven.

Netherhall, a mansion in Largs parish, 1½ mile N of the town. It is the seat of the great natural philosopher, Sir William Thomson, Knt., LL.D., D.C.L. (b. 1824) —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Nether Kilrenny. See Kilrenny.

Netherlaw, a seat of Sir Robert J. Abercromby, Bart., in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the right bank of Abbey Burn, 5 furlongs W of Port Mary, and 7 miles SE of Kirkcudbright. The estate—1339 acres, of £1858 annual value—came to the Abercromby family through the marriage (1816) of the fifth Baronet with Miss Elizabeth Douglas.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See Forglen.

Netherley, an estate, with a mansion and a public school, in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, 6 miles NNW of Stonehaven, under which it has a post office.

Nethermill, a village, with a public school, in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire, 9½ miles NNE of Dumfries.

Nethermuir House, an old mansion in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile NNW of Auchnagatt station. Its late owner, William Leslie, Esq. (d. 1879), held 3960 acres in the shire, valued at £4486 per annum. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Nether-Oliver. See Oliver.

Netherplace, a mansion in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, immediately W of the town. Its owner, Charles Vereker Hamilton-Campbell, Esq. (b. 1819; suc. 1848), holds 1627 acres in the shire, valued at £2654 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1864.

Nether Pollok. See Pollok.

Nether Rankeilour. See Rankeilour.

Netherton. See Hamilton.

Netherton or **Netherton Quarry,** a village in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, on Garscube estate, near the river Kelvin, 5 miles NW of Glasgow. It adjoins a quarry of very fine buff-coloured sandstone; and has a Church of Scotland mission station and a public school.

Netherurd House, a plain three-story mansion, with well-wooded grounds, in Kirkurd parish, W Peeblesshire, 2⅝ miles SSE of Dolphinton station and 7⅛ NE of Biggar. The estate was purchased in 1834 for £18,000 by the late John White, Esq. (1808-80), who held 6376 acres in Peebles and Lanark shires, valued at £2255 per annum.—*Ord Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Nethy. See Abernethy, Inverness-shire.

Nethybridge. See Abernethy, Inverness-shire.

Neudos. See Edzell.

Nevay. See Eassie.

Nevis, Ben. See Ben Nevis.

Nevis, Bridge of, a hamlet in Kilmonivaig parish, SW Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the Water of Nevis, 1 mile ENE of Fort William.

Nevis, Loch, a beautiful arm of the sea in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire, on the mutual border of Knoydart and Morar districts. Opening from the Sound of Sleat, it strikes 14½ miles south-eastward and east-by-northward; contracts in width from 4 miles to 2 furlongs; is screened by mountains rising suddenly from its shores, and clothed far up, in many parts, with wood; and receives, at its head and on its sides, a number of mountain torrents. Loch Nevis is said to mean the 'lake of heaven,' whilst Loch Hourn, to the N, means the 'lake of hell.' Steamers touch occasionally at Inverie.

Nevis, Water of. See Glennevis.

Newabbey, a village and a parish of E Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on the right bank of Newabbey Pow, at the northern base of Criffel (1867 feet), 6 miles ESE of Killywhan station and 7¾ S of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. Here also are two inns, a public school, the parish church, a Free church, and St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1824; 150 sittings). The old parish church of 1731, on the S side of the abbey ruins, has been demolished; and a new one was built of granite in 1876-77 on the lands of Friars' Yard at a cost of £2400. A Latin cross in plan, 13th century Gothic in style, it has an open timber roof, 400 sittings, and a belfry 40 feet high.

Sweetheart or New Abbey, after which the parish is

named, lies just to the E of the village. It took the latter designation, 'New,' to distinguish it from Dundrennan Abbey in Rerwick parish, which was founded 130 years earlier, and came to be popularly called the Old Abbey. New Abbey itself, which, like all Cistercian abbeys, was dedicated to the Virgin, was founded in 1275 by Devergoil, who also founded Baliol College, Oxford, and built the old bridge at Dumfries. She was third daughter of Allan, lord of Galloway, a great-great-granddaughter of David I., and mother of the vassal king, John Baliol. Her husband, John de Baliol, had died in 1269 at Barnard Castle. There he was buried, all but his heart, which Devergoil caused to be embalmed and casketed in a 'coffyne of evorie'—

> 'And always when she gaed till meat,
> That coffyne she gart by her set;
> And till her lord, as in presens,
> Ay to that she dyd reverens.'

When in 1289 she died at the age of eighty, her body, according to her directions, was brought from Barnard Castle to New Abbey, and buried in a rich tomb before the High Altar, the heart of her much-loved lord being laid on hers. Hence the name *Dulce Cor* or Sweetheart Abbey. Hugh de Burgh, prior of Lanercost, according to the manuscript chronicle of that house, composed an elegy for Devergoil, which was inscribed on her tomb:—

> 'In Dervorgil, a sybil sage doth dye, as
> Mary contemplative, as Martha pious;
> To her, oh deign, high King! rest to impart,
> Whom this stone covers, with her husband's heart.'

The abbey was colonised by Cistercian monks, and appears to have been richly endowed. Grose assigns to it possessions, which seem, from the charter of the bishopric of Edinburgh, to have belonged to the Abbey of Holyrood. But irrespective of these, it owned the churches of Newabbey, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, Buittle, and Kirkcolm, the baronies of Lochkinderloch and Lochpatrick, and much other property. In 1513 the monks placed themselves and their tenants under the protection of Lord Maxwell; in 1544 they feued to his family at a low rate, in compensation for services done them, their barony of Lochpatrick; and in 1548 they gave him the five-mark lands of Loch-Arthur, and constituted him heritable bailie of the whole jurisdiction over all their lands. The property was in 1587 vested in the Crown by the annexation act; granted in 1624 to Sir Robert Spottiswood and Sir John Hay; resigned by them in 1633, to be given to the bishop of Edinburgh; given back, soon after the suppression of Episcopacy, to Sir Robert Spottiswood; and sold by his heir to the family of Copeland. Part of it, however—consisting of the lands of Drum in Newabbey—was burdened with a mortification by Queen Anne, in favour of the second minister of Dumfries. John, the last abbot but one, sat in the parliament of August 1560, which approved the Confession of Faith; and the last and most noted abbot was Gilbert Brown, who had a written controversy, on the doctrines of Romanism, with the famous John Welsh of Ayr (then of Kirkcudbright). The prototype of Scott's 'Abbot,' he was denounced in 1596 by the commissioners of the General Assembly to the king as a Jesuit and excommunicated papist, and recommended to be seized and punished. Ten years later he was with difficulty apprehended by Lord Cranston, captain of the Border guard, and, after brief imprisonment, banished the kingdom. He died at Paris in 1612. The exquisite ruins of Sweetheart Abbey rise from the middle of a fine level field of 25 acres, the Precinct, round which ran a boundary wall of granite boulders, 8 or 10 feet high. The ruins served as a quarry till 1779, when £42 was subscribed by the parish minister and some of the neighbouring gentry to purchase their preservation; and since 1862 several hundreds have been spent on repairs, the removal of disfigurements, etc. The goodly chapter-house suffered most from ruthless dilapidation; and little remains now but the ruined conventual church —a cruciform structure, mainly late First Pointed in style. With an extreme length of 203 feet, it consisted of a six-bayed nave (110 × 66 feet), a transept (115 feet long), an aisleless choir (28 feet wide), and a central saddle-back tower (92 feet high). In the roof of the S transept is an escutcheon, charged with 2 pastoral staves in *saltire;* over them a heart, and beneath them 3 mullets of 5 points, 2 and 1; said to be the arms of the abbey. An inscription over the escutcheon was taken on report by Grose to be '*Christus Maritus meus;*' but since has been found to run, 'Chus tim o' nid'—'Choose time of need.' The beautiful W rose window, the E window, and those of choir, clerestory, and N transept are fairly entire, but elsewhere mullions and tracery are wanting; and the whole of the roof is gone. 'The predominating forms,' to quote from Billings, 'have all the graceful solemn dignity of the Early English style in its best day; and the Second Pointed or Decorated style has just come in to give richness and variety to the tracery of the windows. Some features, such as the depression of the upper window of the transept, are instances of the independent eccentricity of some of the Gothic artists.' The Abbot's Tower, ¼ mile NE, is a strong square ruin, 40 to 50 feet high.

The parish, containing also Drumburn village, 3 miles SSE of Newabbey, in 1633 was also known as Loch-Kinderloch, from its ancient church having stood on the larger islet in Loch Kindar. It is bounded NW by Lochrutton, NE by Troqueer, E by the estuary of the river Nith, S by Kirkbean, SW by Colvend, and W by Kirkgunzeon. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 7⅞ miles; its breadth varies between 1⅝ and 4 miles; and its area is 15,424¼ acres, of which 1709 are foreshore and 464¾ water. Loch Arthur or Lochend Loch (4¼ × 2¾ furl.; 250 feet) lies on the Kirkgunzeon border, and sends off Kirkgunzeon Lane. Glensone Burn or Newabbey Pow, which rises near this, winds 7¼ miles east-south-eastward to the estuary (for the last ½ mile along the Troqueer boundary), and is joined by Kinharvie Burn, running 2⅝ miles northward, by Glen Burn, running 3½ miles north-north-eastward, and by a third, running 7 furlongs north-by-eastward from Loch KINDAR (6½ × 2½ furl.; 100 feet). Triangular Lochaber Loch (4¼ × 3 furl.; 300 feet) lies on the Troqueer border. The shore, 3 miles in extent, is low; inland, the surface rises to 1867 feet at CRIFFEL, 593 at Glen Hill, with its Waterloo Monument (a round granite tower of 1816, 60 feet high), 1335 at *Meikle Hard Hill, 1350 at *Cuil Hill, 1050 at *Lotus Hill, and 705 at Lochbank Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the Colvend and Kirkgunzeon border. The predominant rocks are Plutonic; the Criffel group, which occupies all the southern and south-western district, being a mass of granite, intruding on the Lower Silurian. Coarse limestone, of little value, occurs in the SE. The soil of the arable land in the N is clay or moss incumbent on till; on the slopes at the skirts of the uplands is principally a mixture of loam and gravel; and on the carse lands is alluvial clay. About two-fifths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage; one-thirteenth is under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. A rocking stone, 15 tons in weight, lies on the eastern base of Lochbank Hill. Old coins have been turned up in the vicinity of the abbey; and in 1875 an oak canoe, 45 feet long and 5 wide, was found in Loch Arthur, its forward half being now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. At Ingleston is a moat, and in Loch Kindar an artificial crannoge. An establishment for the hatching and breeding of fish has been recently set up and carried on with great success on the property of Lord Herries, under the name of the Solway Fishery. Mansions, noticed separately, are KINHARVIE and SHAMBELLIE; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £500, 8 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Newabbey is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £335. Lochend and Newabbey public schools, with respective accommodation for 95 and 130 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 47 and 102, and grants of £53, 18s. and

£75, 19s. Valuation (1860) £5927, (1884) £8165, 18s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 1060, (1861) 1063, (1871) 931, (1881) 906.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 5, 6, 9, 1857-63. See vol. iv. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (Edinb. 1852), and chap. xxvi. of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876).

New Aberdour. See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

New Ardrossan. See ARDROSSAN.

Newark, a small *quoad sacra* parish in the town of Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire. Constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1855, it is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Its church was built in 1774 as a chapel of ease, and contains 1600 sittings. The ancient barony of Newark, which in 1373 belonged to Sir Robert Danyelstoun, knight, and passed by marriage to the Maxwells in 1402, lay partly in the parish of Port Glasgow, but chiefly in that of Kilmalcolm. But the ancient baronial residence, which still is fairly entire, stands in Port Glasgow parish, on a spit of land projecting into the Clyde, in the eastern vicinity of the town of Port Glasgow, and forms a prominent feature in the landscape, whilst itself commanding a splendid view of the surrounding scenery. Forming three sides of a square, the fourth side being open towards the S, it bears over its main door the monogram of Patrick Maxwell, with this inscription beneath: 'The Blissingis of God be heirin, Anno 1597;' but the two blocks forming the southern extremities of its eastern and western wings were probably built in the second half of the preceding century. It ceased to be inhabited by its owners in the beginning of the 18th century, but still is maintained in weather-tight condition by the present owner, Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart. The site of the town of Port Glasgow originally bore the name of Newark; and the bay, which was converted into a spacious wet dock at a cost of £35,000, with large quays and bond warehouses, together with extensive enclosed spaces for timber, still bears the name of Newark Bay. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 3359, (1881) 3287.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866. See 'Notes on Newark Castle,' by G. Washington Browne, in vol. xvi. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (Edinb. 1882).

Newark, an old baronial fortalice in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, on the N slope of Brown Carrick Hill, 1⅜ mile S by E of the mouth of the river Doon, and 3 miles S by W of Ayr. It belongs to the Marquis of Ailsa; and, not very long ago restored and almost renovated, is now inhabited.

Newark. See ABERCROMBIE.

Newark, an ancient chapelry on the SE coast of Lady parish, Sanday island, Orkney. Its church measured only 12 feet by 10, and can still be traced. A Scandinavian round tower stood contiguous to the church; and, by diggings about the year 1835, was found to have had two concentric walls, the inner one fully 6 feet thick, and enclosing a space of 12 feet in diameter.

Newark Castle, a ruinous Border stronghold in the parish and county of Selkirk, on the right bank of Yarrow Water, 4¼ miles WNW of Selkirk town. It stands, 520 feet above sea-level, on a gentle eminence, half encircled by the stream, and backed by Newark Hill (1450 feet) and Fastheugh Hill (1645), whose lower slopes are richly clothed with wood. A massive square tower, four stories high, with windows high up and small, it was built some time before 1423, when a charter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, styles it the 'New Werk,' in contradistinction to the neighbouring Auldwark, no trace of which now remains. It was a royal hunting seat in Ettrick Forest; and the royal arms are carved on a stone in the W gable. It was taken by the English under Lord Grey (1548); a hundred prisoners from the battle of Philiphaugh were shot in its courtyard (1645); and after the battle of Dunbar it was occupied by Cromwell's invading army (1650). The barons of Buccleuch were captains of Newark Castle at an early date; and it now belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, whose seat of 'sweet BOWHILL' stands a little lower down the river. In the years of her widowhood, it was the residence of Anna, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, whose husband, James, Duke of Monmouth, was beheaded for insurrection in the reign of James VII., but it was not her birthplace, as often falsely asserted. At Newark the 'Last Minstrel' is made to sing his 'lay' to the sorrowing Duchess:

> 'He pass'd where Newark's stately tower
> Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower:
> The Minstrel gazed with wishful eye—
> No humbler resting-place was nigh.
> With hesitating step, at last,
> The embattled portal-arch he pass'd,
> Whose ponderous grate and massy bar
> Had oft roll'd back the tide of war,
> But never closed the iron door,
> Against the desolate and poor.
> The Duchess mark'd his weary pace,
> His timid mien, and reverend face,
> And bade her page the menials tell
> That they should tend the old man well
> For she had known adversity,
> Though born in such a high degree;
> In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,
> Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb!'

The appearance of Newark and of the landscape round is finely noticed by Wordsworth, who twice was here, in 1814 and 1831, on the last occasion with Sir Walter Scott:—

> 'That region left, the vale unfolds
> Rich groves of lofty stature,
> With Yarrow winding through the pomp
> Of cultivated nature;
> And, rising from these lofty groves,
> Behold a Ruin hoary!
> The shatter'd front of Newark's Towers,
> Renown'd in Border story.'

Mary Scott, the flower of Yarrow, is supposed by many to have been born in Newark Castle; but she was really a native of the neighbouring parish, a daughter of the Scotts of DRYHOPE. The scene of the fine old ballad, *The Sang of the Outlaw Murray*, though also belonging to Yarrow parish, is almost universally identified by the country folk with Newark Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See James F. Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (Edinb. 1871), and Dr William Fraser's *Scotts of Buccleuch* (2 vols., Edinb. 1878).

Newarthill, a mining village in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 1¾ mile E by S of Holytown, and 3 miles ENE of Motherwell. Standing amid a rich mineral tract, it has a post office under Motherwell, a U.P. church (1810; 600 sittings), and a public school. Pop. (1841) 968, (1861) 1382, (1871) 1530, (1881) 1355.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Newbattle (anc. *Neubotle*, 'new dwelling'), a village and a parish in the E of Edinburghshire. The village stands, 150 feet above sea-level, on the left side of the river South Esk, ⅝ mile NNE of Dalhousie station, ¾ SE of Eskbank station, and 1 S by W of the post-town, Dalkeith. Of high antiquity, in spite of its name, it has dwindled to a mere hamlet, which, lying low, among orchards and gardens, is sheltered nearly all round by rising grounds.

The parish, containing also Newton Grange and Easthouses villages, with small portions of Dalkeith, Gorebridge, and Hunterfield, comprises the ancient parishes of Newbattle and Maisterton. It is bounded NW by Lasswade and Dalkeith, N by Dalkeith and Cranston, E by Cranston, SE by Borthwick, S by Borthwick and the Gorebridge section of Temple, and W by Cockpen. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 3⅝ miles; its width varies between 2 and 4⅝ miles; and its area is 5224⅝ acres. The beautiful South ESK flows 2½ miles north-north-eastward, mainly across the north-western interior, but partly along the Cockpen and Dalkeith boundaries; and GORE WATER, its affluent, flows 5⅛ furlongs west-north-westward along the southern boundary. Just above Dalhousie station the vale of the Esk is crossed by the Waverley section of the North British railway, on a viaduct 400 yards long, comprising 24 arches of brick, supported by massive abutments of masonry, and rising 70 feet above the bed of the stream. The ends of this stupendous viaduct are prolonged by high embankments, which are secured by retaining walls

of vast thickness. In the N, along the South Esk, the surface declines to 135 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises south-south-eastward, until it attains a maximum altitude of 876 feet. A slight summit here on the hilly ridge was anciently a post for observing the country around, and was crowned by a quadrangular enclosure, about 3 acres in area, believed to have been a Roman camp, and now covered with dense plantation. Great part of the ridge was, at no distant period, in a waste condition—some of it marshy or moorish; but all, excepting some trivial pendicles, is now in a productive state, some of it wooded, and mostly good arable land. Some 300 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the parish is in tillage. The soil in the valley of the Esk is a rich deep loam, lying on sharp gravel; that on the N and W sides of the hill is first a loam, next a strong clay, and next a whitish sandy earth; whilst that on the south-eastern slope of the hill is fertile vegetable mould. Gardens and orchards at Fordel Dean are so extensive as to yield an annual produce for the market worth upwards of £400. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series; and the valley of the Esk is part of the true coal measures of Dalkeith and Dalhousie. Limestone and sandstone are obtained in plenty from surface quarries; and coal can be mined in upwards of twenty seams, from 1½ to 8 feet thick. Employment is also afforded by a paper-mill and a brickyard. The road from Edinburgh to Kelso, by way of Lauder, bisects the NE wing of the parish; and that from Edinburgh to Galashiels runs closely parallel to the western boundary, and is connected with roads to the E and to the W.

The prime object of historical interest in the parish of Newbattle is Newbattle Abbey. This was anciently, as its name imports, a monastery, and is now the seat of the Marquess of Lothian. David I. founded the monastery in 1140 for a colony of Cistercian monks from Melrose. He bestowed on them the district of Morthwaite, now called Moorfoot; the lands of Balnebucht on the Esk; some lands, a salt-work, and rights of pasturage and wood-cutting in the carse of Callendar in Stirlingshire; a salt-work at Blakeland in Lothian; the right of pannage, and the privilege of cutting wood in his forests; and the patronage of several churches, with a right to some of their revenues. David's example was followed by Malcolm IV.; by the Countess Ada, the widow of Earl Henry; by William the Lyon, who gave the monks the lands of Mount Lothian, and, with some special services, confirmed the grants of David and Malcolm; and even by Alwyn, the first abbot of Holyrood, who relinquished to the inmates of the new abbey the lands of Pettendreich on the Esk. Various other persons also gave them lands in the country, tofts in the town, and churches in the several shires. Alexander II.—who delighted to reside at Newbattle—obtained a grave there for his consort, Mary; and, deeply moved by so affecting a circumstance, gave the owners of the place various donations and rights for the salvation of her, of himself, and of his predecessors. The monks likewise acquired much property and many privileges by purchase; in particular, they obtained the lands of Monkland in Lanarkshire, and secured the right of cutting a road to them for their own proper use. In 1203 Pope Innocent, by a bull, confirmed all their possessions and privileges; and, by another bull, he prohibited all persons from levying tithes from lands which they either held or cultivated. David II. gave the monks a charter, enabling them to hold their lands within the valley of Lothian in free forestry, with the various privileges which belonged to a forestry. But the monks, though figuring chiefly as accumulators of worldly property, incidentally conferred great advantages on the occupations of husbandry, of mining, and of commerce; for they incited and directed agricultural operations, they discovered, and perhaps were the first to discover, Scottish coal, and brought it from the mine, and they constructed a sea-port, and gave Scotland a specimen of the arts of traffic. See Haddingtonshire and Morison's Haven.

The first abbot of Newbattle was Ralph, who, in 1140, accompanied the colony from Melrose. John, the eighteenth abbot, had to act a part in the difficult transactions respecting the succession to the Crown after the demise of Alexander III. In March 1290, he sat in the great parliament at Brigham; in July 1291, he swore fealty to Edward I. in the chapel of Edinburgh Castle; and in 1296 he again, with his monks, swore fealty to Edward, and, in return, obtained writs to several sheriffs for the restoration of his property. In Jan. 1297, Edward directed his treasurer, Cressingham, to settle with the abbot for the 'form' due by the abbey of Newbattle for his lands of Bothkennar. Whether Abbot John witnessed the accession of Robert Bruce is uncertain. In 1385 the abbey was burned during the inroad of Richard II.; and the forty succeeding years saw the monks employed in the work of its restoration. Patrick Madour, who was abbot in April 1462, collected the documents which at present form the Chartulary of Newbattle; and in Oct. 1466 he instituted a suit in parliament against James, Lord Hamilton, 'for the spoliation of a stone of lead-ore,' taken from the abbot's lands of Fremure in Clydesdale, and triumphantly compelled the coronet to make compensation, and do obeisance, to the cowl. Andrew, who was abbot in May 1499, granted his lands of Kinnaird in Stirlingshire to Edward Bruce, 'his well-deserving armiger,' for the yearly payment of 16 merks; and in Dec. 1500, he gave to Robert Bruce of Binning and his wife, the monastery's lands of West Binning in Linlithgowshire, for the yearly compensation of four shillings. During James Hasmall's abbacy, in 1544, the abbey was burned by the Earl of Hertford. The last abbot, Mark Ker, second son of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, turning Protestant in 1560, obtained the vicarage of Linton; and, in 1564, was made the first commendator of Newbattle. In 1581 he obtained a ratification by parliament of his commendatorship; and he appears to have annually drawn from the abbey property £1413, 1s. 2d. Scots, besides 99 bolls of wheat, 53 bolls 2 pecks of bere, and 250 bolls 2 firlots of oats—subject, however, to several disbursements, and particularly to the remarkable one of £240 Scots for six aged, decrepit, and recanted monks. He died in 1584, an extraordinary lord of the court of session. Mark, his son, who had a reversion of the commendatorship, on succeeding, had it formally confirmed; and, in 1587, he obtained from the facile James VI. a grant of the whole estates of the monastery as a temporal barony, and afterwards, in the same year, got the grant ratified by parliament. In Oct. 1591 he was dignified with the title of Lord Newbattle, and had his barony converted into a temporal lordship; and in the parliament of next year he saw his title and its basis finally recognised. In 1606 he was created Earl of Lothian; and Anne, his granddaughter, conveyed that title to her husband, Sir William Kerr, Knight, whose father, Sir Robert Kerr of the Ferniehurst line, was created Earl of Ancrum in 1633. Robert, their son, the fourth Earl of Lothian and third of Ancrum, in 1701 was raised to the higher dignity of Marquess of Lothian; and his seventh descendant, Schomberg-Henry Kerr, is present and ninth Marquess (b. 1833; suc. 1870). He holds 4547 acres in Edinburghshire and 19,740 in Roxburghshire, valued at £18,194 and £26,684 per annum. See Monteviot.

The crypt of the abbey, coeval doubtless with its foundation, forms part of the ground-floor of the present mansion, and was restored in 1878, when, too, was discovered the well-preserved basement of a cruciform chapel (239 × 113 feet), with numerous pillars and elaborately sculptured stones. Otherwise, in the words of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, the Commendator and his eldest son 'did so metamorphose the building that it cannot be known that ever it did belong to the Church, by reason of the fair new fabrick and stately edifices built thereon.' Further extensive alterations were made in 1650 and subsequent years; and Newbattle Abbey to-day is simply a large and commodious building, with a castel-

lated front. In the library are several illuminated MSS. in folio, which formerly belonged to the monks, and are written on vellum, in black letter, on every page being adorned with pictorial illustrations of the subjects of which they treat. Many valuable paintings and portraits enrich the gallery, particularly a Titian, a Murillo, several Vandykes, and some family portraits. Around the mansion is a level lawn of upwards of 30 acres. On one side it is watered by the South Esk, which, after brawling among the rocks of Cockpen, here flows in a quiet stream, and is overhung with plantations; on the other side it is skirted by a waving line of woods, which, complying with the ascents and undulations of the banks, stretches upward in a many-curved surface, and exhibits a beautiful variety of shades. The belts of wood which flank the two sides of the lawn approach each other at the ends, and, embowering the mansion and its park, exclude them from outer view. At the lower end of the lawn, which now stretches to the eastward of Newbattle Abbey, the river is spanned by an antique bridge of one circular arch, with plain square ribs, usually called the Maiden Bridge. From the SW a fine old entrance, 'King David's Gate,' opens on to the stately avenue 520 yards long; and the Newbattle Beech, behind the house, is the finest and largest tree in Scotland, being 95 feet high, and 37¼ in girth at 1 foot, and 21⅓ at 5 feet, from the ground. The spread of its branches is 350 feet in circumference; and it is still growing, and making more wood year by year. The Queen saw this tree on 4 Sept. 1842; and George IV. also was at Newbattle in Aug. 1822.

Woodburn is another mansion, lately purchased by the Marquess of Lothian; and a third, considerably larger, called Newtongrange House, was built not long ago by John Romans, Esq. The Marquess of Lothian owns three-fourths of the parish; and 2 lesser proprietors, the Earl of Stair and Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, hold each an annual value of more than £500. Giving off a portion to Stobhill *quoad sacra* parish, Newbattle is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £250, while, in addition the minerals under the glebe are feued in perpetuity to the minister for a sum which gives £120 a year. The saintly Robert Leighton (1613-84) was minister from 1641 to 1653; and his request to be allowed to preach, not 'to the times,' but 'for eternity,' is entered in the records of the presbytery of Dalkeith and of the Newbattle kirk-session, which have been published in vol. iv. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* The parish church is a quaint edifice of 1727, with 550 sittings and a spire 70 feet high. Three schools—Newbattle public, Collieries, and Easthouses—with respective accommodation for 130, 314, and 61 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 124, 304, and 58, and grants of £98, 11s., £271, 8s. 6d., and £46, 10s. The children living in the S and E ends of the parish attend schools in Cranston and Dalkeith parishes; and at Newtongrange, in addition to the existing accommodation for 314 children, new schools for 120 infants and 60 girls were opened in 1884. Valuation (1860) £12,789, (1884) £18,627, *plus* £811 for railway and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 1328, (1831) 1882, (1861) 2837, (1871) 2902, (1881) 3346, of whom 2771 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Cosmo Innes' *Registrum S. Marie de Neubotle* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb. 1849), and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Newbigging, a hamlet in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile NW of Newtyle railway station, 2 miles S by E of Meigle, and 4½ ENE of Coupar-Angus.

Newbigging, a village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire, 7½ miles ENE of Dundee, under which it has a post office. Here also is a U.P. church.

Newbigging. See Auchtertool and Lethnot.

Newbigging, a village in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, ¾ mile NNW of Newbigging station on the Carstairs and Dolphinton branch of the Caledonian railway, this being 4½ miles E of Carstairs Junction. It has a post office under Lanark and a public school.

Newbigging. See Musselburgh.

Newbridge, a hamlet, with an inn, in the Edinburghshire portion of Kirkliston parish, on the right bank of Almond Water, 8 miles W by S of Edinburgh. It suffered great devastation by cholera in 1832.

Newburgh, a seaport village in Foveran parish, Aberdeenshire, on the right side of the river Ythan, 7 furlongs from the sea, 5 miles SE of Ellon station, and 13¼ NNE of Aberdeen, under which it has a post and telegraph office, and with which it communicates daily by 'bus. Pleasantly situated, and greatly improved of recent years, it contains several substantial and commodious houses; possesses important facilities both for manufacture and for fishing; ranks as a subport of Aberdeen; and carries on commerce chiefly in exporting grain, and in importing coal, timber, lime, and bones. Pop. (1841) 393, (1861) 541, (1871) 570, (1881) 645.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Newburgh, a town and a parish in the extreme NW of Fife. A royal and police burgh and a seaport, the town has a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British railway, 11¼ miles ESE of Perth, 7½ NW of Ladybank, and 35¾ N of Edinburgh. It mainly consists of the well-built High Street, running ½ mile E and W within 300 yards of the Firth of Tay, but includes some lanes leading down to the shore, and the southern suburb of Mount Pleasant, in Abdie parish. Great part of it is of recent erection; and even the oldest existing portions have nearly all been rebuilt within the last hundred years. Both its shops and its principal dwelling-houses are of a character indicating taste and prosperity. Its situation near the firth is exceedingly pleasant; and both from its own appearance, with gardens and numerous fruit trees among its houses, and from the charming aspect of its environs, Newburgh presents a fine picture either to observers going up or down the river, or to observers on neighbouring vantage-grounds. The views, too, from itself and its vicinity are fine. Even to a traveller on the railway, coming up from Ladybank to Perth, the prospects at Newburgh are remarkably striking and diversified, comprising first a sudden revelation of the whole basin of the lower Tay, and next a close view of Newburgh itself, its upper terrace rising on the S, and the main body nestling below on the N, and projecting into the lake-like expanse of the firth. The principal public building is the town-house, with a spire, erected in 1808; and attached to this is a building of considerable size, built about 1830, for the accommodation of the dealers in the stock market. The parish church, St Catherine's, is an elegant Gothic structure, erected in 1833 from designs by William Burn, and containing 1000 sittings. In 1882 it was adorned with a stained-glass window by Messrs Ballantine, representing scenes in the life of Christ. Other places of worship are Free, U.P., Evangelical Union, and Baptist churches.

Newburgh has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a savings' bank, agencies of 7 insurance companies, 4 hotels, a gas company (1836), waterworks (1877), a cemetery, a public library (1861), a reading-room and coffee-house (1881), 2 bowling clubs, a gardening society, a natural history and archæological society, a lawn tennis club, and a young men's religious institute. A weekly corn-market on Thursday was started in 1830; and a fair is held on the third Friday of June.

In the 17th century, Newburgh was so devoid of trade as to be described in Cunningham's essay on Cross Macduff as 'a poor country village;' and till pretty far in last century, although gradually improving, it remained much the same. Until within a few years of the publication of the *Old Statistical Account* — 1793 — its inhabitants had been chiefly employed in husbandry; but the linen-trade had occupied them to a certain extent, and when that Account was published the greater portion of them were engaged in that manufacture. At that time, however, there were only two persons who employed workmen; the greater

part of the linen manufactured being woven by individual weavers on their own account, who sold their webs, when finished, at Perth, Dundee, Cupar, Auchtermuchty, and Glasgow. But the trade went on and prospered; and numerous manufacturers arose, not only to employ all the weavers in Newburgh, but also to furnish work for considerable numbers in Aberargie, Abernethy, Strathmiglo, Auchtermuchty, Dunshelt, Cupar, Springfield, Pitlessie, Kettle, Markinch, Falkland, and other places. The principal branch is the weaving of sheetings, partly for the home markets, and partly also for exportation. Malting, quarrying, and the timber trade also afford employment. The harbour consists of a long pier parallel to the river, and five projecting piers at right angles to it. There is always considerable bustle, and not a little real business. The principal exports are linen, grain, and potatoes; and the principal imports are timber, coals, and miscellaneous small goods. The Perth and Dundee steamer touches daily in summer.

Newburgh, in spite of its name, is a town of considerable antiquity; and it probably took that name from burghs being few and new at the time of its erection, there being few older. The present town, or rather its remote nucleus, originated with the abbey of Lindores. In 1266 Alexander III. erected it into a burgh of barony in favour of the abbot with all the usual privileges of such burghs. In the charter it is called 'novus burgus juxta monasterium de Lindores.' In 1457 John, Abbot of Lindores, confirmed by charter the ancient privileges of the burgesses of Newburgh; and on the 4th of July of the same year he granted them the lands of Vodrufe (Wodrife) and the hill to the S of it—about 400 acres in all—for which they were to pay to the abbot homage and common service used and wont, with 40 bolls of barley. These acres originally belonged to burgess proprietors, but are now, with a few exceptions, the property of E. P. B. Hay, Esq. of Mugdrum. In 1593 James VI. and in 1631 Charles I. confirmed the ancient charter, and conferred all the privileges of a royal burgh; but Newburgh never exercised its right of sending a member to the Scottish parliament, and consequently at the Union was not included in any of those sets of burghs which were invested with the right of sending members to the British parliament. The town is governed by a provost, a senior and a junior bailie, a treasurer, and thirteen councillors, with a town clerk. The magistrates and council act also as commissioners of police; and hold courts at regular periods for the decision of questions which are brought before them. The royalty extends 1½ mile to the S and W beyond the town, but excludes the harbour and extensive suburbs. A sheriff circuit court, for small debt causes, is held on the Wednesday after the second Monday of Jan., April, and July, and on the Friday after the first Monday of Oct. Burgh valuation (1874) £4250, 11s. 1d., (1884) £4597, 15s. 7d. Pop. of burgh (1831) 2458, (1851) 2638, (1861) 2281, (1871) 2182, (1881) 1852; of town (1861) 2733, (1871) 2777, (1881) 2374, of whom 1267 were females, and 299 in Mount Pleasant. Houses in town (1881) 417 inhabited, 15 vacant.

Seal of Newburgh.

The parish of Newburgh, disjoined from Abdie in 1632, and subsequently enlarged by an annexation from Abernethy, is bounded N by the Firth of Tay, E by Abdie, SE by Collessie, and W by Abdie (detached) and Abernethy in Perthshire. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 2⅛ miles; and its area is 1399 acres, of which 23 are foreshore. The coast-line, 1⅞ mile in extent, is low; and the firth, with a width here of 1⅛ mile, is divided by Mugdrum island (7½ × 1¼ furl.) into the North and the South Deep. The northern part of the parish is a beautiful and finely wooded level; the southern, crossed by the ridge of the Ochils, is an alternate series of hills and valleys, rising to 777 feet at Ormiston or Blackcairn Hill, and 640 near Easter Lumbenny. The predominant rocks of the low level tract in the N are Devonian; whilst those of the hills are eruptive—chiefly greenstone masses, with boulders of granite, gneiss, quartz, and mica-slate. The soil in the eastern part of the low grounds is rich carse clay, in the western is gravelly, and on the hills is either a loose black loam or a more compact ferruginous mould, generally shallow yet very fertile. Nearly two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage; rather more than one-ninth is under fruit-trees or wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste.

About a mile from the Tay, on the slope of the Ochils, in a pass leading up from the N of Fifeshire to Strathearn, is a small cairn of stones, known by the name of Sir Robert's Prap. This marks the place where a fatal duel occurred towards the close of the 17th century, between Sir Robert Balfour of Denmiln and Sir James Macgill of Lindores. A little way W of the town stands a curious antiquity, called Mugdrum Cross, which, together with Mugdrum House and Mugdrum island, is noticed in the article MUGDRUM. In the pass leading to Strathearn, 200 yards E of Sir Robert's Prap, on high ground, overlooking Strathearn westward to the Grampians, stands another antiquity, similar to Mugdrum Cross, but far ruder, and greatly more celebrated. This is Cross Macduff, mentioned by Wyntoun in his *Cronykil* (*circa* 1426), and anciently bearing an inscription which, though preserved in record, has greatly puzzled philologists. The cross itself is said to have been broken in pieces by the Reformers, on their way from Perth to Cupar (1559); and nothing now remains but the large square block of freestone which formed the pedestal. This is 3½ feet high, and 4½ in length by 3⅔ in breadth at the base. There are several holes or indentations on its different faces, which really have been formed by nodules of iron pyrites falling out, but which a comparatively recent tradition says were nine in number, and at one time contained nine rings. There is no appearance of any socket in which the cross had been fixed; so that it must have been placed upon the surface of the stone, without any other support than that of its own base. The cross formed the girth or sanctuary for any of the clan Macduff, or any related to the chief within the ninth degree, who had been guilty of 'sudd-dand chaudmelle,' or unpremeditated slaughter. Any person entitled to this privilege, and requiring it, fled to the cross, and laid hold of one of the rings, when punishment was remitted on his washing nine times at the stone, and paying nine cows and a colpendach or young cow. The washing was done at a spring still called the Nine Wells, emitting a stream so copious as now to be employed in the operations of a bleachfield; and the oblation of the nine cows was made by fastening them to the cross's nine rings. Such is the current account, repeated time after time; but the nine rings and the nine washings have not the slightest support in record. In every instance, we are further told, the person claiming sanctuary required to give proof of belonging to the clan Macduff, or of possessing consanguinity to the chief within the given degree; and whenever any claimant failed to produce this evidence, he was instantly put to death, and buried near the stone. There were formerly several artificial cairns and tumuli around the cross, and one rather larger than the rest about 50 yards to the N, which were all popularly regarded as the graves of those who had been slain here in consequence of failing to prove themselves entitled to the sanctuary, but which have all been obliterated by the levelling operations of the ploughshare. 'Superstition,' says Cant, 'forbids the opening of any of them; no person in the neighbourhood will assist for any consideration, nor will any person in or about Newburgh travel that way when dark, for they affirm that spectres and bogles, as they call them, haunt that place.' With the removal of the traces of the graves, superstitious fears attached to the spot have died away. Sir

Walter Scott has made the traditions and antiquities of this place the subject of a short dramatic poem, entitled *Macduff's Cross*, in the course of which he has very accurately described both the cross itself and its accidents. Says he,—

> 'Mark that fragment,
> I mean that rough-hewn block of massive stone,
> Placed on the summit of this mountain-pass,
> Commanding prospect wide o'er field and fell,
> And peopled village and extended moorland,
> And the wide ocean and majestic Tay,
> To the far distant Grampians. Do not deem it
> A loosen'd portion of the neighbouring rock,
> Detach'd by storm and thunder. 'Twas the pedestal
> On which, in ancient times, a cross was rear'd,
> Carved with words which foil'd philologists;
> And the events it did commemorate
> Were dark, remote, and undistinguishable,
> As were the mystic characters it bore.'

LINDORES Abbey and the mansion of PITCAIRLIE are noticed separately. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £500, and three of between £100 and £500. Newburgh is in the presbytery of Cupar and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £494. The public and the Madras female school, with respective accommodation for 309 and 155 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 179 and 139, and grants of £171, 5s. 6d. and £121, 12s. 6d. Landward valuation (1860) £3142, 17s. 2d., (1884) £3155, 17s. 4d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 1936, (1841) 2897, (1861) 2693, (1871) 2529, (1881) 2191.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See Alex. Laing, LL.D., *Lindores Abbey and the Burgh of Newburgh* (Edinb. 1876).

Newburn (anc. *Drumeldrie*), a coast parish of SE Fife, containing Drumeldrie village, 1¼ mile E by S of Upper Largo. It is bounded NE and E by Kilconquhar, SE by Elie (detached), S by the Firth of Forth, and W and NW by Largo. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 3⅞ miles; its breadth varies between ½ and 1⅝ mile; and its area is 3222½ acres, of which 178¾ are foreshore. The shore, extending 1¾ mile along the eastern curve of Largo Bay, is flat and sandy; and from it the surface rises northward, until at the western border it attains a maximum altitude of 785 feet on the eastern slope of green conical LARGO Law (965 feet). The general landscape, at once within itself and in views beyond, is a brilliant assemblage of hill and dale, of wood and water. The rocks are partly carboniferous, but chiefly eruptive; and the soil, though various, is generally fertile. About five-sixths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 140 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is pastoral. Gilston House, 3½ miles NNE of Largo, and Lahill, 1¼ mile ENE, are the seats of John Henry Baxter, Esq., and Major Robert Rintoul, who hold respectively 1094 and 754 acres, valued at £1960 and £1666 per annum. Another estate, noticed separately, is BALCHRISTIE; and, in all, 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Newburn is in the presbytery of St Andrews and the synod of Fife; the living is worth £250. The parish church, a little way ENE of Drumeldrie, was built in 1815, and is amply commodious. The public school, with accommodation for 75 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 58, and a grant of £53, 14s. Valuation (1865) £5443, 1s. 5d., (1884) £5248, 10s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 412, (1841) 419, (1861) 374, (1871) 362, (1881) 344.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Newbyres. See GOREBRIDGE.

Newbyth, a village in the SE of King-Edward parish, N Aberdeenshire, 3 miles NNE of Cuminestown and 8 ENE of Turriff, under which it has a post office. Founded in 1764 by James Urquhart, Esq., on his estate of Byth, it stands 350 feet above sea-level, and consists of two streets, crossing each other nearly at right angles. Most of the villagers rent small lots of ground, in addition to their feu-holdings of about ¼ acre; and neighbouring peat-mosses still yield a good supply of fuel, though their area has been greatly reduced by advancing cultivation. An Established church, containing 500 sittings, and successor to one of 1793, was built as a chapel of ease in 1851, and in 1867 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. The parish is in the presbytery of Turriff and the synod of Aberdeen; its minister's stipend is £120. There are also a Free Church preaching station and a public school, enlarged in 1875. This and two others, Crudie and Upper Brae, with respective accommodation for 216, 160, and 90 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 153, 107, and 86, and grants of £115, 13s., £76, 17s. 4d., and £61, 8s. Pop. of village (1831) 302, (1861) 454, (1871) 609, (1881) 491; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 2216, (1881) 1932, of whom 28 were in Aberdour.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Newbyth, a mansion, with finely-wooded grounds, in Whitekirk parish, Haddingtonshire, on Peffer Burn, 1⅞ mile ENE of East Fortune station, and 3 miles NNW of East Linton. Standing amid beautiful scenery, it is a castellated edifice, erected from designs by William Adam towards the close of last century. Since the early part of the 17th century the estate has been held by a younger branch of the Bairds of Auchmedden, members of which were John Baird (1620-98), created a lord of session as Lord Newbyth, and General Sir David Baird, K.C.B. (1757-1829), the captor of Seringapatam, created a baronet in 1809. His grand-nephew, Sir David Baird, third Bart. (b. 1832; suc. 1852), holds 2021 acres in East, and 751 in Mid, Lothian, valued at £5098 and £3857 per annum. See GILMERTON and FERN-TOWER.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See vol. ii. of John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Newcastleton. See CASTLETON.

New Craighall, etc. See CRAIGHALL, etc.

Newe. See CASTLE-NEWE.

Newfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, 1⅜ mile SE of Drybridge station. Its owner, William Finnie, Esq. (b. 1828; suc. 1846), Liberal M.P. for North Ayrshire 1868-74, holds 677 acres in the shire, valued at £1351 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

New Galloway. See GALLOWAY, NEW.

Newhailes, a mansion in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile W by S of Musselburgh, and ½ N by E of Newhailes station on the North British railway, this being 4¾ miles E by S of Edinburgh. It was built by Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. (1726-92), the eminent lawyer, antiquary, and historian, who took the title of Lord Hailes on his elevation to the bench in 1766, and whose great-grandson, Charles Dalrymple, Esq. (b. 1839; suc. 1849), Conservative M.P. for Buteshire since 1868, holds 175 acres in Edinburghshire, 1698 in Haddingtonshire, and 33 in Buteshire, valued at £5410 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Newhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion, on the North Esk's left bank, within a curvature of the stream, 4½ miles SW of Penicuik town, during the 16th century and an unknown period preceding, belonged to a family of the name of Crichton. In 1646 Dr Pennicuik became its proprietor; and here was born his son, Dr Alexander Pennicuik (1652-1722), poet and physician. (See ROMANNO.) In 1703 Newhall was acquired by Sir David Forbes, under whose son and successor, John, it became a favourite resort of some of the most eminent literati of last century. While inhabited by the Crichtons it was an irregular castle, and with its appendages covered the whole breadth of the point on which it stands, formed by a strip or low spur from the base of the Pentlands, cloven down on each side by a deep ravine, and terminating in the glen of the Esk. It was mainly rebuilt soon after 1703, and enlarged in 1785; but the ground-floor in the front of the present modernised mansion, which was part of one of the towers, is vaulted in the roof, and has on every side slits for defence; and it is so strong as, in one place, to have a closet cut out of the thickness of the wall. The eastern ravine, overhung by remains of a small round tower, is densely wooded; and a dark and romantic rill leaps along it in several beautiful cascades, and flings up its spray amid the deep shades

of the woods. The western ravine is overhung by a point on which stood anciently a religious establishment of some note, and a prison; and though this ravine is dry, it vies with the other in romance, and, like it, is shaded with thick foliage. A walk, which goes round the site of the chapel and prison, forms a noble terrace from the W end of the house, looking up the glen and over to a mineral well among copsewood and pines on the other side. A farm in the immediate neighbourhood bears the name of Spital, and probably formed an endowment for supporting, under the management of the religious foundation of Newhall, a hospice for the refreshment and shelter of travellers. George Meikle Kemp (1794-1844), the designer of the Edinburgh Scott Monument, was the son of a shepherd on the Newhall estate. Purchased from the Hays for £14,000 in 1783, the Newhall and CARLOPS property belongs now to Horatio Robert Forbes Brown (b. 1854; suc. 1866), whose grandfather edited Pennicuik's Works, and did much to beautify the grounds of Newhall, which he identified with the scenery of the *Gentle Shepherd*. (See HABBIE'S HOWE.) He holds 3398 acres in Edinburgh and Peebles shires, valued at £1895 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64. See vol. ii. of John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Newhall House, an elegant modern mansion in Resolis parish, Ross-shire, near the southern shore of the Cromarty Firth, 2 miles S by W of Invergordon.

Newhalls, a village in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the coast of the Firth of Forth, in the eastern vicinity of Queensferry.

Newharthill. See NEWARTHILL.

Newhaven, a fishing town in North Leith parish, Edinburghshire, on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, 1⅛ mile E of Granton, 1 mile WNW of the centre of Leith, and 2¼ miles N by W of Edinburgh Post Office. It communicates with the city both by tram and by the Leith branches of the Caledonian and North British railways, Newhaven station on the former lying 3 furlongs S by W, and Trinity station on the latter 3½ furlongs W by S. 'Our Lady's Port of Grace'—as Newhaven was called of old—originated in the general impetus given to trade and commerce during the prosperous reign of James IV. (1488-1513). Owing to the depth of water, a yard and dock were erected for shipbuilding, and a harbour constructed for the reception of vessels, whence it received the name of Newhaven. Here, in 1511, was built 'ane varie monstrous great schip called the *Michael*,' which required such a mass of timber for her construction 'that she waisted all the woodis in Fyfe, except Falkland Wood, besides the timber that came out of Norway.' And here it was, on 1 May 1544, that the English force landed under the Earl of Hertford, of which Hill Burton says that 'unless we may find some parallel in Tartar or African history, it will scarce be possible to point to any expedition so thoroughly destitute of all features of heroism or chivalry.' Ere this, however, the rising haven had been strangled in its birth by the jealousy of the citizens of Edinburgh, who purchased the superiority from James V. Its chapel of Our Lady and St James—a dependency seemingly of St Anthony's preceptory at Leith—was suppressed at the Reformation; and Newhaven sank into the mere fishing village it still remains. Signs of antiquity there are none, except that a house near the W end of the town exhibits a large pediment sculptured with a pair of globes, a quadrant, an anchor, and an antique war-galley, and bearing inscription, 'In the neam of God, 1588.' Still, the place has an old-fashioned air; and the red-tiled, two-story houses, with outside stairs, the strings of bladders, and the big boats, hauled up on the shore, or rocking in the harbour, all give it a picturesque look, which is lacking in modern watering-places. Then the people themselves, belike of Scandinavian origin—the stalwart, weather-beaten fishermen, 'like blue sea puff-balls;' and the Amazonian fishwives, whom the late Charles Reade has drawn so well in *Christie Johnstone* (1853): 'On their heads they wear caps of Dutch or Flemish origin, with a broad lace border, stiffened and arched over the forehead, about three inches high, leaving the brow and cheeks unencumbered. They have cotton jackets, bright red and yellow, mixed in patterns, confined at the waist by the apron-strings, but bobtailed below the waist; short woollen petticoats, with broad vertical stripes, red and white, most vivid in colour; white worsted stockings, and neat, though high-quartered shoes. Under their jackets they wear a thick spotted cotton handkerchief, about one inch of which is visible round the lower part of the throat. Of their petticoats, the outer one is kilted, or gathered up towards the front, and the second, of the same colour, hangs in the usual way. Their short petticoats reveal a neat ancle, and a leg with a noble swell; for Nature, when she is in earnest, builds beauty on the ideas of ancient sculptors and poets, not of modern poetasters, who with their airy-like sylphs and their smoke-like verses fight for want of flesh in women and want of fact in poetry as parallel beauties. These women have a grand corporeal traet; they have never known a corset! so they are straight as javelins; they can lift their hands above their heads!—actually! Their supple persons move as Nature intended; every gesture is ease, grace, and freedom.' Such—*plus* the heavy creels—are the fishwives, of whom, driving through Newhaven on 16 Aug. 1872, the Queen saw 'many, very enthusiastic, but not in their smartest dress.' In their smartest dress assuredly were those who, on occasion of the London Fisheries Exhibition (1883), were hospitably entertained by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, on Sunday, 20 May, and who afterwards visited Windsor at the invitation of the Queen.

The Main Street extends for 350 yards E and W along the old sea-margin of the Firth, 33 to 80 yards wide, and 14 to 26 feet above sea-level. Behind, the ground rises southward to a bank 72 feet high, which is crowned by a row of villas. In front is the tidal harbour, reconstructed in 1876-77 at a cost of £10,000 and measuring 500 by 300 yards, with a free-way 70 feet wide. The curving W breakwater of concrete, 540 feet long, in 1881 was surmounted by a sea-wall 6 feet high; and a lighthouse stands at the end of the E pier, which, with its westward return-head, has a total length of 750 feet. According to the latest returns, Newhaven has 33 first-class and 170 second-class boats, manned by 425 fisher men and boys. The *quoad sacra* parish church is a plain Perpendicular building of 1838; and the Gothic Free church was greatly improved in 1883 by the addition of a spire 120 feet high, as also of a vestry with a hall above. The Peacock and Philpott's Hotels have long been famed for their fish-dinners; and Newhaven besides has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, a Free Fishermen's Hall, and two schools—the Victoria public and the Madras—which, with respective accommodation for 248 and 304 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 226 and 203, and grants of £173, 14s. and £164, 12s. 6d. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1841) 2103, (1871) 3977, (1881) 4694.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Newhills, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, containing AUCHMILL and STONEYWOOD villages, with BUXBURN station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 4 miles NW of the post-town, Aberdeen. It anciently formed the SE corner of the extensive parish of Old Machar, but having acquired a chapel in 1663 on the lands of Keppelhills, with mortification of those lands for maintaining a minister, it was constituted a parish in 1666, and took the name of Newhills in allusion to the changed status of Keppelhills. It is bounded N by Dyce, E by Old Machar and Woodside, S by Banchory-Devenick, SW by Peterculter, and W by Skene and Kinnellar. Its length, from N to S, varies between 2⅝ and 5 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4⅝ miles; and its area is 10,321¾ acres, of which 39 are water. The river DON winds 2⅜ miles south-south-eastward along the Old Machar boundary; and six burns drain the interior, either to the Don or towards

the Dee. The surface, in the vicinity of the Don, is low and flat, sinking to 50 feet above sea-level; elsewhere it rises westward to 403 feet near Craibstone House, 604 near Kingswells manse, 578 at Cloghill, and 870 at Brimmond Hill. Granite is the prevailing rock, and is extensively quarried, both for home use and for exportation. The soil, in the low level tract, is a deep rich mould; elsewhere is mostly black, light, shallow, and spongy. Nearly one-ninth of the entire area is pastoral or waste; 400 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is in tillage. Antiquities are a large cairn, several tumuli, remains of a Caledonian stone circle, and vestiges of an old chapel; whilst a chief curiosity is a cavern in a ravine of Elrickhill, supposed by the vulgar to penetrate for miles under ground, and celebrated in legend as the retreat of a noted robber and his gang. The granite quarries and extensive paper works employ a large number of the population. Oldmill Reformatory (1857), near the eastern border, 2¼ miles W of Aberdeen, is a large building, occupied by about 100 boys. A cottage home for convalescents, with accommodation for from 12 to 15 patients, was opened in July 1882, the work having been started eight years before by Mrs Smith of the Manse. Mansions are Cloghill, Craibstone, Fairley, Hazlehead, Kingswells, Springhill, Stoneywood, and Waterton; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 19 of between £100 and £500, 10 of from £50 to £100, and 24 of from £20 to £50. Newhills is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £709. The parish church, 1¼ mile W by S of Auchmill, is a good building of 1830, with 1100 sittings. Other places of worship are Stoneywood Established chapel of ease (1879; 800 sittings), Newhills Free church at Auchmill, Kingswells Free church (4 miles W of Aberdeen), and St Machar's Episcopal church (1880) at Buxburn. Six public schools—Blackburn, Buxburn, Keppelhills, Kingswells, Stoneywood, and Stoneywood infant—with respective accommodation for 87, 480, 96, 141, 411, and 120 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 83, 395, 51, 101, 174, and 85, and grants of £69, 8s., £349, 9s. 6d., £44, 14s. 6d., £95, 0s. 6d., £156, 15s., and £73, 4s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £14,789, (1884) £24,453, *plus* £677 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1305, (1831) 2552, (1861) 3463, (1871) 4210, (1881) 5480.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Newholme, an estate, with a mansion, in Dolphinton parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of South Medwin Water, 5 furlongs SE of Dunsyre station. It was the property and death-place of the distinguished Covenanter, Major Learmont (1595-1683), who commanded the Covenanter horsemen at the battle of Rullion Green. For upwards of twenty years the estate has belonged to the Lockharts of Lee.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Newington. See Edinburgh.

Newington, a village in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, 3½ miles NNW of Dumfries.

Newington, a mansion in Kilmany parish, Fife, 4 miles NNW of Cupar.

New Keith. See Keith.

New Kilpatrick. See Kilpatrick, New.

New Lanark. See Lanark, New.

Newlands, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near Bannockburn.

Newlands, a parish of N Peeblesshire, containing the hamlet of Romanno Bridge, 3⅜ miles SSE of Linton, 4⅜ SW of Lamancha station, and 19¾ SSW of Edinburgh. Within it also are Lamancha station and Noblehouse post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, whilst Leadburn and Macbie Hill stations lie just beyond its northern and north-western borders. It is bounded N by Penicuik in Edinburghshire, E by Eddleston, SE by Lyne, S by Stobo, SW by Kirkurd, and NW by Linton. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 9⅜ miles; its breadth varies between ¼ mile (at Leadburn) and 5⅝ miles; and its area is 12,560⅜ acres, of which 42½ are water. The drainage of the northern extremity is carried by Lead Burn to the North Esk, but elsewhere belongs to the Tweed, as Lyne Water winds 6¾ miles south-by-eastward, partly along the Linton and Stobo boundaries, but mainly through the interior. During this course it is joined by Dead Burn, flowing 3 miles south-south-westward; Flemington Burn, 4½ miles south-westward; and Tarth Water, 2⅞ miles south-eastward along the Kirkurd and Stobo boundary. In the extreme S the surface sinks to 670 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1234 feet at Drochil Hill, 1221 at Woodhill, 1453 at Drum Maw, and 1570 at Wether Law, from which again it gradually declines to 862 feet at Leadburn station. The rocks in the hills are mainly eruptive; in the upper part of the vale are carboniferous. Sandstone of excellent quality has been largely worked to the W of Lyne Water, as also has limestone on Macbie Hill estate. Common black bituminous coal exists in the upper part of the vale, and fairly rich iron ore occurs in fissures of the higher grounds. There are several chalybeate springs; and artificial ponds are at Whim, Lamancha, and Macbie Hill. The soil of the arable lands is chiefly a clayey loam, incumbent on close stiff till. Nearly one-third of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; some 350 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is chiefly disposed in pasture. Antiquities other than Drochil Castle are the Romanno Terrace and remains of circumvallations, popularly called 'Rings,' on Henderland, Borelands, Drochil, Whiteside, and Pendreich Hills. The poet, Dr Alexander Pennicuik (1652-1722), was proprietor of Romanno; the Rev. Charles Findlater (1758-1838), author of the *View of the Agriculture of Peeblesshire*, was 48 years minister; and Lord Chief Baron Montgomery (1721-1803) was born at Macbie Hill. Mansions, noticed separately, are Borelands, Callands, Halmyre, Lamancha, Macbie Hill, Romanno, and Whim; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 4 of less, than £500. Newlands is in the presbytery of Peebles and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £330. The parish church, near the left bank of Lyne Water, 7 furlongs S of Romanno Bridge, is an ugly edifice of 1838. A little way lower down is the beautiful ruin of its ancient predecessor, roofless and ivy-clad, with First Pointed E window and round-headed S doorway. The old graveyard is still in use, and contains a headstone to R. Howeiston (1767-1870). Near Borelands, close to the Linton border, is a U.P. church; and two public schools, Lamancha and Newlands, with respective accommodation for 67 and 90 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 47 and 53, and grants of £33, 13s. 2d. and £46, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7500, (1884) £9983, 3s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 950, (1831) 1078, (1861) 987, (1871) 851, (1881) 819.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Newlaw, a hill in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1¼ mile NW of Dundrennan, and 3½ miles ESE of Kirkcudbright. It has an altitude of 599 feet above sea-level, and commands a very extensive and magnificent view of the Kirkcudbrightshire seaboard and the Irish Sea, horizoned by the Isle of Man and the Irish Mountains of Mourne.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Newliston, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, 1¼ mile SW of Kirkliston station. It was the property and favourite residence of the celebrated soldier, John, second Earl of Stair (1679-1747); and the plantations in its grounds are said to have so been planted as to represent the British array on the eve of the battle of Dettingen. The present mansion, built about 1794 from designs by William Adam, is the seat of Thomas Alexander Hog, Esq. (b. 1835; suc. 1858), who holds 1092 acres in the shire, valued at £2765 per annum, his ancestor having bought the estate about the middle of last century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

New Luce. See Luce, New.

New Machar. See Machar, New.

Newmains, a small town in Cambusnethan parish,

Lanarkshire, on the cross-railway from Morningside to Holytown, adjacent to the Coltness Ironworks, 2 miles ENE of Wishaw, and 6 by railway SE of Holytown. Standing amid a rich mineral tract, and inhabited chiefly by miners and ironworkers, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a railway station, the Coltness memorial *quoad sacra* church (1878), St Bridget's Roman Catholic church (1871; 300 sittings), a Roman Catholic school, and an elegant edifice, erected by the Coltness Ironworks Company at a cost of £3000, to serve as both a school and a chapel of ease. The school affords regular instruction, under a full staff of teachers, to over 600 children, and is maintained by the Ironworks Company. Pop., jointly with Coltness Ironworks, (1861) 2020, (1871) 2545, (1881) 2682, of whom 1445 were males. Houses (1881) 478 occupied, 35 vacant.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

New Maud. See MAUD.

Newmill. See KEITH.

Newmilns, a town in Loudoun parish, Ayrshire. Lying, 250 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Irvine, which divides it from Greenholm suburb in Galston parish, it has beautiful environs ('Loudoun's bonny woods and braes'), serves as a seat of retail trade for a considerable extent of surrounding country, and presents a tolerably well-built, pleasant appearance. Its station, the terminus of a branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, is 2 miles E by N of Galston and 7½ E by S of Kilmarnock. In the middle of the town is an old tower, whose early history is unknown, but which about 1681 was Captain Inglis' headquarters and the prison of seven Covenanters, captured near Kilmarnock, and presently set free by the daring of friends outside. Newmilns has a post office under Kilmarnock, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and Royal Banks, 8 insurance agencies, 4 hotels, 2 gas companies, a police station, a town-hall, a temperance hall, a working-men's institute, and a fair on the Thursday in July of Glasgow fair week. Places of worship are Loudoun parish church (1845; 1200 sittings), a Free church, and a U.P. church (1833; 780 sittings); and the schools are two, public and Lady Flora's. The staple industry is muslin weaving. Newmilns was made a burgh of barony by a royal charter of 1490, and is governed by 3 bailies, a treasurer, a fiscal, and 9 councillors. Pop. (1841) 1988, (1861) 2810, (1871) 3028, (1881) 2860, of whom 1515 were females, and 741 were in Greenholm.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

New Monkland. See MONKLAND, NEW.

Newmore, an estate, with a mansion, in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire, 3½ miles NNW of Invergordon. Its owner, George Inglis, Esq. (b. 1843), holds 2918 acres in the shire, valued at £1778 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Newpark, a station in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, on the Cleland section of the Caledonian railway, 2 miles SW of West Calder village.

Newport, a small seaport town in Forgan parish, Fife, on the Firth of Tay, 11 miles NNE of Cupar by road, and 1½ mile SSE of Dundee by water, with a station on the Tayport and Newport section of the North British railway, 2¾ miles W by S of Tayport, and 2⅜ NE of the southern end of the new Tay Bridge. Consisting of two parts, Easter and Wester Newport, it was constituted, in 1822, by act of parliament, the ferry-station from Fife to Dundee; and presents a pleasant, well-built appearance, with many elegant villas and other private residences, arranged in terraces on the slopes descending to the firth. It commands a brilliant view of Dundee and a great extent of the Tay's basin; and is a favourite summer resort of families from Dundee and other places, having at the same time become the permanent abode of not a few professional and business men. As a creek of Dundee, it carries on some commerce, in exporting agricultural produce, and importing lime and coal; and has a post office under Dundee, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, a fine ferry harbour, a gaswork, an Established church, a Free church, a U.P. church, a Congregational church, a public school, a Young Men's Christian Association, and the Blyth Memorial Public Hall, erected at a cost of £4000. Formed immediately subsequent to 1822, after designs by Telford, the ferry harbour is a splendid structure, 350 feet long and 60 wide. It projects into a depth of 5 feet at low water of spring tides; has on each side a carriage-way; possesses most convenient adaptations for the use of double or twin steamboats; and, from the time of its completion, has served for punctual communication with Dundee many times a day. The Established church was built as a chapel of ease in 1871 at a cost of £1350. It contains 450 sittings; and in 1878 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. The U.P. church, built in 1881 at a cost of over £2000, is a cruciform Gothic edifice, with 400 sittings and a spire 80 feet high. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1775; of town (1841) 260, (1871) 1507, (1881) 2311, of whom 1439 were females. Houses (1881) 452 inhabited, 61 vacant, 7 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Newseat, a station, near the W border of Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Peterhead branch of the Buchan and Formartine railway, 3½ miles W by N of Peterhead town.

Newshot Island, a low and marshy islet (1 × ¼ mile) of Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire, in the river Clyde, 2 miles NNW of Renfrew.

New Slains. See SLAINS, NEW.

Newstead, a village in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the Tweed, 1 mile E of Melrose town, under which it has a post office. It is thought by some antiquaries to occupy the site of the Roman town Trimontium, which Skene, however, places on BRUNSWARK Hill; and it probably owes its present name to the erection, in its vicinity, of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice, intermediate in date and character between the Columban monastery of Old Melrose and the Cistercian Abbey of Melrose. Roman coins, a Roman altar, a stone slab with a boar in relief (the badge of the Tenth Legion), and other Roman relics have been found adjacent to it; some ancient substructions, with marks which might relegate them to the Roman times, have been discovered in its neighbourhood; and a series of ancient pits, one of them containing a Roman spear and some pieces of Roman pottery, was laid open in 1846 at the forming of an adjacent reach of the Waverley section of the North British railway. A field, called the Red Abbey Stead, was found, not many years ago, to contain hewn blocks of red sandstone; and is supposed to have been the site of the ancient ecclesiastical edifice. The viaduct of the Berwickshire railway, which crosses the Tweed ¾ mile ENE of Newstead, was erected in 1866, and, rising 133 feet above the water-level, is a most imposing structure.—Pop. of village (1831) 230, (1871) 315, (1881) 301.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Newton, a parish of NE Edinburghshire, containing the post-office village of Millerhill, with a station on the Waverley section of the North British railway, 2 miles NNW of the post-town, Dalkeith, and 6¼ SE of Edinburgh. Since the Reformation it has comprehended the ancient parishes of Newton (to the SE) and Wymet or Woolmet (to the NW). Bounded SW and NW by Liberton, NE by Inveresk, and SE by Dalkeith, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of 2½ miles, a varying width of 1⅜ and 2 miles, and an area of 2034 acres, of which 1½ are water. BURDIEHOUSE Burn runs 2½ miles east-north-eastward along or close to all the north-western boundary; the south-eastern is traced for 1¼ mile by Park Burn, next for 3 furlongs by the North Esk, and for the last furlong by the united ESK. Between, the surface rises very gently, at no point much exceeding, and at none sinking much below, 200 feet above sea-level. In the NW the rocks belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series, but elsewhere they are part of the true coal-measures; and coal has been largely worked for nigh three centuries. During the

forty years between 1831 and 1871 mining greatly fell off; but a fresh start has since been made by the Benhar Coal Co., with the result that the yearly valuation of minerals rose from £645 to £4565 during 1871-81. The soil along Burdiehouse Burn is strong argillaceous carse land; towards the centre is rich loam; and towards the SE is stiff clay or light and sandy. Save for Edmonstone Park and a narrow strip of Dalkeith Park, both of which are well wooded, nearly all the parish is in a state of high cultivation. Woolmet, 2½ miles NW of Dalkeith, though now but a farmhouse on the Wemyss estate, is a fine old building of the Scottish Baronial type; and Woolmet church, hard by, has been converted into the mausoleum of the Wauchope family. From 1240 to the Reformation it was held by Dunfermline Abbey, as from 1158 was the old church of Newton, which, standing near the North Esk's left bank, ¾ mile SE of Millerhill, is now represented only by its tower. EDMONSTONE HOUSE, noticed separately, is the principal residence; and Sir John Don-Wauchope, Bart., the Earl of Wemyss, and the Duke of Buccleuch are chief proprietors. Newton is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £384. The parish church, ¾ mile WSW of Millerhill, was built in 1742, and contains 430 sittings. Two public schools, Dalkeith and Edmonstone, with respective accommodation for 196 and 66 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 164 and 39, and grants of £141, 19s. and £24, 19s. 11d. Valuation (1860) £9670, (1884) £11,874, 9s. 6d., *plus* £2420 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1060, (1831) 2274, (1861) 1553, (1871) 1181, (1881) 1307, of whom 335 were in Millerhill.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Newton, a village in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire, 7 furlongs SW of the town. Pop. (1881) 631.

Newton, a collier village in Pencaitland parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 miles SE of Tranent. It has a reading-room (1880) and a proprietary school.

Newton, a village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 5½ miles SE of Glasgow. It has a post office under Glasgow, with money order and savings' bank departments, a public school, and St Columba's Episcopal church (1874; 200 sittings). Near it is Newton House. Pop. (1871) 306, (1881) 730.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Newton, a village in Wick parish, Caithness, 1 mile SW of Wick town.

Newton, an old but commodious mansion, with well-wooded grounds, in CULSALMOND parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles NE of Insch. Its owner, Alexander Morison Gordon, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1868), holds 3369 acres in the shire, valued at £2989 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Newton, a hamlet in Strachur parish, Argyllshire, on the E shore of Loch Fyne, 4 miles SW of Strachur village.

Newtonairds, a stately mansion, surrounded by thriving plantations, in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Cairn Water, 7 miles WNW of Dumfries.

Newton Castle, an old mansion in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire, on elevated ground, ½ mile W by N of the town. A good specimen of the domestic castellated style of the latter part of the 17th century, it figures picturesquely in both near and distant views, and commands a brilliant and most extensive prospect along Strathmore.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Newton-Don. See NENTHORN.

Newton-Douglas. See NEWTON-STEWART.

Newton-Grange, a village in Newbattle parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs ESE of Dalhousie station, and 2 miles S of Dalkeith. Founded about 1830, it has made such progress as to become the chief seat of population in the parish, and has a post office under Dalkeith; a costly school, erected by the Marquess of Lothian; infants' and girls' schools of 1884; and a suite of gas-works (1873) for the supply of all the Newbattle estate. Pop. (1861) 787, (1871) 677, (1881) 1010.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Newton Hall, an estate, with a mansion, in Yester parish, Haddingtonshire, 2 miles SSW of Gifford. Held since the time of James VI. by a family of the name of Newton, supposed to have been related to Sir Isaac Newton, it is now the property of William Drummond Ogilvy Hay-Newton, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1863), who owns 2857 acres in the shire, valued at £2818 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Newton Hall, a modern mansion in Kennoway parish, Fife, 1¼ mile NW of Windygates station.

Newtonhill, a railway station near the coast of Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, on the Scottish North-Eastern section of the Caledonian railway, 5¾ miles NNE of Stonehaven, and 10¼ S by W of Aberdeen.

Newton House, a mansion in ALVES parish, Elginshire, 3¾ miles W by N of Elgin. Erected in 1793, and enlarged and remodelled in 1852, it is a fine Baronial edifice, whose park stretches southward to the wooded Knock (335 feet), on which a three-story octagonal tower was built in 1827 to the memory of the Duke of York. The estate was purchased from the Hon. Arthur Duff in 1793 by George Forteath, Esq.; and his grand-nephew, Frederick Prescott Forteath, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1866), holds 243 acres in the shire, valued at £477 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Newton House, a mansion in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of the Clyde, opposite Elvanfoot station, with which it is connected by an elegant three-arch bridge (1824). It was built by Alexander Irving, Lord Newton (1760-1832), a senator of the college of justice, and was the residence of the antiquary, George Vere Irving, Esq., who died in 1869.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Newton House, a mansion in Kirkhill parish, Inverness-shire, near the head of the Beauly Firth, 1½ mile W by S of Lentran station.

Newton, Long. See LONGNEWTON.

Newton-Mearns. See MEARNS.

Newtonmore, a village in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Spey, and ½ mile NNW of Newtonmore station on the Highland railway, this being 27¼ miles SW of Grantown. It has a post and railway telegraph office under Kingussie, a public school, and fairs on the Tuesdays of April and October after Beauly. Pop. (1871) 305, (1881) 306.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Newton of Ferintosh, a hamlet in the Nairnshire section of Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, 1¾ mile SE of Conon Bridge. It has a post office under Dingwall.

Newton of Panbride, a north-eastern suburb of CARNOUSTIE, in Panbride parish, Forfarshire, on the coast, adjacent to Westhaven, and including Gallalaw. Pop., jointly with that of Westhaven, (1871) 573, (1881) 593.

Newton of Pitcairns, a southern suburb of DUNNING village, in Dunning parish, Perthshire. Pop. (1861) 333, (1871) 270, (1881) 235.

Newton-on-Ayr. See NEWTON-UPON-AYR.

Newton-Stewart, a town in Penninghame parish, E Wigtownshire, on the right bank of the river Cree, which here is spanned by a five-arch granite bridge, erected in 1813, at a cost of £6000, in place of an earlier bridge of 1745, and leading to the suburb of Creebridge in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Its station on the Portpatrick railway is 23½ miles E by N of Stranraer, 7 N by W of Wigtown, and 49¾ W by S of Dumfries. Owing its origin to a ford across the river, Newton-Stewart derives its name from William Stewart, the second Earl of Galloway's third son, who here built several houses, and in 1677 obtained a charter from Charles II., erecting it into a burgh of barony; but the earliest feu-contract is dated 1701. The idle—those who hung loose upon society—were the first to flock to the incipient town. The advantages of the feus invited to it peasants who had accumulated a few pounds. Smuggling did something to promote its advancement. A decent inn or two, a few shops, and some workrooms for ordinary artisans, were soon called for by its being a convenient stage between Creetown and Glenluce, and a suitable depôt and resort for an extensive tract of circumjacent country, so that by 1792 the

population had risen to 900. About 1778 Sir William Douglas, the founder of Castle-Douglas, purchased the estate of Castle-Stewart, and, changing the name of the village to Newton-Douglas, obtained for it under this name a second charter, erecting it into a burgh of barony, and commenced vigorous efforts to make it a seat of important manufacture. A company, with him at its head, erected, at an expense of upwards of £20,000, a large factory for spinning cotton, and connected it with the introduction and support of cotton-weaving. A Mr Tannahill, under Sir William Douglas's patronage, commenced a small manufacture of coarse carpets; and a tannery of long standing received now stimulating encouragement, and was managed with judgment and success. These and other circumstances concurred to promise that the village would, under its new lord, rapidly rise to be a place of no small consequence; but they promised incomparably more than they performed. The new name of Newton-Douglas soon fell into disuse, and gave place to the former name of Newton-Stewart. The carpet factory proved an utter failure. The cotton-factory worked well for a few years, declined, was abandoned, stood for years unoccupied, and, in 1826, was purchased by Lord Garlies for a twentieth part of the original cost, and converted into a quarry for the building of cottages and farmhouses. Even the weaving of cotton for the manufacturers of Glasgow, though it had formed a ready resource for the town's weavers, went rapidly into decline, insomuch that the number of hand-looms, during the ten years following 1828, decreased from 311 to 100. Of former industries, tanning and currying alone continues to prosper; and the purchase of wool for the Lancashire markets, partly on commission and partly on personal risk, is at present the staple trade; whilst Erskine's patent cartridge-loaders have more than a local repute. Some commerce is carried on through the small harbour of Carty (a creek of Wigtown), a little below the town, principally in the exportation of rural produce, and in the importation of lime, sandstone, coals, and general merchandise. A weekly market is held on Friday, a cattle market on the second Friday of every month, and a lamb fair on the Wednesday in August before Moniaive.

Newton-Stewart, unlike most other modern towns, was not founded on any regular plan; and, in consequence, long bore the appearance of a straggling village—builders raising their houses high or low, small or great, on a line with others or in recesses or projections, as caprice, accident, or convenience suggested. Irregularity has been so far corrected that the place now consists chiefly of a long principal street, with the town-house in the centre. At the close of last century all the houses were thatched, and most of them had only one story; but now more than half of them are slated and two-storied. Of late years, too, a number of fine villas have been built above the town, many respectable families having been attracted to the place by its excellent schools. The general building material is trap throughout the body of the walls, and either granite or sandstone in the lintels and other conspicuous parts. The town-hall is a plain oblong building, with a cupola-roofed clock-tower. Penninghame parish church, a handsome Gothic edifice of 1840, with a graceful spire, was built from designs by William Burn at a cost of £5000, and contains 1200 sittings; in 1881 a mission hall was added behind it at a cost of £500. Princes Street Free church till 1876 was Reformed Presbyterian; that of Creebridge dates from Disruption times. In 1878 was built a fine new U.P. church, in 1876 the new Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Ninian; and at Challoch, 2 miles NW of the town, is All Saints' Episcopal church (1872), a beautiful specimen of Early English, with organ, stained glass, three bells, etc. The Ewart Institute, erected in 1864 at a cost of £5000 from funds bequeathed by James and John Ewart, merchants, is a handsome edifice, with a schoolroom at either end, and the principal's house and boarding-school in the middle. Containing five class-rooms, with accommodation for 310 scholars, and rooms and dormitories for 20 boarders it is divided into a middle-class or high school, conducted by a principal, two masters, a lady superintendent, and assistants; and a free school, conducted by a master and a mistress. With a recent bequest of £10,000, a new town-hall was commenced in 1884. It is to be called the M'Millan Hall, after the testator, and will, when completed, prove a great convenience and ornament to Newton-Stewart. Other institutions are the Douglas Academy, the Galloway Girls' Industrial Home, a mechanics' institute, etc. In 1875 a monument, 57 feet high, was erected at a cost of £1000 to Randolph, ninth Earl of Galloway (1800-73).

Newton-Stewart has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen, Clydesdale, and National Banks, offices or agencies of 15 insurance companies, 4 hotels, waterworks (1882), 2 gas companies, a handsome police station (1870), and a Saturday Conservative newspaper, the *Galloway Gazette* (1870). The town is governed by a senior and 2 junior magistrates, a treasurer, and 6 councillors, who also serve as police commissioners under the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act of 1862. The municipal voters within the police burgh, which excludes the Creebridge suburb, numbered 462 in 1884, when the annual value of real property amounted to £7932, whilst the revenue, including assessments, was £506. Pop. (1841) 2432, (1851) 2599, (1861) 2535, (1871) 2873, (1881) 3070, of whom 1708 were females, and 425 were in Creebridge. Houses (1881) 608 inhabited, 17 vacant, 2 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Newton-upon-Ayr, a suburban town and a small parish on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. The town, lying on the right bank of the river Ayr, is separated only by that river from Ayr royal burgh, and forms part of Ayr parliamentary burgh. On its W side is the Firth of Clyde, on its E the suburb of Wallacetown, within St Quivox parish, and so closely contiguous is it to Wallacetown, that a stranger would fail to discover the line of demarcation. It seems to have sprung from a hamlet in or about the time of Robert Bruce; and, constituted a burgh of barony somewhere between 1208 and 1446, it got new charters, confirming all previous privileges, from James VI. in 1595 and 1600—charters which assume it to have been a burgh beyond the memory of man. Newton Castle, here, long the seat of the Wallaces of Craigie, was a strong baronial fortalice, situated among gardens and groves, and demolished in 1701; for fifty years after which date the place almost wholly consisted of thatched, one-story houses. Then, but especially towards the commencement of the present century, it began to undergo much improvement and extension, and now comprises three or four dingy old small streets, a main street 2100 feet long and 80 wide, and three or four modern and regular streets between the main one and the firth. For sixty years prior to 1832 it mainly depended on the working of coal seams which underlay all the parish; but, these becoming exhausted, it now shares in the commerce and industries of Ayr, under which also are noticed its schools, station, and general features. The parish church, built in 1777 and enlarged in 1832, contains 830 sittings. There are also Free and U.P. churches; and a new Established church, of North parish, was erected in 1884 at a cost of £3200. The town council consists of 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 6 councillors. Pop. (1831) 3768, (1861) 4807, (1871) 4686, (1881) 6174, of whom 3114 were females. Houses (1881) 1279 inhabited, 82 vacant, 12 building.

The parish, disjoined in 1779 from that of Monkton and Prestwick, is bounded N by Monkton and Prestwick, E by St Quivox, S by the last ¾ mile of the river Ayr, which separates it from Ayr, and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 1⅜ mile; its utmost breadth is 7¾ furlongs; and its area is 696 acres, of which 99½ are foreshore and 12 water. The coast includes a small rocky

point at the northern extremity, but elsewhere is flat and sandy. The interior is very nearly a dead level, with an elevation very little above high-water mark. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation, much disturbed by upheavals of trap. Coal was formerly plentiful, but was mined to exhaustion in all its workable seams. Sandstone of good quality abounds in the N, and has been largely quarried. The soil was naturally a barren sand, but underwent great improvement by intermixture with blue shale, fetched up from the coal mines. One proprietor holds an annual value of more than £500, and 9 hold each between £100 and £500, 14 from £50 to £100, and 99 from £20 to £50. This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £280. Landward valuation (1884) £1216, 15s. 4d., *plus* £584 for railway. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 1724, (1831) 4020, (1861) 5124, (1871) 4877, (1881) 6511.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Newtown. See FINTRY.

Newtown or **Newtown St Boswells,** a village in Melrose and St Boswells parishes, Roxburghshire, with a station (St Boswells) on the North British railway, at the forking of the lines to Hawick and Kelso, and at the junction of the Berwickshire railway, 3¼ miles SE of Melrose and 40½ SE of Edinburgh. Lying 370 feet above sea-level, at the eastern base of the Eildons, and within 5 furlongs of the Tweed's right bank, it contains some commodious houses, and presents a pleasant appearance. Its waterworks, formed in 1876 at a cost of more than £400, draw their supplies from the Eildon Hills; and it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and British Linen Co.'s Banks, an hotel, a U.P. church (1870), a public school, a stock sale every alternate Monday, and hiring fairs on the first Mondays of March, May, and November. Pop. (1871) 302, (1881) 444.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Newtown, a village in Borrowstounness parish, Linlithgowshire, ½ mile S of the town. Pop. (1861) 816, (1871) 672, (1881) 671.

New-Trows, a small village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 1½ mile S of Abbeygreen.

Newtyle, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. The village, standing on a north-westward slope, 250 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Newtyle and Blairgowrie railway, 1¼ mile SSE of Alyth Junction, and 16¾ miles (by road 11) NW of Dundee. Founded in 1832 in connection with the projected railway, it had assigned for its site an arable field of 15 acres, belonging to Lord Wharncliffe, and was aligned on a regular plan, in building lots, on 99 years' lease. It offers a neat and cleanly appearance, and has a post office under Coupar-Angus, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, gas-works, a police station (1870), a public library, a curling club, an artificial manure factory, a Free church, and the parish church. The last is a handsome Gothic edifice, erected in 1872 on the site of its predecessor at a cost of £3000. It contains 560 sittings, and has a tower 85 feet high, with a two-dial clock. A U.P. church of 1835 towards the close of 1883 was converted into the Wharncliffe Public Hall, under the management of trustees. Pop. of village (1841) 505, (1861) 619, (1871) 542, (1881) 443.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of NEWBIGGING, is bounded NW by Meigle in Perthshire, NE by Eassie and Glamis, SE by Auchterhouse, S by Lundie, and SW by Kettins. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3⅞ miles; and its area is 5194¼ acres, of which 2½ are water. The north-western part of the parish, with a mean breadth of 1¼ mile, forms part of the level ground of Strathmore, and sinks to less than 200 feet above sea-level. Thence the surface rises south-eastward to the Sidlaw Hills, attaining 1134 feet at Kinpurnie Hill, 870 at Hatton Hill, and 881 at Newtyle Hill. The two last flank an opening or pass through the Sidlaws, the Glack of Newtyle, which pass was always regarded in the old unsettled times as a strong natural military fastness. It now is traversed both by the Newtyle and Blairgowrie railway and by the high road from Dundee to Alyth; and it reveals at its western outlet a sudden and very grand view of Strathmore. Trap rock is plentiful, and has been quarried for road metal; a heavy grey slate in the hills was formerly used for roofing; and sandstone of excellent quality for building is quarried in several places. The soil of the higher grounds is light, sharp, and productive, mostly a mixture of sand or gravel with black earth or clay; that of the level tract within Strathmore is of similar quality, but sometimes richer, and lies on better substrata. The hills are profitable to the very summit, even the least valuable parts of them being clothed with verdure and forming excellent sheep-walks. Since 1850 great improvements have been effected on the Belmont or Earl of Wharncliffe's estate in the way of reclaiming, planting, draining, fencing, etc. About five-eighths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 300 acres are under wood; and the rest consists of natural pasture. The ruins of HATTON Castle and the scanty vestiges of BALCRAIG have both been separately noticed. A small square camp near Auchtertyre is said to have been occupied for some nights by the Marquis of Montrose's army, and has left some traces. Two spots in the NW, called Grahame's Knowe and King's Well, are said to have got their names from lying on the route of Macbeth northward from his fortress on Dunsinane. A high-lying field near Keillor, that bears the name of Chester Park, is supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp; and a tumulus, seemingly of the ancient Caledonian times, a little way to the W, has a large standing-stone marked with rude hieroglyphics. The Earl of Wharncliffe owns nine-tenths of all the parish, 1 lesser proprietor holding an annual value of £693, and 1 of £214. Newtyle is in the presbytery of Meigle and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £200. The public school, with accommodation for 200 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 149, and a grant of £109, 7s. Valuation (1857) £5604, (1884) £9323, 8s., *plus* £4719 for railway. Pop. (1801) 718, (1831) 904, (1861) 1139, (1871) 931, (1881) 911.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Newtyle Hill, a wooded eminence (996 feet) in Caputh parish, Perthshire, on the left side of the river Tay, 1½ mile E by S of Dunkeld. Its summit commands a brilliant near view of Dunkeld, Birnam, and Murtly, and fine distant views northward to the Grampians, southward to Perth. Newtyle farm around it contains two ancient standing-stones and the site of a cross erected by one of the Deans of Dunkeld to mark the spot at which pilgrims caught their first view of Dunkeld Cathedral.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Niddrie-Marischall, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of Burdiehouse Burn, 2 miles S by W of Portobello and 3½ ESE of Edinburgh. The park is entered by an ivy-clad archway; and the house itself is a fine old baronial building, bearing date 1636, but modernised towards the close of last century by William Adam. Lord Cockburn tells in his *Memorials* how for many years almost all his 'Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays were passed at Niddrie. I sighed over every holiday as lost that was not. Part of the house is very old, but it never had any architectural or much historical interest. But the garden! the garden! unseen and unseeing, it was a world of its own. That unwalled flat space of only four or five acres contained absolutely everything that a garden could supply for "man's delightful use;" peaches and oaks, gravel walks, and a wilderness "grotesque and wild," a burn and a bowling-green, shade and sun, covert and lawn, vegetables and glorious holly hedges—everything delightful either to the young or the old. Eden was not more varied. And Eden is well worthy of its reputation if it was the scene of greater happiness. After a long and unbroken course of domestic security and pleasure, death began, about 1815, to extinguish, and

circumstances to scatter, the gay and amiable family of which I was virtually a member; and I have since seldom revisited the generally silent walls. But the days of Niddrie are among the last I can forget.' Hugh Miller, too, worked as a mason for ten months here in 1823, and lodged in a one-roomed cottage near the village of Niddry Mill. In *My Schools and Schoolmasters* he describes his rambles in the Niddrie woods, his introduction to the Carboniferous System, the lately manumitted collier slaves, his comrades' debauchery, and their unsuccessful strike. Near the W end of the house stood St Mary's chapel, founded by Robert Wauchope in 1387, and demolished by a mob from Edinburgh in 1688. This Robert was probably the first of the Wauchopes of Niddrie-Marischall, illustrious members of which family were Gilbert, who sat in the Reformation parliament of 1560, and John, a distinguished Covenanter, who was knighted by Charles I. in 1633. William John Wauchope, Esq. (1841-82), the late proprietor, held 670 acres in the shire, valued at £2894 per annum. A fire in Niddrie colliery cost seven lives, 24 May 1884.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Niddry Castle, a ruined baronial fortalice in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, near the Union Canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow line of the North British railway, 1 mile SSE of Winchburgh. A strong square tower, roofless, but otherwise fairly entire, it was hither that Lord SETON conducted Queen Mary on the night of her escape from Lochleven Castle, 2 May 1568. From Niddry she sent a messenger to ask assistance of the Court of England, and next day she rode on to HAMILTON. Niddry now is the property of the Earl of HOPETOUN, and gives him the title of Baron Niddry.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Nigg (Gael. 'a nook'), a parish in the extreme NE of Kincardineshire. It is bounded N by the Dee and by Aberdeen Bay, E by the North Sea, on the S and W by Banchory-Devenick parish, and NW by the Dee which separates it from Aberdeenshire. The boundaries are thus natural on all sides except the S and W. The greatest length, from the Dee at Torry Point on the N to the point where the boundary reaches the sea on the S, is 4 miles; the greatest breadth, from the Dee at Polldown Mills on the W to the sea-coast on the E, is 2½ miles; and the area is 4606·584 acres, including 132·434 of foreshore and 42·283 of water. From the N and NW the ground slopes upwards to a height of 267 feet on the road W of Loirston Loch, and 275 on the road E of it. Along the coast on the E there are cliffs of from 60 to 80 feet high. The portions to the NNW and along the E are cultivated, but throughout the S there is a barren ridge covered with stony moss and heath. About half the parish is arable or under wood, and the soil of the cultivated portions varies from good black loam to clay, the former being the more plentiful. The underlying rock is mostly granite. The drainage is effected by a number of small rills flowing either to the Dee or to the sea. In the SW of the parish is Loirston Loch (2 by 1 furl.), covering about 20 acres. The northern portion of the parish is formed by the promontory of Girdleness with portions of the works of Aberdeen Harbour, Girdleness Lighthouse, and Torry Point battery. The two former are noticed in connection with Aberdeen and Girdleness. The latter was erected in 1831-33 to protect the mouth of the Dee. To the N of Girdleness Lighthouse is Greyhope Bay, which was, in 1813, the scene of the wreck of the whaler *Oscar*. To the S of the lighthouse is Nigg Bay, § mile wide across the mouth and § mile deep. It has also the names of Fiacre, Fittack, or Sandy Bay. Further S the coast is rocky and irregular, with long narrow creeks; and at several places there are caves, though none of them are of any great size. To the W of the Bay of Nigg is the old church of St Fittack, with a belfry bearing date 1704. The main building is older, but only the ruined and roofless walls now remain. Some distance S of the church, a spring dedicated to St Fittack was long held in high veneration, and was the scene of superstitious observances which, in the early part of the 17th century, seem to have caused much tribulation of spirit to the kirk-session of Aberdeen. Frequent ordinances forbid the inhabitants to resort to it, and in 1630 'Margrat Davidson, spous to Andro Adam, wes adjudget in ane unlaw of fyve poundis to be payed to the collector for directing hir nowriss with hir bairne to Sanct Fiackres well, and weshing the bairne tharin for recovirie of hir health; and the said Margrat and her nowriss were ordanit to acknowledge thair offence before the session for thair fault, and for leaveing ane offering in the well. The said day it wes ordanit be the haill session in ane voce That quhatsumever inhabitar within this burgh beis fund going to St Fiackres well in ane superstitious maner for seiking health to thameselffis or bairnes, shall be censured in penaltie and repentance in such degree as fornicatouris ar efter tryall and conviction.' All penalties seem, however, to have been ineffectual, for pilgrimages were made to it by the Aberdeen citizens down to the beginning of the present century. 'In the month of May,' says the then minister of the parish, writing in the *Old Statistical Account* in 1793, 'many of the lower ranks from around the adjacent city come to drink of a well in the bay of Nigg, called the Downy-well; and, proceeding a little farther, go over a narrow pass, *The Brig of ae Hair*, to Downy-hill;' the latter being an eminence rising to a height of 214 feet above sea-level and about ¼ mile S of Nigg Bay. Of St Fiacre—the Celtic form of whose name was Ma Futac, whence the ordinary form St Fittack—but little is known. The ordinary accounts make him the son of Eugenius IV., king of Scotland, and place him in the first half of the 7th century. Adopting a religious life, he went to France and had a hermitage at Breuil in Brie. The French word *fiacre*, meaning a hackney-coach, is said to be taken from his name, either because such vehicles were first introduced for the convenience of pilgrims going from Paris to visit his shrine, or, according to another account, because the first person to hire out coaches was one Nicolas Sauvage, whose house in the *Rue Saint-Martin*, in Paris, was marked by an image of St Fiacre. Mention of the church of Nigg occurs onwards from the time of William the Lyon, who granted it to the Abbey of Arbroath. Alexander II. followed up the grant by another of the whole lands of Nigg, and with the Abbey of Arbroath they remained till the Reformation, when the superiority passed to the Panmure family, with whom it remained till 1786, when part of it passed to the town of Aberdeen and Menzies of Pitfoddles. Names connected with the ecclesiastical possession of the parish still remain at Abbot's Walls, near the centre of the W side of the parish, and at Spital Burn. The former used to be known as Abbot's Hall, and near it was one of the residences of the Abbot of Arbroath. The *Old Statistical Account* mentions the ruins of it as having been recently removed. The burn probably takes its name from having had near it a hospital or hospice for pilgrims and travellers. The villages in the parish are Torry, Cove, Burnbank, and Charlestown. At Torry there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St Fotinus, and in 1495 James IV., on account of the great reverence he had 'beato martiri Sancto Thome ac Sancto Fotino patrono ville de Torry,' erected the village into a free burgh of barony, a privilege which has, however, been allowed to lapse, and as the place seems now destined to become merely a suburb of Aberdeen, it will probably never be revived. The inhabitants of Torry are mostly fishermen, and in 1882 they possessed 28 first-class, 48 second-class, and 5 third-class boats, with 160 resident fisher men and boys. There is a Free church, and access is had to Aberdeen by a handsome granite bridge over the Dee, erected in 1876-77. There is a branch post office under Aberdeen, and not far off is a large brickwork. Cove, which is separately noticed, had, in 1882, 13 first-class, 12 second-class, and 5 third-class boats, and 98 resident fisher men and boys. Burnbank is on the coast about a mile N of Cove. In 1882 it had 6 first-class, 4 second-class, and 1 third-class boat, and 24 resident fisher men and boys. Charlestown is inland, 1 mile WSW of Cove. The

parish is traversed by the great coast road from Aberdeen to Dundee, which, crossing the Dee by the bridge at Torry, or by the Wellington Suspension Bridge farther up the river, passes S through the centre; while another branch, which crosses the Dee at Bridge of Dee SW of Aberdeen, runs along the western border. The Caledonian railway passes northward along the coast till close to Nigg Bay, whence it curves westward across the Dee to Aberdeen, the total length of the Nigg portion being 5 miles. There is a station at Cove. The only mansion is Loirston House.

The parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, and the living is worth £256 a year. The present church, near the centre of the parish, is a good granite building, erected in 1829 at a cost of £1800, and containing 900 sittings. It has a high square tower, which is seen for a long distance all round. Cove public, Torry public, and Cove Episcopalian schools, with respective accommodation for 111, 313, and 104 pupils, had (1883) an average attendance of 65, 214, and 59, and grants of £38, 8s. 8d., £183, 9s., and £34, 7s. 6d. Nine proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 hold each between £500 and £100, and 2 hold each between £50 and £20. Valuation (1856) £8559, (1884) £14,390, 14s., *plus* £2884 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1148, (1831) 1684, (1861) 2074, (1871) 2348, (1881) 2935. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Nigg, a parish in the NE of Ross-shire, on the N side of the entrance to the Cromarty Firth. It contains a village of the same name. The parish is bounded NNW, N, and NE by Fearn, E and ESE by the Moray Firth, N by the entrance to the Cromarty Firth, W by Cromartyshire, and NW by Logie-Easter. Except on the NNW, N, and NE the boundary is natural, that along the NW and W being formed by the burn that passes Shandwick House (Logie-Easter) and the channel called 'the Pot,' formed by the course of this burn over the Sands of Easter Ross or the Sands of Nigg at low water. The greatest length of the parish, from Shandwick village on the NE to the ferry at the entrance to the Cromarty Firth on the SW, is 5¾ miles; the greatest breadth, from the boundary with Logie-Easter parish SE to the Moray Firth, is 3 miles; and the area is about 9000 acres. The indentation of the Cromarty Firth to the W of the parish, 4 miles across the mouth and 2 miles deep, is known as the Bay of Nigg. At high tide the depth of water is from 4 to 8 feet, but at low water the whole area is laid bare and becomes dry, except where the burns continue their courses over the sand to the main firth. It is frequented by ships of small burden bringing coals, lime, and slates, and exporting timber and potatoes. It abounds in shells and shallow-water fish, and supplies bait for a very large proportion of the cod and haddock fishers along the shores of the Moray Firth. Along the Bay of Nigg, to the W and NW, the ground is flat and low, and from this it slopes gradually south-eastward to the Hill of Nigg, whence it again slopes, at first ruggedly and then precipitously, downward to the shore of the Moray Firth. The Hill of Nigg is a tract of high ground extending through the whole parish, along the shore of the Moray Firth, and about 5 miles in length and 1½ mile in breadth, with a height of from 300 to 600 feet above sea-level. It is partly covered with straggling plantations, and has on the side next the Moray Firth a front of lofty precipices, over 200 feet high. At the S end it terminates in the Northern Sutor of Cromarty, overhanging the entrance to the Firth of the same name. It belonged in ancient times to the Bishops of Ross, who had a residence in the parish, and was then called 'the Bishop's forest.' Of the whole parish about 3500 acres are under cultivation or wooded, and the rest of the area is either pasture land or waste. The soil of the arable portions is a good black loam, becoming lighter near the coast, and from 1 foot to 4 feet deep. Along the Hill of Nigg the soil is thin and cold. The underlying rocks are granitic gneiss, Old Red Sandstone, and on the coast at the NE corner, at Shandwick, are patches of liasic shales and limestones. There is a fine section of the Old Red Sandstone exposed along the Northern Sutor containing two beds with fossil fishes, which were, like all those in the Cromarty district, discovered by Hugh Miller:—'Selecting,' he says in the *Cruise of the Betsy*, 'as a hopeful scene of inquiry the splendid section under the Northern Sutor, I set myself doggedly to determine whether the Old Red Sandstone in this part of the country has not at least its two storeys of organic remains, each of which had been equally a scene of sudden mortality. I was entirely successful. The lower ichthyolite bed occurs exactly one hundred and fourteen feet over the great conglomerate, and three hundred and eighteen feet higher up I found a second ichthyolite bed, as rich in fossils as the first, with its thorny Acanthodians twisted half round, as if still in the agony of dissolution, and its Pterichthyes still extending their spear-like arms in the attitude of defence. The discovery enabled me to assign to their true places the various ichthyolite beds of the district. Those in the immediate neighbourhood of the town [of Cromarty], and a bed which abuts on the lias at Eathie, belong to the upper platform; while those that appear in Eathie Burn, and along the shores at Navity, belong to the lower. The chief interest of the discovery, however, arises from the light which it throws upon the condition of the ancient ocean of the Lower Old Red, and on the extreme precariousness of the tenure on which the existence of its numerous denizens was held. In a section of little more than a hundred yards there occur at least two platforms of violent death—platforms inscribed with unequivocal evidence of two great catastrophes, which, over wide areas, depopulated the seas.' The liasic shales of Shandwick are also richly fossiliferous. The Hill of Nigg was one of the hunting-grounds of the Fions, who used to leap across the Cromarty Firth on their hunting-spears, but whose race became extinct in consequence of all their women and children having been burned to death in Glen Garry, while the men were here engaged in hunting. Two miles along the shore, northward from the Northern Sutor, is the King's Cave; while a path above, leading to the top of the precipice, is called the King's Path. It is said to take its name from the shipwreck near it of a traditional king of Denmark. His three sons, who accompanied him, were drowned, and one was buried at Nigg, another at Shandwick, and another at Hillton of Cadboll in Fearn parish, and it was at their graves that the sculptured stones at these places were erected. The Nigg stone originally stood near the gate of the parish burying-ground, but having been blown down in 1725 was afterwards fixed to the eastern end of the church. One side has a cross, with the usual knotted sculpturing and various figures of men and animals. That at Shandwick stood on the brow of an eminence, behind the village, but was blown down during a violent gale in 1847, and broken into three pieces. This also bears on one side a cross, and is very similar in style to the Nigg stone. A mile and a quarter SW of Shandwick village is a green mound, with a so-called Danish camp on the top. Near the brow of the Northern Sutor is a little green knoll called Dunskaith, on which it is said that a fort was erected by William the Lyon in 1179. The view from this point is very fine, the entire Firth of Cromarty and the rich country around lying spread out as if on a map. From other points also, along the summit, the view of the Moray Firth and its shores is equally good.

The drainage of the parish is carried off by a number of small streams. The principal mansion is Bayfield House. Besides Nigg village, at the church, the parish contains, on the extreme NE, the fishing village of Shandwick, and on the extreme SW the fishing villages of Balnabradich and Balnapaling. In 1882 Shandwick had 10 first-class, 6 second-class, and 2 third-class boats, with 45 resident fisher men and boys, while the last two had 2 first-class, 3 second-class, and 3 third-class boats, with 25 resident fisher men and boys. There is a ferry 1 mile wide connecting the S of the parish with Cromarty, and a road passes from the landing-place northward

towards Tain. Nigg station, on the Highland railway, is in the parish of Logie-Easter, and 4 miles N of the village of Nigg, which is by the ferry about 3 miles N by E of Cromarty. The parish is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; and the living is worth £380 a year. The parish church, which was built in 1626, and has since been several times repaired, contains 425 sittings. One of the Episcopal ministers of the 17th century figures in the *Answer to Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence Displayed*, as telling his parishioners that in eternity 'they would be immortalised, so that nothing could hurt them: a slash of a broadsword could not hurt you, saith he; nay, a cannon-ball would play but *baff* on you.' In 1756 the parishioners had a three years' struggle against an obnoxious presentee to the church, and when at last he had gained his cause, and four members of presbytery arrived to carry out his induction, the church was found empty. 'Not a single member of the congregation was to be seen. While in a state of perplexity what to do in such a strange condition, one man appeared who had it in charge to tell them, "That the blood of the people of Nigg would be required of them if they should settle a man to the walls of the kirk,"' after which message he departed, leaving the members of presbytery so much disturbed that they referred the whole matter back to the General Assembly, which, however, ordered the induction to be carried out. The people, after struggling on for ten years by themselves, at length left the national church and became seceders. The bold messenger was Donald Roy, an ancestor of Hugh Miller, whose gifts of prayer and even prophecy or second sight are still remembered in the north. The Free church, erected soon after the Disruption, is ⅝ mile N of the Established church. One of its ministers was John Swanson, the early and intimate friend of Hugh Miller. A U.P. church, 1¼ mile to the NE, built in 1871, is a Norman structure, with a square tower, and contains 500 sittings. It superseded an older and slightly larger church, built in 1803. The public schools of Nigg and Pitcalme, with respective accommodation for 100 and 85 pupils, had (1883) an average attendance of 50 and 43, and grants of £48, 13s. and £37, 17s. 6d. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards. Valuation (1860) £4971, (1884) £6502, 5s. Pop. (1801) 1443, (1831) 1404, (1861) 1253, (1871) 1201, (1881) 1000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Ninemileburn, a village, with a public school, in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, on Monks Burn, near Habbie's Howe, 4 miles SW by W of Penicuik town.

Ninewells, a mansion in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Whitadder Water, ⅝ mile S by W of Chirnside village. Embosomed in woods, it is a handsome Tudor edifice of 1840-41, successor to an older mansion, which was the boyish home, though not the birthplace, of the historian and philosopher, David Hume (1711-76), and his occasional residence after his fame was won. It was the seat, too, of his nephew and namesake, Baron Hume (1756-1838), the eminent writer on criminal jurisprudence. The present proprietor, James Alexander Ross-Hume, Esq. (b. 1851; suc. 1864), holds 1024 acres in the shire, valued at £2162 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Nine-Wells. See NEWBURGH.

Nisbet, a small village in Crailing parish, Roxburghshire, near the left bank of the river Teviot, with a station on the Jedburgh branch of the North British railway, 3 miles NNE of Jedburgh station. See CRAILING.

Nisbet, a fine old castellated mansion, belonging to Lord Sinclair, in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, near the left bank of Blackadder Water, 2¼ miles SSE of Duns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864. See HERDMANSTON.

Nith (*Novius* of Ptolemy), a river mainly of Dumfriesshire, but partly also of Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises at an altitude of 1400 feet above sea-level, between Enoch Hill (1365 feet) and Prickeny Hill (1676), 9 miles S of the town of Cumnock. Thence it flows 70¾ miles with a general south-south-easterly course, till, after for 10¼ miles expanding into an estuary with a channel 70 to 500 yards wide, it falls into the Solway Firth, 14¼ miles S by E of Dumfries, and 6 WNW of Silloth in Cumberland. As the crow flies the distance from source to mouth is only 42¼ miles. The first 15¾ miles of its course belong to Ayrshire; the last 16½ divide Dumfriesshire from Kirkcudbrightshire. It bounds or traverses the parishes of New Cumnock, Kirkconnel, Sanquhar, Durisdeer, Penpont, Morton, Closeburn, Keir, Dunscore, Kirkmahoe, Holywood, Dumfries, Terregles, Troqueer, Caerlaverock, Newabbey, and Kirkbean; and in our articles on these seventeen parishes full details are given as to the towns, villages, mansions, ruins, and other features of its course. Its principal affluents are Afton Water, Kello Water, Crawick Water, Euchan Water, Minnick Water, Enterkin Burn, Carron Water, Cample Water, Scar Water, Duncow Burn, Cluden Water, Cargen Pow, and Newabbey Pow, all thirteen of which are noticed separately. The Nith contains salmon, sea-trout, trout, herling, and grayling, but is not so good a fishing stream as the Esk, the Liddel, or the Annan. Like these it has been affected by the salmon disease, 222 salmon having been found dead and 58 destroyed between 1 Jan. 1881 and 31 March 1882. The Nith, till after it gets away from Ayrshire, is one of the most cheerless of streams, sluggish and shallow, seldom more than 15 feet wide, deeply tinctured with moss, and rarely graced with plantation, greensward, or even a bold bank, to relieve the dreary monotony of its moorland landscape. Its banks, till below Sanquhar, though quite redeemed from the dreariness which characterises them in Ayrshire, are simply agreeable, consisting chiefly of a verdant vale overlooked by uplands of varied contour but little grandeur; lower down, they are exquisitely rich in many varieties of landscape, now exhibiting a narrow acclivitous pass, diversified with wood, escarpment, and rock, now bursting into an expanse of valley, blooming as a garden, and screened with warm-coloured and finely outlined mountain-heights, and now presenting such rapid alterations of slope, undulation, haugh, and hill, as charm and surprise the eye, by the mingled wealth and number of the transitions. For 3½ miles after receiving the Scar, the river runs between the beautiful grounds of Keir, slowly rising like a green and softly wooded gallery on the one hand, and the fine expanse of the luxuriant plain of Closeburn, darkly overhung by the Queensberry heights, on the other. It now becomes pent up for about 2 miles by the low and diversified terminations of spurs from the mountain-ranges on the background; and, while traversing this space, it is decked with mansion, park, wood, and lawn, amidst nooks and recesses, hilly abutments and diversified slopes, till picturesqueness becomes profuse and almost excessive. On its clearing this sort of gorgeous pass—in the course of which the great Nithsdale road crosses it by the well-known 'Auldgirth Brig,' which Carlyle's father helped to build—the hills recede from it in sweeps, describing the arc of a circle; and while they form soft and finely-featured screens which terminate on the one side in the low green heights of Mouswald, and on the other in the bold grand form of Criffel, they enclose an oval plain of from 6 to 8 miles in breadth. Along the middle of this, the joyous and pebbly Nith runs, amidst constant verdure, multitudinous gardens, and other elements of lovely landscape, to the sea. Nowhere is the magnificence, or at least the rare and romantic character, of the famous Solway 'bore' displayed with finer effect than in the estuary of the Nith. Owing principally to the tide's impetuosity, the navigation of the river is difficult to seamen unacquainted with its peculiarities; but it has been greatly improved. (See DUMFRIES.) The valley, all down from New Cumnock to Dumfries, principally along its W side, and generally very close to the stream, is traversed by the GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 15, 9, 10, 6, 1863-64.

Nithsdale, the western one of the three great divisions of Dumfriesshire, takes name from its being drained

and traversed by the river Nith. It anciently comprehended the whole basin of the Nith, together with some tracts beyond that basin; and it was then, for some time at least, called Strathnith or Stranith. Its limits varied at different times, and seem never to have been exactly defined. At present it excludes all the parts of the Nith basin within Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, yet is understood to include tracts in Dumfriesshire exterior to that basin, and drained by Lochar Water. But it is not a political division of territory, and does not require to be precisely defined. Its chief features, from the boundary of Dumfriesshire with Ayrshire down to the influx of the Nith into the Solway Firth, have already been noticed in our account of the river Nith. The soil of the greater part of its arable lands is light and dry; capable, except in frost and snow, of being ploughed at any period during winter; and well-fitted for an early reception of seed. In most of the other two divisions of the county the soil is wet, and, when ploughed early in winter, is so apt to run into grass, and to have corn sown on it choked, that it cannot, without imprudence on the part of the husbandman, receive the seed till spring. One plough on a farm in Nithsdale will, in consequence, turn up nearly as much ground as two will in the wet parts of the other districts. Owing to so important a difference, the Nithsdale farms are, in general, much larger than those of Annandale and Eskdale.

In the reign of David I., Nithsdale, then called Stranith, was held by a Celtic chief of the name of Dunegal, from whom genealogists trace the descent of the celebrated Randolph, Earl of Moray. Four sons of Dunegal seem, after his death, to have shared his extensive possessions of Stranith; only two of whom—Randolph and Duvenald—can now be traced. Randolph, the eldest son, obtained the largest share, and, as head of the family, was superior of the whole, transmitting the designation of Lord of Stranith to his posterity. He married Bethoc, the heiress of lands in Teviotdale, and gave his name Randolph as a surname to his descendants. Thomas Randolph, his grandson, who was sheriff of Roxburgh in 1266 and chamberlain of Scotland from 1267 to 1278, married Isabel, eldest daughter of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and sister of Robert Bruce, the restorer of the monarchy. Their son was the famous Sir Thomas Randolph of Stranith, who, for his eminent services, obtained from his uncle the earldom of Moray, the lordship of Annandale, and other estates. Duvenald, the younger son of Dunegal of Stranith, appears to have obtained the barony of Sanquhar, the lands of Morton, and some other possessions in Upper Nithsdale; and he was probably the Duvenald who, along with Ulric, led the men of Galloway at the Battle of the Standard in 1138, and fell in the conflict. His descendants assumed, in the 13th century, the surname of Edgar from the name of his son; and they continued in the 14th century to hold various lands in Dumfriesshire. Richard Edgar, during the reign of Robert Bruce, possessed the castle and half the barony of Sanquhar, with some adjacent lands; and Donald Edgar obtained from David II. the captainship of the clan Macgowan in Nithsdale.

Other considerable families were possessed at an early period of lands in the district. Sir John Comyn held the manors of Dalswinton and Duncow; whilst the progenitors of the Lords Maxwell possessed Caerlaverock, and held out its ancient castle against many a stout siege. Under Robert II. Nithsdale obtained new superiors. Sir William Douglas, natural son of Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, wedding Giles, the daughter of the king, received with her a grant of Nithsdale, and was constituted sheriff of Dumfries. His only child, his daughter Giles—called 'the Fair Maid of Nithsdale,' who inherited her father's lordship and sheriffdom—married, first, Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, and next, in 1418, Alexander Stewart, the son of James, who was the brother of Robert II., and had obtained from Robert Bruce the lands of Durisdeer. Her son, by her first marriage, was William, Earl of Orkney, who inherited Nithsdale and the sheriffship of Dumfries, but who, in 1455, was induced to resign them to James II. for the earldom of Caithness. Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar in 1457 is styled Vicecomes de Nithsdale, and again in 1459 sheriff of Nithsdale; and his son Robert obtained in 1464 from James III. a confirmation of the sheriffship, and in 1468 a grant of the office of coroner of Nithsdale. The two offices of sheriff and coroner, between the Restoration and the Revolution, passed into the possession of the Douglases of Drumlanrig. This family—whose eventual identification with the Scotts of Buccleuch has placed under the shadow of the united ducal coronets of Buccleuch and Queensferry such magnificent portions of Nithsdale, Eskdale, Teviotdale, Ettrick-forest, and other districts in the Border counties—continued to hold the offices till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions. In 1620, Robert, eighth Lord Maxwell, was created Earl of Nithsdale. William, fifth Earl, taking part with the Pretender in 1715, was attainted, and condemned to be beheaded; but, through the address and courage of his Countess, the Lady Winifred Herbert, a daughter of the Marquis of Powys, he made an extraordinary escape from the Tower.

Nitshill, a village in the SE corner of Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire, near the right bank of Levern Water, with a station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway, 2 miles NE of Barrhead, and 4¾ WSW of Glasgow. It has a Free church, a Roman Catholic school, and chemical works (1807); and it is largely inhabited by workers in neighbouring coal-mines and quarries. Pop. (1841) 821, (1861) 1029, (1871) 986, (1881) 1001.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Nivingston, an estate, with a mansion, in Cleish parish, Kinross-shire, 3 miles SSW of Kinross.

Noblehill, a village in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile E of the town.

Noblehouse, a farm in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, 3 miles ESE of Linton, and 17 S by W of Edinburgh. Once a famous posting establishment and inn, it now has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments.

Nochty, Water of, a rivulet in Strathdon parish, SW Aberdeenshire, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 1263 feet, and running 4¾ miles south-eastward to the Don at Invernochty, opposite Strathdon church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Noddle Burn. See LARGS.

Noe. See GLENNOE.

Noltland Castle, a ruin near the northern coast of Westray island, Orkney, 20 miles N of Kirkwall. By some conjectured to have been built by Sir Gilbert Balfour, as a refuge for the Earl of Bothwell in the time of Queen Mary, it much more likely was built by the governor, bishop, or princely prelate Thomas de Tulloch in 1420, towards the close of which century it was besieged by Sir William Sinclair of Warsetter. It was besieged again and captured by Earl Patrick Stewart, and gave refuge to the last surviving officers of the Marquis of Montrose's army, when it became a ruin, periodically illuminated in celebration of the births and marriages of the Balfours. Offering the mingled character of palace and fortress, but seemingly never completed, it now presents the appearance of a huge grey oblong pile, with ranges of embrasures resembling tiers of port-holes, and with attached dismantled masses of masonry. Its open quadrangle is entered by an ornamental arched port; and it includes, on the ground flat, a great hall 62 feet long and 24 wide, overarched with a strong stone roof about 20 feet high.

Noness, a coast village in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 2 miles SSE of Sandwick.

Noop or **Noup,** a small bay and a headland on the NW coast of Westray island, Orkney. With a breadth across the entrance of 4⅝ miles, and a depth thence to its inmost recess of 1⅝ mile, the bay looks northward so as to be fully exposed to the fury of the Atlantic, and is crossed by a reef, the Bow of Rackwick, which has

proved fatal to many a vessel. Noop Head, flanking the W side of the bay, projects north-westward from an eminence called Noop Hill, has a bold beetling character, and is sometimes designated the Stack of Noop.

Noop or **Noup of Noss.** See Noss.

Noranside, an elegant mansion in Fearn parish, Forfarshire, 3 furlongs from the left bank of Noran Water, and 7 miles W by N of Brechin.

Noran Water, a Forfarshire stream, of Tannadice parish mainly, but partly also of Fearn and Caraldston. It is formed, at an altitude of 890 feet above sea-level, by the confluence of two rivulets, the longer of which, Trusty Burn, rising at 2160 feet, runs 3 miles south-south-eastward. Noran Water itself flows 10¾ miles south-south-eastward and east-south-eastward, till, at a point 4¼ miles WSW of Brechin and 140 feet above the sea, it falls into the river South Esk. It traverses picturesque scenery, and its clear rapid waters yield capital trout-fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

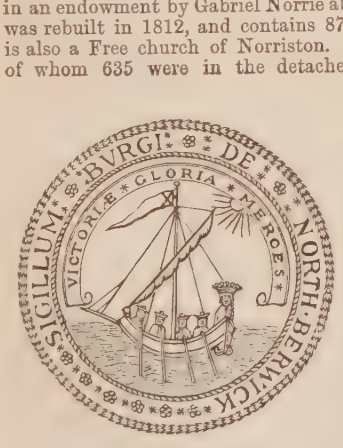
Norby, a village in Walls parish, Shetland, near Sandness, and 32 miles WNW of Lerwick.

Normandykes, a military antiquity in the SW corner of Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire, crowning a gentle eminence on the N side of the river Dee, opposite several fords of the river, 7 miles WSW of Aberdeen. It seems to have been a Roman camp, 938 yards in length and 453 in breadth; is wrongly believed by some antiquaries to occupy or indicate the site of the ancient town of Devana; and has been so obliterated, as now to be represented by only a small reach of dyke and ditch, forming part of the fence of an adjoining field.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Norman's Law. See Abdie.

Norries Law. See Largo.

Norriston, a *quoad sacra* parish in Monteith district, S Perthshire, containing Thornhill village, 4 miles WSW of Doune, and 9¼ WNW of Stirling. Constituted in 1877, it is in the presbytery of Dunblane and the synod of Perth and Stirling. Its church, which originated in an endowment by Gabriel Norrie about the year 1670, was rebuilt in 1812, and contains 870 sittings. There is also a Free church of Norriston. Pop. (1881) 1032, of whom 635 were in the detached section of Kincardine, 270 in Kilmadock, and 127 in Port of Monteith.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.



Seal of North Berwick.

North-Barr, Renfrewshire. See Inchinnan.

North Berwick. See Berwick, North.

North British Railway, a railway whose name was first applied only to the line from Edinburgh to Berwick, and now forming the largest railway organisation, as regards mileage, in Scotland. The earliest sections of the North British railway, as now consolidated, were the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, the second railway in Scotland, opened in 1826, and the Ballochney, opened in 1828, which, with the Slamannan, opened in 1840, were amalgamated as one line in 1848, were afterwards amalgamated with the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and came to the North British in 1865, as subsequently noticed. A more direct portion of the original North British was the Edinburgh and Dalkeith, which ranks as the fifth railway in point of time in Scotland, and which was opened in 1831. This line obtained some celebrity under its title of the 'Innocent Railway,' given to it by Dr Robert Chambers in one of his essays, indicating its safety and slow-going character as compared with lines on which locomotives were used. 'In the very contemplation of the innocence of the railway you find your heart rejoiced. Only think of a railway having a board at all the stations forbidding the drivers to stop by the way to feed their horses!' This railway, running from Edinburgh to Dalkeith and Dalhousie, with branches to Leith and Fisherrow, was 17½ miles in length. Prior to its absorption by the North British in 1845, it was used chiefly for the conveyance of coals and farm products, but had also a regular service of passenger omnibuses, drawn by horses. The branch to Leith, and a part of the branch to Fisherrow, have been put out of use, and form wooded mounds that may some day puzzle the antiquary. The next portion of the system was the Edinburgh and Glasgow, opened in 1841, and amalgamated with the North British in 1865, having previously absorbed the Edinburgh and Bathgate line (authorised in 1846) and the three early railways previously named. In 1842 the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway was opened, and this was amalgamated with the Edinburgh and Northern on the opening of that line from Burntisland in Fife to Perth and Tayport (for Dundee) in 1847, the latter being absorbed in the North British in 1862, and being known as the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee for the intervening fifteen years. The railway which gives its title to the system was opened in 1846, and consisted of the main line, 58 miles in length, and the branch to Haddington, 5 miles. In the previous year the powers of the Edinburgh and Hawick Company had been acquired before any steps at construction were taken, and this line (of which the utilised section of the 'Innocent Railway' formed a part) was opened as an integral portion of the North British. By the formation of the Border Union railway, Hawick to Carlisle and the Border Counties, Hexham in Northumberland to Riccarton (forming a junction there with the preceding), and by the construction of many branches, and the absorption of many lines independently constructed, the North British became the large organisation embraced under that name.

The company, as consolidated, serves the whole of the SE of Scotland from the Tay to the Tweed, and stretches to several westerly points, besides holding in the N a half share of the Dundee and Arbroath railway, the lines by the coast to Montrose and Bervie, and running powers to Aberdeen. Its southern termini are Berwick, Hexham, Carlisle, and Silloth, and the other terminal points to which it reaches are Airdrie, Wishaw, Hamilton, Glasgow, Helensburgh, Larbert, Perth, and Bervie. Besides this there are a number of branch and cross lines that fill up the scheme, such as the branches to Kelso (where the Berwick branch of the North-Eastern railway is joined), to Langholm, Jedburgh, and Selkirk; the line from Newtown St Boswells to Earlston and Duns, through Berwickshire to Reston on the main line; the branches to Gretna, Port Carlisle, and Silloth; and the line running from Galashiels to Innerleithen and Peebles, with branch to Dolphinton, and returning to main line at Eskbank. There are also short lines to Penicuik, Roslin, and Polton; to North Berwick, Haddington, Macmerry, Musselburgh, and Fisherrow harbour; and the connecting link between South Leith and Portobello. Those branches are all S of the Forth, in connection with the main and Carlisle lines. Edinburgh forms a central point in the system, at which all the main lines converge. Westward, the lines are to Glasgow, to South Queensferry (soon to form a part of the main route N on the completion of the Forth Bridge); branches from the main Glasgow line to Bo'ness, Grangemouth, and Larbert, from the last of which the Company holds running powers to Perth; and the southern route to Glasgow (formed out of the Bathgate railway and late westward continuations), with lines through the coal districts of Airdrie and Slamannan. The company possesses a half share of the City of Glasgow Union railway, and is now (1884) constructing a suburban connection in Glasgow, largely underground, the object of the latter being both to promote local city traffic and to obtain a quicker route from Helensburgh, etc., to the chief station in

the city. The lines running immediately out of Glasgow are those to Helensburgh, Maryhill, Strathblane, Killearn, etc. The latest addition here is the line to Aberfoyle, through the 'Rob Roy' country. A branch runs from Dumbarton to Balloch (Jamestown) on the shore of Loch Lomond, and there joins the Forth and Clyde line, from Balloch through the Buchanan country to Stirling, made in 1854, and leased to the North British in 1871. The company owns the line from Stirling to Dunfermline and Thornton (with branch to Cambus and Alva), also from Alloa by Dollar and Kinross to Ladybank, the main route from Burntisland to Perth and Tayport (for Dundee), the East of Fife line from Thornton to Anstruther, a branch from Leuchars to St Andrews, a branch from the same junction to Newport to join the Tay Bridge, and a line between Newport and Tayport. The Anstruther and St Andrews railway, when complete, will give railway communication to Crail and the East Neuk of Fife. From the scattered nature of the numerous branches, the working of the line is of an involved and intricate nature, and although the mileage of line is the largest in Scotland, the revenue of the railway is less than that of the Caledonian railway. The railway, at the beginning of 1884, consisted of 425½ miles of double line, 570 miles of single line, 32 miles of the Union Canal (which had been purchased by the Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1848), and ferries over the Forth at Queensferry and Burntisland, and over the Tay from Tayport to Broughty Ferry, about 8 miles in all. In addition to this the company work other lines of 57¼ miles, and run trains over 122½ miles of 'foreign' railways, making a total of over 1200 miles of public communications directly or partly in the control of the company. At January 1884 the capital expenditure of the company amounted to £32,533,313, consisting of shares £24,456,525, debenture stocks £6,145,933, loans £1,686,691, premiums received on issue of stock £231,040, and balance due £13,122. The remarks made on the capital of the Caledonian Railway Company (vol. i., p. 219) apply equally to this account of capital, and need not be repeated. The actual money spent on the North British railway probably does not amount to thirty millions.

In the half-year last reported the company carried 827,804 first class, 354,525 second class, and 8,085,066 third class passengers, making, with 7988 season tickets, a total of 9,275,383 passengers, yielding, with mails and parcels, a revenue of £489,697. The goods and mineral traffic, with live stock, yielded a revenue of £835,801, giving a total revenue of 1¼ million of money for the half-year. This traffic required the services of 573 locomotive engines, 1754 passenger vehicles, 32,062 waggons of various kinds, besides steamers at Burntisland, Queensferry, and Tayport, to conduct the ferry traffic. Including the steamer passages, this plant traversed, in the passenger department, 2,407,293 train miles, and in goods service, 3,273,276 train miles, being a total of 5,901,177 miles. The revenue earned amounted to 54·94d. per train mile, the rate being 45·99d. in the passenger traffic and 61·99d. in the goods traffic. The affairs of the company are administered by a board of thirteen directors.

The outline of the railway given in the foregoing brief narrative of its origin and extent shows that the company commands a large and important district. As a local line it has entire control of the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Haddington, Edinburgh, and Fife, and it competes with the Caledonian for through or local traffic at the principal places in Scotland. Owning the shortest and most level route between Edinburgh and Glasgow, as well as a subsidiary route by Bathgate and Coatbridge, it offers the best means of communication between these cities, but under an arrangement made when the Tay Bridge was projected, the traffic between these places is divided between the companies in fixed proportions without reference to the actual number carried by each. As regards London, the North British forms an integral part of the East Coast route by York, Newcastle, and Berwick, completed in 1850 when the Queen opened the

Victoria bridge at Berwick; and the 'Flying Scotsman' between Edinburgh and London, performing the distance between the cities in 9½ hours, is one of the fastest trains in the world. Through the line *viâ* Hawick to Carlisle, the North British also forms a part of the Midland route to England; the trains northward from London, etc., forking at Carlisle, westward by the Glasgow and South-Western, and eastward by the North British. Through Fife, besides a monopoly of local service, the company maintains trains to Perth and the north, the ferry, however, rendering this route but little favoured by through travellers. A better competition with the north is maintained by a special service of trains to Perth *viâ* Stirling, under the running powers conferred on the company when the Scottish Central, the neck of the railway system of Scotland, was absorbed in the Caledonian. In the same way, a rival service is maintained to Aberdeen over the Dundee and Arbroath and Arbroath and Montrose lines, with running powers beyond, the last secured to the company on the absorption of the Scottish North-Eastern by the Caledonian. The rivalry of the two companies is, in brief, the principal feature of Scottish railway organisation, the public reaping the benefit in numerous and rapid trains, and keen competition for goods and mineral traffic—a rivalry not always beneficial to the shareholders, but of late years having been modified to their manifest advantage.

In the construction of the North British, there have been many considerable engineering works, including the great bridges over the Tay and the Forth to be subsequently noticed. The original line, Berwick to Edinburgh, presents no extensive works, though offering to the traveller some highly picturesque glimpses as it touches the sea near Berwick and at Dunbar, and passes the defile of Peasebrig. The Border Counties line, from Hexham in Northumberland to Riccarton (with branch to Rothbury and Morpeth), takes the traveller through a district of great interest, and climbing over the Cheviot Hills crosses the Border at a high elevation. From Carlisle northward to Hawick the line is not important in any engineering sense, but in the ascent and descent of the watersheds and the passage of Whitrope tunnel the line shows gradients and curves which rendered the use of 'bogie' engines a matter of necessity in working the fast express trains. The summit-level at Falahill is frequently in winter the scene of obstructions from snow drifts. As this line passes through the Scott country and the scenes of Border story, it attracts large numbers of visitors annually, especially to Melrose (for Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys and Abbotsford), Kelso, Jedburgh, etc., also to Selkirk, Innerleithen, and Peebles for angling in St Mary's Loch and the many fine streams throughout the district, and on the local lines to Roslin Chapel, etc. Between Edinburgh and Glasgow, the main line is a notable and costly engineering work, it having been made before the power of locomotives to overcome gradients and curves was properly understood. It includes two extensive stone viaducts over the Almond and Avon, and the cuttings and tunnel near Winchburgh were made at immense cost. The trains suffer from delay in entering Glasgow by a very long tunnel with an incline so steep that it must be worked by a rope and stationary engine. To overcome this delay as regards the Dumbartonshire and local Stirlingshire traffic, the suburban route in Glasgow already described was projected. The Edinburgh and Glasgow line passes close to Linlithgow, a favourite resort to visit the royal palace there, but in too many places, particularly at Falkirk, the line avoids the towns, partly from the desire to make straight as well as level runs on the railway, and partly from the idea in those early times that the vicinity of a railway was not desirable. The town of Falkirk is best reached by the Grahamston station on the Larbert junction line, the station being actually in the town, while that on the main Glasgow line is about 2 miles distant. At Cowlairs the company maintains large engineering and carriage building works, where about 2000 persons are employed. The Fifeshire section of the system is devoid of engineering importance,

but at the ferry between Granton and Burntisland there is an ingenious contrivance perfected by Sir Thomas Bouch in 1851, under which goods trains are shipped and unshipped at any state of the tide on large steamers built for the purpose. A movable platform, level above and diagonal below, is raised or lowered on a sloping face to the necessary level, and from it flying booms in pairs carry the rails forward to meet the stern of the vessel. The steamers used are large and broad, and are built with separate engines for each paddle, so as to leave the centre of the deck free to receive waggons on several lines of rails over its whole length. The movable platform is raised or lowered by steam, and the waggons, in trains of five or six, are run on and off by chains worked by the stationary engine. The first vessel, the *Leviathan*, built by Napier of Glasgow, is still in use, but other and larger 'floating railways' have since been built. With the exception of such slight accidents as are perhaps inevitable in working such a system, it has been used daily in all weathers, and with unqualified success during the whole period since it was constructed. A project to adapt the same system at Queensferry was made in 1861 by Bouch, but was not carried out, and then efforts were directed towards bridging the two rivers. Those works are so intimately associated with the engineer who first devised them that their story may best be told in the words of the memoir of that distinguished engineer, published by the Institution of Civil Engineers after his death in 1880:—

'After the floating railway, already described, had come into operation, Mr Bouch's attention was drawn to the desirability of having a more direct connection between the north and south of Scotland, by carrying uninterrupted railway communication across the two estuaries of the Forth and the Tay. Taking the Forth first, besides laying out the scheme for a railway ferry at Queensferry, he projected the Glasgow and North British railway, plans for which were lodged in 1864, and in which it was proposed to cross the estuary by a fixed bridge. This was proposed to be 3 miles long, and was to extend from the south side to a point called the Stacks, about a mile above Charleston on the Fife shore, the piers consisting of wrought-iron cylinders supported on a wide base on the silt bottom of the river. An experimental pier for this bridge was prepared and partly sunk to its place, attracting much attention amongst professional men at the time. The bridge was to have been 125 feet above high-water level, and five of its spans were to have been 500 feet each, to cross the fairway of the river. After considerable progress had been made with the experimental pier, the project was abandoned, on the failure of Mr Hodgson's policy as chairman of the North British railway. The question of bridging the Forth was, however, not lost sight of by Mr Bouch, who in 1873, after the Tay Bridge had been begun, projected a design of a much bolder character. He removed the point of crossing to Queensferry, where the width was much reduced, but the depth much increased. Taking advantage of the island of Inchgarvie, in the middle of the estuary, as a foundation for a central pier, he proposed to cross the deep-water channels on each side by two spans of 1600 feet each, elevated 150 feet above high-water line. Each span was to be supported by suspension chains, having a deflection of 375 feet, the stiffening necessary for railway traffic being provided by tie-rods and strong lattice girders. The piers were formed of cast-iron columns, strongly braced, and their total height from the foundation was upwards of 600 feet. The advantages promised by this scheme were so great that the several railway companies, both English and Scotch, who were interested in the traffic on the eastern side of the kingdom, eagerly professed their willingness to support it, if it were practicable: but on account of the unexampled boldness of the design, they stipulated that it should be submitted to the opinion of some of the highest engineering authorities in the kingdom. Accordingly a committee of four eminent engineers, Sir John Hawkshaw, Messrs W. H. Barlow, G. P. Bidder, and T. E. Harrison, was appointed for the purpose; and at their suggestion an elaborate investigation of the proposed design, in full theoretical and practical detail, was undertaken by Mr W. H. Barlow and Dr Wm. Pole, assisted on some points by the Astronomer Royal, Sir G. B. Airy. Their report was given on the 30th June 1873, and it was so favourable that the four referees pronounced an unqualified approval of the plan. They said: "It affords us great satisfaction to be able to give our sanction to a work of so imposing a character, and to express our high approval of the skill, scientific research, and practical knowledge which have been brought to bear upon the elaboration of this interesting work."

'Some years elapsed, in consequence of financial difficulties, before the scheme took a practical shape, but in 1878 a company was formed, the contracts for the Forth Bridge were let, and on the 30th September in that year the works were formally begun.

'Although Mr Bouch had, as early as 1849, expressed his determination to bridge both estuaries, it was not till 1863 that the first proposal for a Tay Bridge was made public, and not till July 1870 that the bill for this purpose received the royal assent. As originally designed, the Tay Bridge differed in some of its details from the scheme ultimately carried out. As eventually built, the bridge was within a few yards of 2 miles long: it consisted of eighty-five spans, namely, seventy-two in the shallow water on the north and south sides varying from 29 to 145 feet; and thirteen larger spans over the fairway channel, two of these being 227 feet, and eleven 245 feet wide. The rails rested on the upper members of the girders generally, but on the lower members of the thirteen large spans. The system of wrought-iron lattice girders was adopted throughout, Mr Bouch adhering to the form of construction which had been successfully employed in other works designed by him. The piers were originally intended to be of brickwork, but after the fourteen nearest the south shore had been thus erected, the fifteenth showed a failure of the anticipated foundation, which led to the abandonment of brick and the introduction of iron. In the lesser piers the group of pillars consisted of four of 12 inches diameter, and for the larger spans six pillars were used, disposed in two triangular groups of three each, and stiffened with cross bracing. After many vicissitudes and delays caused by unexpected difficulties in carrying out the work, the line was completed continuously from shore to shore on the 22nd of September 1877, after which date there was a heavy ballast traffic across the river, testing the carrying power of the bridge in a satisfactory way. The inspection of the work by Major-General Hutchinson, R.E., on behalf of the Board of Trade occupied three days, and on the 31st of May 1878, the bridge was opened with much ceremony and rejoicing, the engineer being presented with the freedom of the town of Dundee. Traffic on the bridge was at once begun, and a direct service of trains from Edinburgh and Glasgow to Aberdeen was organised, saving much time and inconvenience by the abandonment of the ferry crossing and the double change of conveyance it involved. The improvement was fully appreciated by the public, and in June 1879 the Queen crossed the bridge on her journey southwards from Balmoral. As a mark of royal approval of the striking achievement of the engineer, the Queen commanded the attendance of Mr Bouch at Windsor, and on the 26th of June 1879, he received the honour of knighthood.

'The traffic was continued uninterruptedly till the evening of Sunday the 28th of December 1879, when a violent hurricane arose, and during the passage of a train from Edinburgh across the bridge, the central portion fell into the river, carrying with it the entire train and its load of about seventy passengers, all of whom lost their lives. An inquiry was instituted by the Board of Trade into the circumstances of the accident, the evidence showing much conflict of opinion as to its cause. There could be no doubt, however, of the

almost unprecedented violence of the gale, and Sir Thomas Bouch strongly held the opinion that under this force some part of the train had left the rails, which he considered would amply account for the disaster. He had for some time not been well, and under the shock and distress of mind caused by the casualty his health more rapidly gave way, and he died at Moffat on the 30th of October 1880. In his death the profession has to lament one who, though perhaps carrying his works nearer to the margin of safety than many others would have done, displayed boldness, originality, and resource in a high degree, and bore a distinguished part in the later development of the railway system.

'One unfortunate effect of the disaster was to paralyse the operations that had been favourably going on towards the larger project of crossing the estuary of the Forth. The public had, for the moment, lost faith in large iron bridges; the Board of Trade made larger demands of security, and the Forth Bridge Company, rather than persevere in so bold a scheme in the face of a temporarily unfavourable phase of public opinion, resolved to abandon the undertaking, or at least to wait till a more convenient season for its further prosecution.'

Within two years of the fall of the Tay Bridge the North British Railway Company obtained an act authorising the construction of a new viaduct, differing in many points of detail from the original structure. Starting from nearly the same points N and S, the new bridge stands about 50 yards W of the old. In the number and arrangement of spans it is identical, and in the method of sinking the foundations and bringing up the structure above high-water mark the process is the same. It differs (1st) in being a double instead of a single line, by which the lateral stability and carrying capacity are increased; (2d) in the upper structure being in solid plates of malleable iron, instead of groups of cast iron columns; and (3d) in being less in elevation above high water o.s.t. The reduction in the height caused an obligation to be imposed on the company to tow all vessels proceeding to Perth or elsewhere above bridge. The engineer of this bridge is Mr Barlow, and its estimated cost £800,000.

Although under the Act of 1878 the Forth Bridge was formally begun as already stated, no steps were taken to carry on the work, and the destruction of the Tay Bridge caused the scheme as designed by Sir Thomas Bouch to be abandoned, and a new design to be prepared. This was done by Mr Fowler, who made several very important alterations, although, as before, the two spans of 1600 feet crossing the fairways of the river, remain necessary features of the design. As in the case of the Tay Bridge, the structure provides a double line, and in the wider spans these are built independently and separated by a distance of 100 feet, with lateral bracings connecting them, so that additional stability is thus secured. The bridge is approached by a long viaduct of 30 spans on the lattice girder principle, and in the two main spans the suspension principle has been abandoned, those spans being instead constructed in a semi-circular form below on the cantilever principle. In this case also a reduction in height was authorised by the Act, and from the careful tests taken, and the determination of the board to make a structure immovable by any hurricane within experience, the bridge possesses high elements of stability. Athough this structure has been noticed under the North British Railway, it does not belong to that company, being independently promoted under a guarantee for traffic and dividend to which the Great Northern, Midland, North-Eastern, and North British Railways are parties. The North British is charged with the duty of working the bridge and its connecting lines at 50 per cent. of the gross traffic, while the various companies, besides a guarantee for the dividend, are bound to direct a stated amount of traffic to the bridge.

Another work of engineering importance is the bridge over the Esk at Montrose. This bridge as designed by Bouch failed, owing to the bad foundation furnished by the 'back-sands,' and considerable expense was incurred in erecting a new lattice girder bridge, which was opened in 1882. A fine iron bridge, designed by Bouch, crosses the Dryden burn on the Edinburgh and Rosslyn line, and the bridge crossing the Tweed below Melrose, carrying the railway to Earlston, is an imposing stone structure, and as it carries a single line only it appears very slender owing to its great height, and having shown some indications of yielding at one end, the piers have been strongly re-inforced there.

The character of the traffic borne by the North British railway is much diversified. As a passenger line it ranks first in Scotland, a larger proportion of its revenue being derived from this source than is the case with its great rival line the Caledonian. It is the sole means of railway communication over a very large district, and in the denser parts of the country it maintains a lively competition with the other lines. In mineral traffic it has connection with docks or harbours at Leith (by two lines), Bo'ness, Burntisland, Charleston, Glasgow (by the Stobcross docks), Silloth, etc. It has considerable fish traffic from Dunbar, Eyemouth (to which a railway is about to be made), Granton, Anstruther, etc. Its tourist district embraces the Scott country, and such interesting historical places as Lochleven, Dunfermline, Falkland, St Andrews, and Linlithgow. Its importance as a part of the shortest and swiftest route from Edinburgh to London, and as the best line from Edinburgh to Glasgow, has already been adverted to, and over both those lines it conducts an important part of the postal service. The history of the North British has been one of many vicissitudes. In Mr Richard Hodgson it possessed a man of great energy and foresight, and his endeavours to realise a gigantic and well-compacted system plunged the company into serious financial difficulties, which formed the subject of a special investigation in 1867. It is one of the features of the later history of the company, that most of Mr Hodgson's ideas have since been carried out. By great boldness he secured the access to Carlisle from Hawick, which, had it fallen into the hands of the Caledonian, would have made the now picturesque and favourite 'Waverley Route' a *cul de sac*. On Mr Hodgson's downfall the company secured a man of no less ability and courage in Mr Stirling of Kippendavie, who, for fifteen years, ruled the destinies of the railway. It was under his direction that the company pushed into the great Lanarkshire coalfield by the 'Coatbridge undertaking,' which made the Edinburgh and Bathgate railway a through line, and by special lines running to Hamilton, etc. The Glasgow connection was strengthened by the construction of the Stobcross docks and connecting lines, while northward the construction of the Forth and Tay Bridges, the acquirement of one-half of the Dundee and Arbroath, the new railway to Montrose, and the purchase of the Bervie line indicate a policy pointing to a direct route to Aberdeen and the north, entirely independent of those 'running powers' from Larbert to Perth, and from Arbroath to Aberdeen, already held as the fruits of keen parliamentary strife. At the beginning of 1879 the company seemed to be approaching an end of its difficulties, but the fall of the Tay Bridge, and the consequent loss of traffic and money, caused the fortunes of the company again to droop. A revival speedily followed, however, and in the spring of 1883 the 'ordinary' stock obtained a dividend of 5 per cent., a rate which had not been paid since 1848, and which was in 1884 increased to 5½ per cent. During thirteen of the intervening years no dividend was paid on that stock, although as a rule all the 'preference' dividends have been fully paid. In 1848, it may be stated, the entire capital receiving dividend was £1,080,000, while in 1884 the capital was over thirty-two millions, the 'ordinary' capital above referred to as then receiving 5½ per cent. being over four millions and a half. A part of the recent policy of the company has been to encourage the formation of local lines, and after their

execution and working have been tested, to absorb them into the system under terms more or less favourable. Under various heads throughout this work (Border Counties Railway, Berwickshire Railway, etc., etc.) will be found particulars of a number of railways which have been in this way amalgamated with the North British.

North Bute. See Bute, North.

Northesk. See Musselburgh.

Northfield, an estate, with an elegant mansion, in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the river Annan, 1 mile N of the town.

North Isles, the northern one of the three presbyteries of Orkney, comprehending the *quoad civilia* parishes of Shapinshay, Rousay and Egilshay, Stronsay, Cross and Burness, Lady, and Westray and Papa, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Eday and North Ronaldshay. Pop. (1871) 9312, (1881) 9373, of whom 860 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.

Northmaven, a parish of Shetland, comprehending the northernmost part of Mainland, with a number of neighbouring islets, and containing Hollswick village, on the W side of Ura Firth, 17 miles NNW of Voe, and 36 NNW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office. In shape resembling an isosceles triangle with north-north-eastward apex, it is connected at its southern corner with the rest of Mainland by an isthmus only 100 yards wide; and even this is nearly all submerged by spring tides. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 17 miles; its utmost breadth is 11 miles; and its land area is 76½ square miles, or 49,037 acres. The principal islets are Nibon, Uyea, and Lamba; and most of them afford good pasture, but all are uninhabited. The Mainland district, except at the isthmus connecting it with Delting parish, is completely surrounded by the sea. Deeply indented by Ura Firth, Ronas Voe, Burra Voe, Colla Firth, Gluss Voe, and other bays or voes, it has nearly everywhere a bold and rock-bound coast, so engirdled by skerries, towering islets, and fantastically-outlined rocks as at all times, but especially in a storm, to present grandly picturesque and romantic scenery. Portions of the W coast, in particular, consist of stupendous crags, rising rapidly to a height of 300 and 500 feet above sea-level, and seeming to have been rather rent by storm and billow than torn by volcano or upheaved by earthquake. Islets or other objects of still more remarkable appearance bear the names of Drongs, Scraada, Doreholm, Ossa-Skerry, and Maiden-Skerry. Fethaland Point in the extreme N, and Esha Ness in the extreme SW, are the principal headlands; and the former terminates a small peninsula, enclosed by a stone fence. Numerous fresh-water lakes of no great size are scattered over the moors, whose general surface is hilly, broken, and rough, attaining 389 feet at the Skiurds, 567 near White Grunafirth, and 1475 at precipitous Ronas Hill—the highest summit in Shetland. The rocks, from Ronas Voe to Ura Firth, are chiefly Old Red sandstone and limestone, of coarse description; elsewhere they include granite, syenite, gneiss, syenitic greenstone, diallage, and porphyry. Chromate of iron occurs in places, but not of the best quality; and agates and garnets are found. The soil in some spots along the coast is light and sandy, in others is loamy or clayey; and over most of the interior is moss immediately incumbent on solid rock. Almost everywhere it is very thin. The arable lands are chiefly scattered pendicles around the bays or elsewhere near the shore, and probably not more than one-tenth of the entire area is under cultivation. The crofters, indeed, pay more attention to fishing than to agriculture. The chief antiquities are a chain of rude watch-towers, remains of Picts' houses, and ruins of two pre-Reformation churches at Ollaberry and North Roe. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 2 of less, than £100. Northmaven is in the presbytery of Olnafirth and the synod of Shetland; the living is worth £233. The parish church, at Hillswick, was built in 1733, and, as reseated in 1825, contains 600 sittings. Other places of worship are an Established chapel of ease and a U.P. church at Ollaberry, a Congregational chapel at Sullam (1828; 160 sittings), and a Wesleyan chapel at North Roe (1828; 208 sittings). Five public schools—North Roe, Ollaberry, Sullam, Tangwick, and Urafirth, with respective accommodation for 80, 72, 45, 60, and 60 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 48, 42, 19, 41, and 37, and grants of £51, 16s., £48, 9s., £28, 8s., £34, 16s., and £47, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £1715, (1884) £2352, 12s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 2045, (1831) 2386, (1861) 2585, (1871) 2602, (1881) 2269.

North Medwin. See Medwin.

Northmuir, a village in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile N by W of the town. Pop. (1861) 319, (1871) 337, (1881) 315.

North of Scotland Railway, Great. See Great North of Scotland Railway.

North Queensferry. See Queensferry.

North-Water-Bridge, a hamlet near the mouth of North Esk river, at the boundary between Forfar and Kincardine shires, with a station on the Bervie branch of the North British railway, 3½ miles N of Montrose, and with a post office under Laurencekirk.

North-West Castle. See Stranraer.

North Yell. See Yell, North.

Norton, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 1 mile N by W of Ratho village.

Noss, an island of Bressay parish, Shetland, 1 furlong E of Bressay island, from which it is separated by a narrow and dangerous sound. Triangular in shape, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1⅛ mile, and is reckoned one of the most fertile and pleasant islands in Shetland. A promontory on its E side is called Noss Head. But the most interesting object connected with it, and one of the greatest curiosities in Shetland, is a holm or islet on its SE side, called the Holm of Noss. This islet, only 500 feet long, 170 broad, and 160 high, is perfectly mural, rising sheer up to its greatest altitude on all sides from the sea, and possessing a level and richly-swarded surface. The opposite rock on Noss island is also mural, and of the same height as the Holm; and is separated from it by a channel 240 feet wide. In former years a wooden trough or cradle suspended to ropes and made to acquire a sliding motion, with sufficient capacity to convey a man and one sheep at a time, served to keep the Holm in command as a valuable piece of sheep pasture. Off the E coast a rock called the Noup of Noss towers up like a stupendous tower, and attains, on one side, a precipitous and almost perpendicular height above sea-level of 592 feet. Pop. (1841) 24, (1861) 14, (1871) 24, (1881) 3.

Noss Head, a bold rocky promontory on the S side of Keiss or Sinclairs Bay, 3¼ miles NNE of Wick, Caithness. A little W of it stand the ruins of Castle-Girnigoe and Sinclair, the ancient stronghold of the Earls of Caithness. From the cove or small bay of Mursligoe, frequented by seals, a dry passage leads through a rock into a vast cave under Noss Head. A lighthouse, built in 1849 at a cost of £12,149, stands on Noss Head, with its lantern elevated 175 feet above the level of the sea. Its light is a revolving light, attaining its brightest state once in every half-minute, visible at a distance of 18 nautical miles, and red from NE ¾ N to WNW in a N direction, but of the natural appearance from other quarters. The lighthouse is in N latitude 58° 28′ 38″, and in W longitude 3° 3′ 5″.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Nothland Castle. See Noltland.

Noth, Tap o'. See Rhynie.

Noup Bay. See Noop.

Noup of Noss. See Noss.

Novar, an estate, with a mansion, in Alness parish, Ross-shire, near the NW shore of the Cromarty Firth, and 1½ mile N of Novar station on the Highland railway, this being 6½ miles NE of Dingwall. Backed by wooded heights, the mansion is a handsome edifice, with a large collection of valuable works of art, and with charming grounds, which were much improved and adorned by Sir Hector Munro, K.C.B., whose victory of

Buxar (1764) placed Hindustan at the feet of the English. The estate belongs now to his great-grandson, R. C. Munro-Ferguson, Esq. of RAITH.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Nungate. See HADDINGTON.

Nunlands House, a mansion in Foulden parish, Berwickshire, 3½ miles S by E of Ayton. Anciently held by the abbey of Dryburgh, the estate was purchased in 1870 by Mr Wilkie of FOULDEN for £8550.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Nunraw Castle, a mansion at the NE border of Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire, ½ mile ESE of Garvald village, 3½ miles ENE of Gifford, and 7 S by E of East Linton. Standing on the western edge of a deep and precipitous glen, it was built about the middle of the 15th century as a peelhouse or fortalice on lands belonging to the Cistercian nunnery of ABBEY, near Haddington. Although it has been modernised, it still is a fine old building. The work of renovation laid bare the painted ceiling of its old refectory, bearing date 1461, and emblazoned with the arms of the kings of Arragon, Navarre, Egypt, etc. The estate was purchased from R. J. A. Hay, Esq. of Linplum, in 1880, by Walter Wingate Hay, Esq. (b. 1856).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Nunton, a village on Benbecula island, South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 18 miles SSW of Lochmaddy. It takes its name from an ancient nunnery, which was demolished to furnish building material for the mansion and offices of the principal landowner of the parish; and it has a post office under Lochmaddy, and a branch of the Commercial Bank.

Nybster, a coast village in Wick parish, Caithness, 10 miles N of Wick town.

O

OA, a headland and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kildalton parish, Islay island, Argyllshire. The headland, flanking the S side of Laggan Bay, 3½ miles NW of Port Ellen and 7½ S of Bowmore, overlooks the E side of the entrance of Loch Indal; has a beetling, lofty, imposing character; is crowned with the ruins of DUNAIDH Castle; was originally called Keannoath; is now called the Mull of Oa; and often gives its name of Oa to much or all of the entire south-eastern peninsula of Islay. The *quoad sacra* parish, which comprises the southern part of that peninsula, and which has for its post-town either Port Ellen or Bowmore under Greenock, was constituted first by the ecclesiastical authorities, next in 1849 by the court of teinds. It is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and the synod of Argyll; its minister's stipend is £120, with a manse and a glebe worth £12 and £6 a year. The church was built at the expense of government in the first half of the present century. Pop. (1871) 367, (1881) 247, of whom 240 were Gaelic-speaking.

Oakbank, a village, with oil-works, in Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, close to Midcalder Junction. Pop. (1871) 355, (1881) 506.

Oakfield. See BEATH.

Oakley, a village at the mutual border of Carnock parish, Fife, and Culross parish, Perthshire, with a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline branch of the North British railway, 4⅜ miles W by N of Dunfermline. Built in connection with the Forth or Oakley Iron-works (1846), it chiefly consists of stone, one-story, slated dwelling-houses, disposed in rows, with intervening spaces more than double the breadth of the streets of the New Town of Edinburgh; and has a post office under Dunfermline, St Margaret's Roman Catholic church (1843), and a public school. The iron-works, now stopped, had six furnaces, with stalks 180 feet high; and the engine-house was built of a very beautiful sandstone, with walls so deeply founded and so massive as to comprise 60,000 cubic feet of stone below the surface of the ground. Pop. (1861) 1817, (1871) 1127, (1881) 312, of whom 92 were in Culross.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Oakshawhead. See PAISLEY.

Oakwood Tower, a ruined baronial fortalice in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the right bank of Ettrick Water, 4½ miles SW of Selkirk town. It belonged in the 13th century to the famous wizard, Sir Michael Scott of BALWEARIE, in the 16th to Wat Scott of HARDEN; and is now the property of Lord Polwarth.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Oathlaw, a parish in the centre of Forfarshire, whose church stands 4½ miles NNE of the post-town, Forfar. It includes part of the ancient parish of Finhaven, and on into the present century was oftener known by that name than its own. It is bounded N by Tannadice, E and SE by Aberlemno, S by Rescobie, and SW, W, and NW by Kirriemuir. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 5¾ furlongs and 2 miles; and its area is 5317⅝ acres, of which 43⅝ are water. The river South ESK first flows ¾ mile along the westernmost part of the northern boundary, then lower down meanders 2⅝ miles eastward along two other parts of the Tannadice border and across the north-eastern interior; and Lemno Burn runs to it east-north-eastward, first 7 furlongs on the Rescobie boundary, next 3½ miles through the interior. In the W a very powerful spring of excellent water rises from a bore 160 feet deep, which was sunk in an unsuccessful search for coal; and, being situated in the midst of a corn field, was covered over from view, and caused to send off its superfluence in a drain. Along the South Esk the surface declines to 143 feet above sea-level; and the highest point in the parish is the Hill of Finhaven (751 feet), which extends along the south-eastern boundary. A gentle slope descends thence to Strathmore; an expanse of plain occupies nearly all the centre and the N; and a tract along the South Esk towards the E lies so little above the level of that river's bed, and was formerly so subject to inundation by freshets, that it had to be protected by costly embankments. The predominant rocks are Old Red Sandstone and conglomerate; and the soil is mostly of a clayey retentive character, incumbent on 'pan.' Nearly 1200 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the land, except a very few acres, is in tillage. The chief antiquities are noticed in our articles on FINHAVEN and BATTLE-DYKES. Mansions are Finhaven and Newbarns; and the property is divided among seven. Oathlaw is in the presbytery of Forfar and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £210. The parish church, built in 1815, is a neat edifice with a tower, and 189 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 63 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 49, and a grant of £55, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1857) £3683, (1884) £5559, 5s. Pop. (1801) 384, (1831) 533, (1861) 399, (1871) 452, (1881) 440.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Oban, a parliamentary burgh in the united parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyllshire. A post and market town and seaport, and capital of the district of Lorn, it stands on the coast of Mid-Lorn, opposite the northern end of the island of Kerrera, curving round the head of a deep and beautiful semicircular bay, 24 miles N of the W end of the Crinan Canal, 33 NW by W of Inveraray, 92 NW by N of Glasgow, and 136 WNW of Edinburgh. The site of Oban is one of the most beautiful in Scotland, and one of the most healthy. The island of Kerrera, stretching from the northern horn of the semicircular bay to a considerable distance past

the southern horn, completely guards the bay, and makes it a tranquil and spacious haven, entered only by channels on the N and S. The southern entrance, called Kerrera Sound, bends so far inward from the bay as to become lost to view; while the northern entrance, though all seen from the town, appears to be blocked up by the island of Lismore, 5 miles off; so that the bay and adjoining channels have all the appearance of a land-locked lake. Its shores are chiefly low and gravelly, although immediately behind the town the ground rises into a protecting row of heights overhanging the town. On the N and E side especially the cliffs are bold, and are picturesquely covered with pine trees and ivy, while a grey conglomerate cliff stands at the southern promontory of the bay. The view commanded from the heights behind Oban, on which many houses and villas have been built, is extensive and magnificent. To the S is the Sound of Kerrera; westward, beyond Kerrera, rise the mountains of Mull; while away beyond Lismore to the NW, and past the entrance to the Sound of Mull, tower the peaks of misty Morven: still further NE lies Glencoe with its dark mountains, seen across the Braes of Appin; while nearly due E Ben Cruachan lifts its double peaks. Situated thus, in the midst of such romantic scenery, Oban is surrounded with places of interest, and has become the headquarters of all who desire to visit the West Highlands. Its natural situation, its accessibility, and its safe and commodious bay have splendidly fitted it to become the capital of the West Highlands and 'the Charing Cross of the Hebrides.' Oban is the focus of steam communication, by land and sea, between the south and the north western parts of Scotland. It is the terminus of an important railway line, affording direct communication with Edinburgh and Glasgow; it is the final point of the so-called 'royal route' from Glasgow *viâ* the Crinan Canal, carried on in the splendid steamers *Columba* and *Iona;* it is an important port of call for the larger steamers *Claymore* and *Clansman*, after they have 'rounded the Mull' of Kintyre on their voyage from Glasgow to Stornoway; it is the starting place for numerous steamer-routes throughout all the western coast and islands, and for coach-journeys to numberless places and points of interest on the mainland; and it is the headquarters of the Royal Highland Yacht Club. These facts give Oban its character. During the winter the town is quiet and dull, but by the end of June it awakens to a hurried, brisk, active existence, which lasts for the rest of the summer and autumn. When the tourist season once begins, Oban is bustling and gay. Train and steamer and coach pour streams of eager pleasure-seekers into the town—all countries of the world are represented, all ages and ranks in its hotels and streets. The shriek of the engines, the clear tones of the steamer-bells, and the rumble of wheels are heard more frequently; the hotels hoist their flags; bands play on the promenade; graceful white-sailed yachts glide into the bay and drop anchor; tourists and canvas-shoed yachtsmen throng the streets and shops; and there is a general air of bustle and of coming and going. For Oban is a place of passage and not of rest. Tourists go to Oban simply for the purpose of getting to somewhere else. Beautiful as the situation of the town is, its chief attraction to visitors is the ease with which, from Oban, they can reach other parts of the Highlands. Thus it is that although the appearance of Oban in the season is always the same, the individuals who make up the scene are always changing. Though the number of families who spend a month or two here in the summer is yearly increasing, comparatively few people, except the proprietors of the villas on the outskirts of the town and the heights behind, visit Oban for more than a week at a time. The prosperity of the town depends on this annual stream of tourists; and the character of its trade, its municipal policy, and its later history have been determined by this consideration.

The main street of Oban is a broad thoroughfare, curving round the bay, and flanked upon one side by the quays, on the other by substantial and handsome shops and hotels. As it leaves the town at the N end, this street assumes the character of an esplanade, and the shops give way to magnificent hotels and pretty villas. Towards the S end of this street another extends at right angles to it, directly back from the sea, while there are various side and back streets. Although much has recently been done in the way of improving the appearance of the town, its beauty and convenience has been sadly interfered with by the careless and injudicious way in which the original streets and lanes were laid out. In 1859 the fashionable northern quarter of Oban, known as the 'Corran,' was feued from the proprietor of Dunolly, and in the two following years the northern esplanade and Columba Terrace, including the Great Western Hotel, were built. Since then the town has been steadily growing, numerous villas being built, especially on the surrounding heights, though admirers of Oban have not thought that all the tenements erected there contribute to the beauty of the burgh. The neighbouring proprietors have done a great deal to beautify the place by planting the environs with fir, larch, oak, spruce, etc., one especially planting 768 acres within eight years. The main body of the town is cut into two parts by a small stream. Over 200 yards of the frontage of the town on the shore is occupied by the large quay and sea-wall, built by the Callander and Oban Railway Company. The construction of this work was begun in February 1880, and during the summer of that year a staff of divers were employed 16 hours daily in laying the foundations. The superstructure is of concrete, and the total length of the sea-wall is 670 feet. Handsome waiting-rooms are provided for the convenience of the passenger traffic, while travelling cranes and lines of rails assist the loading and unloading of cargo. Besides this railway quay there are other two older piers, one of which was improved and enlarged in 1836 by the joint efforts of certain townsmen and the late Marquis of Breadalbane, although the latter managed to obtain control of the whole. The anchorage in the bay is good and safe, and every summer is crowded with yachts of all sizes, and other craft.

With the exception of the court-house and the churches, the most imposing buildings in Oban are all connected with its tourist traffic; they are the quays, the hotels, and the railway station. The court-house was built in 1863 with the aid of a government grant of £1199; and includes a court-room, police-station, and police-cells. The parish church, built as a chapel of ease in 1821 at a cost of £1143, is a neat edifice in the eastern part of the town. It is seated for 500. St Columba's Established church was built in 1875 from designs by David Thomson, of Glasgow, at a cost of about £5000; and is seated for between 500 and 600. It is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a spire 120 feet high and stained-glass windows. On the face of the rising-ground behind the town stands conspicuously a Free church, of light early Gothic architecture, with a low Norman tower and pointed spire, built in 1846 from a design by Mr Pugin. The other churches are a U.P., built in 1867; Congregational, built in 1820, and rebuilt in 1880; St Columba's Roman Catholic pro-cathedral, a temporary wooden structure (1879; 300 sittings); and the Scottish Episcopal church of St John the Evangelist, a late Gothic edifice of 1863, with a new nave of 1882, and 400 sittings. It was consecrated by the late Archbishop Tait, then Bishop of London, in 1864. Three schools—the High, Roman Catholic, and Episcopalian—with respective accommodation for 420, 110, and 203 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 268, 24, and 88, and grants of £223, 1s., £5, 1s. 4d., and £71, 17s. 6d. There are also several private adventure schools. The Lorn Combination Poorhouse, with accommodation for 234 inmates, was opened in 1862. The railway station, erected in an open and commanding site near the quay, is one of the prettiest and most graceful buildings in the town. It is a single-storied building of varnished white and pitch pine, iron, and glass; and has a delightfully airy and elegant appearance. It was opened on 1 July 1880. Oban has even

more hotels in proportion to its size than Edinburgh, there being no less than 16, besides several temperance hotels and numerous lodging-houses. Several of the hotels are of the most palatial dimensions and appointments, and their charges are quite in keeping with their grandeur and the traditions of the Highlands. Even so long ago as 1773 Boswell remarked with approval the accommodation which he and Dr Johnson received in the little clachan at Oban; and the hotel-keepers of the town have not lost their reputation. The chief hotels (in order northward along George Street from the railway terminus) are the Station hotel, opened in 1881; Queen's, King's Arms, Caledonian, and the Imperial. The Argyll and the Oban Hotels are close to the head of the pier. Overlooking the N end of the bay are the Great Western, built in 1863, but now the largest hotel in Oban, owing to the incorporation with it of two adjoining villas and the building in 1880, at a cost of over £2000, of a dining-hall to hold 200 people; and the Alexandra, which has acquired a kind of extra-professional fame for the large and fine collection of modern paintings, ancient furniture, and *bric-à-brac* which it contains. On the heights above the town are the Craig-Ard and the Grand Hotels. Also overlooking the town and bay, and forming a prominent and somewhat melancholy object in the view, rise the unfinished walls of a proposed Hydropathic establishment. The Oban Hills Hydropathic Sanatorium Company, with a nominal capital of £75,000, acquired ground and began to build in 1880 an establishment estimated to cost in all some £61,000. But in a comparatively short time it got into difficulties, and the bare unroofed walls were left unfinished.

Oban has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, and North of Scotland Banks, and offices or agencies of 23 insurance companies. Most of the banks are handsome buildings. Other institutions in Oban are a library and public reading-room, opened 19 June 1880 in connection with Oban Scientific and Literary Association, the members of which meet weekly during the winter; a circulating library, an agricultural society, a masonic lodge, formed in 1791; and the Volunteer Improvement Association. The object of this last body is to increase the amenity and attractiveness of the town; and in the summer nearly 100 seats are placed along the esplanade and other popular walks in the neighbourhood and on the various commanding heights about the town. There is a corps of artillery volunteers, formed in 1859 at the very beginning of the volunteer movement. The Royal Highland Yacht Club was instituted in Oct. 1881, and has its headquarters at Oban. The club-house is in a villa near the Great Western Hotel. Its members fly the blue ensign of the navy and a blue badge bearing a crown on a St Andrew's cross. Two weekly newspapers are published in Oban; the *Oban Times* (1866) appears on Saturdays, and is independent in politics; the *Oban Telegraph* (1876) is published on Fridays, and is Liberal. Cattle markets are held in Oban on the Monday before the last Wednesday of May, and on the Friday before the last Wednesday in October; horse markets are held on the Tuesday before the first Thursday of March, and on the first Tuesday of September, and on the Tuesday before the fourth Thursday of November; a sheep and wool market is held on the Wednesday after the second Thursday of July; and hiring markets are held on the second Tuesday of April and the first Friday of November.

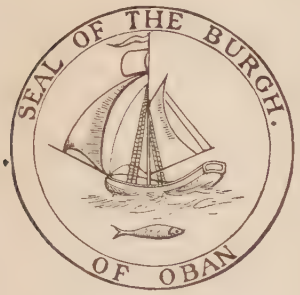
The construction of the Callander and Oban railway was begun in 1867; in 1870 the line was open to Killin; in 1873 to Tyndrum; and in 1877 to Dalmally. The remaining 24 miles took three years to complete, but on 11 June 1880 the first goods engine steamed into Oban. On 30 June of the same year the line was formally opened with much ceremony and public rejoicing. The station and quay, which formed an essential part of the railway company's design, have been already referred to.

The prosperity of the town has been much enhanced by this perfecting of its communications with the south, which brings it within five or six hours of Edinburgh or Glasgow. Before the town pier was extended, steamers were unable to touch at Oban except at high water; since then the communication by sea has been enormously developed. In summer there are countless routes open to the tourist by steamer: to Glasgow and the Clyde *viâ* the Crinan Canal in the fine steamers *Iona* and *Columba;* to Skye and Lewis; to Mull, Staffa, and Iona, and the Hebrides; and up the Caledonian Canal to Inverness and intermediate places. There is a steady communication by sea between Oban and many places during winter as well. There are two sailings in the week from Glasgow to Stornoway by powerful sea-going steamers which sail round the Mull of Cantyre and call at Oban; goods steamers which carry passengers sail from Oban to Islay and Colonsay three times a week; and there is also a goods steamer to Tobermory and other points in the Hebrides. In winter there are also two sailings weekly from Glasgow to Oban, Ballachulish, Fort William, and Inverness. On 1 April 1881 a daily mail steamer service began between Oban and Fort William, and Oban and Tobermory, the former packet-boat from Oban to Grass-point in Mull, and the land-carrier thence to Tobermory being thus superseded. In summer public coaches run to various points of interest in the neighbourhood.

The first industry attempted to be established at Oban was fishing; and in 1786 the Government Fishery Board appointed it a fishing-station. The industry, however, languished, probably on account of the distance from markets and the poverty of the fishers' gear; and the station was abandoned. So long before as 1713, however, a store-house had been erected by a Renfrew trading company at Oban; and a humble commerce had gradually grown up. In 1773 two brothers named Stevenson started a business uniting shipbuilding with commerce, which lasted for 30 years. As merchants they dealt in wool, oak-bark, fish, and other produce of the neighbourhood; and their success attracted others to the little town. With the development of steam communication Oban gradually grew larger, though the character of its chief industries changed. An attempt to revive the shipbuilding trade in 1867 failed; and so did later efforts to start a brewery and a farina mill. At present the manufactures of Oban are limited to the distillation of whisky. Its shops are good, and its supply of merchandise excellent. Besides supplying the wants of the summer tourists, on whom the town mainly subsists, Oban purveys for a considerable district around. It has also large sawmills.

Oban was raised to a burgh of barony in 1811 by a royal charter in favour of the Duke of Argyll; but this was set aside by the Court of Session; and in 1820 a new charter was granted in favour jointly of the Duke and Mr Campbell of Combie. Under this charter the burgh was governed by a provost and council until the Reform Act of 1832, by which it was formed into a parliamentary burgh, when, however, the title of provost merged in that of senior bailie. The area of the parliamentary burgh was defined as 'the space on the mainland included within a circle described with a radius of one-half mile from the point as centre, where the street leading to the old Inverary road meets the street along the shore.' In 1862 Oban adopted the Lindsay Act of that year, and was erected into a police burgh. In 1881 the town council successfully applied to parliament for powers to extend the municipal and police boundaries of the burgh, by an area which at last census had 344 inhabitants. At the same time powers were acquired to increase the number of councillors, to regulate the maintenance of the roads, and to introduce a new water supply. The dearth of water in 1880 was so great that it had to be carted from house to house. The former supply was derived from Loch Glencruitten and Loch Mossfield, capable of storing 6,000,000 and 5,000,000 gallons respectively. The new supply will be derived from Loch-na-Glenna Bheathrack, which can hold 90,000,000 gallons,

giving 30 gallons a head per diem to a population of 10,000. The estimated cost is £10,000. The town council now consists of a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 councillors. The municipal constituency (1884) was 677. Sheriff small debt courts are held in March, July, September, and December. Oban unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbeltown, and Inveraray in returning a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency (1884) 536. Annual valuation (1883-84) in original burgh £24,540, railway £2037; in extended part of burgh £2573—total £29,150. In 1847 the rental was only £2830; in 1859, £4616; in 1873, £11,138; and in 1881, in the extended burgh £24,012, of which £2207 was in the extended portion. Pop. (1791) 586, (1821) 1359, (1841) 1398, (1851) 1742, (1861) 1940, (1871) 2413, (1881) 3991, of whom 2005 were females, and 2042 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1881) 808 occupied, 42 vacant, 7 building.



Seal of Oban.

History.—About the middle of last century the site of Oban was occupied by a few thatched hovels, whose inmates supported life by fishing and farming. In 1773 Mrs Grant of Laggan visited it and mentioned it in the first of her *Letters from the Mountains*. In the same year Dr Johnson and Boswell were ferried over from Mull to Oban, and spent a night there. In 1786 the Government Fishery Board erected Oban into a fishing-station; but the fishing proved unproductive, and the station was abandoned. Its subsequent commercial progress has been already described in connection with its industries. In 1809 Oban became the headquarters of a militia regiment, 1200 strong, raised in the district of Lorn, and disbanded about 1813. Sir Walter Scott visited the burgh in 1814, the year in which he published his *Lord of the Isles*. The interest which this poem awoke in the scenes in which its action is laid, brought many visitors to Oban, in a gradually increasing stream; and the influence of Scott has always been regarded as one of the first causes of Oban's present prosperity. The first feus at Oban had been given off in 1803; but only in 1820 good substantial houses began to be built, in consequence of the growing fortunes of the place. The parish church and the Caledonian Hotel were among the earlier buildings of any note. For some time the headquarters of the Hebridean Survey were at the burgh; and from 1866 to 1870 a corps of ordnance surveyors had their headquarters at Oban during the survey of most of Argyllshire. In August 1847 the town was illuminated in honour of a visit from the Queen ('one of the finest spots we have seen,' says her *Journal*); and in 1863 royalty again visited it in the person of Prince Alfred, then a lieutenant on board the *Racoon*. During the Crimean War the town was the headquarters of the Argyll and Bute regiment of rifles, which had been called out under the Marquis of Breadalbane by royal warrant. In 1861 the regiment was changed to an artillery force; and in 1863, when the Duke of Argyll became lord-lieutenant of the county, its headquarters were changed to Campbeltown, in spite of a petition from the magistrates of Oban. The chief landed proprietors in and near Oban are, to the S, Robert Macfie of Airds, and, to the N, Col. McDougall of Dunolly. Mr Macfie's predecessors were the Campbells of Sonachan, who inherited from the Duke of Argyll, before whom the McDougalls of Dunolly held large estates in Lorn. Lord Breadalbane and his trustees were the successive proprietors from 1837 to 1866 of North Oban; the former having purchased the lands from Campbell of Combie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 44, 1876-84. See T. Gray's *Week at Oban* (Edinb. 1881).

Obney Hills. See Auchtergaven.

Ocheltree. See Ochiltree.

Ochil Hills, a range of high hills extending from the conjunction of the counties of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, in the vicinity of the town of Stirling, 2 miles from the left bank of the Forth, in an north-easterly direction, to Parton Craigs, on the right bank of the Tay, below the city of Perth. The range runs parallel to the Grampians or mountain-rampart of the Highlands; it forms the screen on the Lowland side of Strathallan and Lower Strathearn—component parts in the large sense of Strathmore; and it lies across the head of the whole peninsula of Fife, defending it and the low ground of Clackmannan, Culross, and Kinross from the scourge of the storms which come down the glens and gorges of the Grampians. Its length is about 24 miles, its average breadth 12. Its SE side, especially toward the Forth, is steep, and in places almost perpendicular; and its NW side rises with a greater abruptness than belongs to most of the Scottish ranges. Its summits are highest at its SW end, and might, especially there, as well as in other parts of the range, be termed mountainous, but for the vicinity of the Highland alps. Three of the summits overlooking the Forth are Bencleuch (2363 feet), in the parish of Tillicoultry, the loftiest of the range; Dunmyat (1375), in the parish of Logie, advancing a little from the contiguous range, breaking almost sheer down in stupendous rocky cliffs into the plain, and commanding a prospect over the basin of the Forth and its tributaries, which, for united gorgeousness and extent, is probably unsurpassed by any other in Britain; and King's Seat (2111), 2 miles NW of Dollar. The prospect from King's Seat, while very extensive and brilliant in itself, fully reveals the relative position of the Ochils. An intelligent observer has thus described it:—'I had now under my eye a circular space of 100 miles in diameter, comprising nearly one-third of the surface of Scotland, and probably two-thirds of its wealth. On the N were the rugged Grampians, rising ridge behind ridge. In the outer line—which is low and uniform—the Pass of Killiecrankie is distinctly seen as a great natural chasm. Below is the well-wooded plain of Perthshire, a part of which is concealed by the spurs or branches of the hills on which you stand. On the W the higher parts of the chain of the Ochils confine the view; but you easily distinguish the summits of Benmore, Ben Ledi, Ben Lomond, and various hills towards the Atlantic. On the S the eye roams over a vast and fertile region, extending from the Campsie Hills to the Lammermuirs, with Edinburgh, Arthur's Seat, the Bass, the Pentlands, and part of Stirlingshire. The Devon is seen immediately below, winding through the valley like a silver thread. Beyond it is the Firth of Forth, clear, luminous, and tranquil like a mirror, and enshrined in the heart of a richly cultivated country. The windings of its upper part, with the islets, capes, and peninsulas which they form, are seen to more advantage here than from Stirling Castle. The small hills between the Ochils and Kincardine do not present the slightest inequality of surface, but seem sunk and confounded with the valley of the Devon; while the fields, that cover the whole space, with their hedgerows and strips of planting look like the diminutive plots of a nursery. On the SE is seen Kinross, with Loch Leven and its two islets, and beyond these the black mural front of the Lomonds, variegated with streaks of red. On the other side of the Firth are the undulating and well-wooded district of West Lothian and the fertile Carse of Falkirk, in the middle of which an opaque cloud marks the site of Carron. The lower part of the firth is specked with little vessels, and perhaps right before you is a steamboat, which, when seen on a pretty large surface of water, with its long train of smoke, forms, in my humble opinion, a picturesque object in the landscape, in spite of all that poets have said in its disparagement.'

The Ochils everywhere, within their own limits,

present rich groupings of scenery and pleasing pictures of rural life—swelling hills, verdant to the top, and thickly dotted with sheep and cattle; rivulets rushing along the gorges and the vales, or falling in hoarse murmurs down from precipitous cliffs; and villages, hamlets, and farm-houses, skirted or enclosed with wood. The individual hills are generally long, round-backed, and either covered with verdure or under cultivation up to their summits; and, with some remarkable exceptions, their chief acclivities are rapid, and face the N. Defiles, glens, and valleys everywhere dissever the range into small masses and single hills, and are generally of so rich a character in soil and culture as to blend brilliantly with the landscape of the acclivities. Offshoots of the range, but so low that they rarely exceed 500 feet above sea-level, run down the whole peninsula of Fife, and, along with the beautiful Lomond Hills, and some less considerable isolated heights, impart to it that undulated contour which so pleasingly characterises its appearance. These offshoots and the main range may be viewed as enclosing the outer edge or north-eastern extremity of the great coal-field of Scotland, which extends, though not without marked interruptions, from the river Girvan in Ayrshire to the banks of the Eden in Fife. The rocks are eruptive; and the main range is singularly rich in minerals; and, besides yielding up round its base large supplies of coal and of stratification superincumbent on the coal-measures, has furnished from its interior large quantities of various valuable metals. See ALVA.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 40, 48, 1867-69.

Ochiltree, a village and a parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands, 320 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Lugar Water, at the influx of Burnock rivulet, 1⅝ mile N of Ochiltree station, 4 miles W of Cumnock, 11½ E of Ayr, and 13 SSE of Kilmarnock. It has lost its former employments of snuffbox-making, cotton-weaving, and the manufacture of reaping-hooks; but it still is a pleasant little place, and has a post office under Cumnock, with money order and savings' bank departments, gas-works, three inns, and a reading-room and library. John Knox here wedded his second wife, a daughter of the 'good Lord Ochiltree'; and here in Nov. 1666, between the rising at Dalry and the battle of Rullion Green, the Covenanters, who had mustered at the Bridge of Doon, were joined by three parties under Welsh, Guthrie, and Chalmers. At Ochiltree they heard sermon by one of their preachers, marshalled their army, appointed their officers, and held a council of war to examine their condition and prospects, at which they resolved that no further help could be looked for from the south or south-west, but that many adherents would join them in Clydesdale, and that therefore they should straightway march eastward. Pop. (1831) 642, (1861) 709, (1871) 699, (1881) 523.

The parish, containing also Sinclairston hamlet, 4¾ miles SW of Ochiltree village, till 1653 included the present parish of Stair. It is bounded NW by Stair, NE by Sorn and Auchinleck, E by Old and New Cumnock, S by Dalmellington, and W by Coylton and Stair (detached). Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8⅞ miles; its breadth varies between 9⅛ furlongs and 5⅞ miles; and its area is 18,422 acres, of which 94¼ are water. LUGAR Water winds 4¼ miles north-westward along all the north-eastern boundary; the Water of COYLE, at two different points, traces 5¼ miles and 9 furlongs of the western boundary; and several rivulets, rising in the interior, run to one or other of these two streams. Belston Loch (2 × 1½ furl.), near Sinclairston, is the largest of four small lakes, two of them artificial. Along the Lugar the surface declines to 280, along the Coyle to 230, feet above sea-level, and thence it rises southward to 497 feet at Killoch, 935 at Auchlin Rig, 1019 at Auchingee Hill, and 1191 at Stannery Knowe. Sandstone is the predominant rock; two coal-pits have been recently opened; and ironstone exists. The soil is mostly a clayey loam, incumbent on stiff retentive clay; and two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage. A thriving plantation of no great breadth stretches nearly across the parish parallel with the Ayr road; and this, with the plantations of Barskimming, Auchinleck, and Dumfries House, in the adjacent parishes, relieves the landscape from coldness of aspect. Moss of various depths covers a considerable area, both in the uplands and in the low grounds, and frequently expands into flow moss or wet bog. The ancient barony of Ochiltree belonged from the 14th century, or earlier, till the 16th century, to the family of Colville, several of whom figure in history as knights. In 1530 it was exchanged by Sir James Colville with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, for the barony of East Wemyss in Fife; and in 1534 it was exchanged by its new possessor with Andrew Stewart, third Lord Avondale, for the barony of Avondale in Lanarkshire. In consequence of the latter exchange, Stewart, in 1543, was created Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, a title that became dormant in 1675. The barony, coming into the possession of the first Earl of Dundonald, was granted by him to his second son, Sir John Cochrane; was forfeited by Sir John in 1685, but re-acquired by his son from the Crown in 1686; was purchased from the Cochrane family about 1737 by Governor M'Rae, who left it to Miss Macquire, afterwards Countess of Glencairn; and was re-sold about 1817 in lots to different proprietors. The old castle of Ochiltree stood by the side of the Lugar, on the brow of a high rocky bank, whence arose the name Ochiltree, signifying 'the lofty dwelling-place;' but nothing of the castle now remains, the whole having been carried away piecemeal for building houses and dykes on the adjoining farms. Another old barony in the parish bears the name of Traboch, signifying 'the dwelling-place of the tribe,' and is now included in the Auchinleck property. A farm on this estate, called Hoodstone, was tenanted from the 13th till the present century by a family of the name of Hood, descendants, it is said, of the famous English outlaw, Robin Hood. At Auchencloich, in the upland district, are the ruins of an old castle, unknown to either record or tradition. An ancient camp occupied part of the site of the village of Ochiltree; but little or nothing is known respecting it. The Marquis of Bute and the two daughters of the late Lady Boswell of Auchinleck are chief proprietors, 2 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Ochiltree is in the presbytery of Ayr and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £385. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1789, and contains 630 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Ochiltree and Sinclairston, with respective accommodation for 177 and 103 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 115 and 59, and grants of £117, 14s. and £66, 6s. Valuation (1860) £11,949, (1884) £16,343, 2s. 10d., *plus* £6180 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1308, (1831) 1562, (1861) 1676, (1871) 1656, (1881) 1493.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Ochiltree, a hamlet in Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire, 3 miles SE of Linlithgow town. An old castle stood adjacent to its N side, and traces of a Roman camp are on an eminence a little to the S.

Ochiltree. See PENNINGHAME.

Ochterlony, a mansion in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire, 1½ mile WSW of Guthrie station. Erected in 1821 by Mr Stephens, the then proprietor of the estate of Balmadies or Ochterlony, it is now the seat of Sir Charles Metcalfe Ochterlony, second Bart. since 1823 (b. 1817; suc. 1825), who holds 1025 acres in the shire, valued at £1295, 8s. per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Ochtertyre, a mansion in Kincardine parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Teith, 4½ miles NW of Stirling, and 4¼ SE of Doune. It was the residence of John Ramsay (d. 1814), the associate of Dr Blacklock, Robert Burns, and Sir Walter Scott; and later was the seat of the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, Q.C. (1799-1877), Liberal M.P. for Sutherland 1840-52 and 1861-67. His nephew, Colin Mackenzie Dundas, Esq. (b. 1842; suc. 1879), holds 984 acres in the shire,

valued at £1231, 7s. per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Ochtertyre, a mansion in Monzievaird parish, Upper Strathearn, Perthshire, 3 miles NW of Crieff. It stands on a skirt of the Grampians, sloping southward to Ochtertyre Lake (4½ × 1¼ furl.), and is a plain but commodious modern edifice, with a finely wooded park, which both contains and commands many views of exquisite beauty. Patrick Moray, the first of Ochtertyre, who died in 1476, was the third son of Sir David Moray of Tullibardine; and William, his eighth descendant, was created a baronet in 1673. Sir Patrick Keith Murray, present and eighth Bart. (b. 1835; suc. 1861), is fifteenth in direct descent from the first laird of Ochtertyre. He holds 17,876 acres in the shire, valued at £11,051 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See Monzievaird, and chap. xxxvii. of Thomas Hunter's *Woods and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883).

Ockraquay, a village on the E coast of Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 10 miles SSW of Lerwick.

Odin's or **Lord Lovat's Cave**, a cavern in Laggan Point, at the E side of Loch Buy, Mull island, Argyllshire, 17 miles WSW of Oban. It measures 300 feet in length, from 20 to 45 in width, and from 40 to 120 in height; and leads, by a narrow, difficult, descending passage, to another cave, 150 feet long, 12 wide, and 24 high.

Odinswick. See Otterswick.

Ogilface, an ancient baronial fortalice in Torphichen parish, Linlithgow, 3½ miles W of Bathgate. It belonged to the ancient family of De Bosco, Barons of Ogilface; passed to the Earls of Linlithgow; seems to have been a structure of some strength, but of no great size; and is now represented by only traces of the foundations.

Ogilvie. See Glenogilvie.

Ogilvie, a ruined castle in Blackford parish, Perthshire, on a part of the Ochil Hills, called from it the Braes of Ogilvie, 1 mile SE of Blackford village. It appears to have been a place of great strength, both in structure and in position.

Ogle. See Glenogle.

Ogstoun. See Drainie.

Oich, a loch and a rivulet of Kilmonivaig and Boleskine parishes, in the Great Glen, Inverness-shire. Lying 105 feet above sea-level, between Lochs Ness and Lochy, the lake has a length from SSW to NNE of 3 7/10 miles, whilst its breadth varies between 1 and 2¼ furlongs. It forms the summit-level of the Caledonian Canal navigation; is gemmed with two wooded islets, and encircled by verdant banks and picturesque hills; receives, on its western side, the tribute of the Garry; and at Invergarry commands a romantic vista view into Glengarry. Its waters are so stored with salmon, trout, and pike, as to afford prime sport to anglers. The rivulet, issuing from the foot of the lake, runs 6¾ miles north-north-eastward to Loch Ness (50 feet) at Fort Augustus. It is flanked by low rocky heath-clad hills, and yields capital salmon and trout fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 73, 1873-78.

Oikell, a river of Sutherland and Ross-shire, rising at an altitude of 1500 feet above sea-level, and running 35¼ miles south-south-westward and east-by-southward along the mutual border of Creich parish in Sutherland and Kincardine in Ross-shire, through Loch Ailsh (7 × 4⅓ furl.; 498 feet) and the Kyle of Sutherland, till it falls at Bonar-Bridge into the head of the Dornoch Firth, which, strictly speaking, is its estuary. The Oikell's principal tributaries are the Cassley and Shin on its left bank, and the Einig and Carron on its right. Several hundred yards above the inn of Oikell-Bridge, which is 18½ miles WNW of Bonar-Bridge and 18 WSW of Lairg station, the Oikell, tumbling along a rugged and declivitous channel, makes a series of wild cataracts, which terminate in one bold and very formidable fall. The banks which overhang this multiplied linn are quite precipitous, and exhibit from their crevices, at spots where no soil can be detected by the eye, several large fir trees springing up from curiously twisted roots. For several miles below this point, the vale of the stream, or Strathoikell, is flanked by heath-clad hills, whose dreariness is relieved only by occasional clumps of stunted birch and a few verdant meadows on the margin of the stream. Three miles above the influx of the Cassley, an impetuous burn tumbles headlong into the vale; and at a brief distance from its mouth rises an elevated grassy bank, which is crowned by a burying-ground. This part of the vale is called Tuitean-Tharbhach ('fertile fall of slaughter')—a name which alludes to a fierce onslaught, towards the close of the 14th century, on a freebooting party of the Macleods of Lewis by a body of the men of Sutherland. From Tuitean-Tharbhach to the Cassley the stream runs tortuously along a winding strath; and, while markedly Highland in its screens, has a profusion of birch and alder coppice upon its immediate banks, and, in one place, is overhung by a forest of firs. At the junction of the Cassley a fine view is obtained of Rosehall House, embosomed in extensive woods, near the foot of Glen-Cassley, and of the old walls of Castle-na-Coir, situated in a meadow on the left bank of the Oikell. The river is navigable by boats from the sea to Rosehall, and brings up the tide to a point only 1½ mile lower down. The united waters of the Oikell and the Cassley form a fine large river, and make a well-defined boundary-line between Ross and Sutherland. The strath, down to Bonar-Bridge at the head of the firth, is everywhere beautiful, and forms part of the ancient district of Ferrinbusklyne or Sleischillis, which the bishops of Caithness obtained in the 12th century as a gift from the Earls of Sutherland. From Rosehall to about 3 miles above the influx of the Shin, it forms on the one side a craggy barrier, and on the other a low expanse of continued forest, and winds perpetually in its progress; lower down are broad meadows along the edge of the stream, pretty clumps of coppices on the declivities, and groups and sprinklings of neat stone cottages picturesquely perched upon rocky heights. The Oikell yields capital salmon and trout fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Oisinneach, Lochan. See Dowally.

Old Aberdeen, etc. See Aberdeen, Old, etc.

Oldany. See Oldney.

Oldhamstock (anc. *Aldhamstoc*, 'old dwelling-place'), a village of E Haddingtonshire, and a parish partly also in Berwickshire. The village stands on the left bank of Oldhamstock Burn, 3 miles S of Innerwick station, 18½ E by S of Haddington, and 3¼ W by S of Cockburnspath, under which it has a post office. It contains the parish church of Oldhamstock, an ancient edifice, the Free church of Cockburnspath, and a public school; and fairs are held here on the last Thursday of July and September.

The parish, containing also the village of Bilsdean, consists of a main body, chiefly in Haddingtonshire, partly in Berwickshire, and a detached section entirely in Berwickshire. The main body is bounded NE by the German Ocean, E by Cockburnspath, S by Abbey St Bathans, and SW and NW by Innerwick. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 5¾ miles; its width varies between 7½ furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 7530 acres, of which 110¾ are foreshore, and 927½ (in the extreme S) belong to Berwickshire. The detached section, containing Grant's House station, lies 1⅝ mile E of the nearest point of the main body, and is bounded NW by Cockburnspath, NE and SE by Coldingham, and SW by Abbey St Bathans. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 2⅛ miles; its utmost breadth is 1¾ mile; and its area is 1419¾ acres. Oldhamstock Burn, drawing head-streams from Innerwick, winds 2¾ miles east-by-northward across the interior to Berwick or Dunglass Burn, which runs 4½ miles north-north-eastward along the Berwickshire border to the sea, through the deep wooded ravine of Dunglass Dean. Monynut Water, a tributary of the Whitadder, runs 2¼ miles south-eastward along the south-western boundary; and Eye Water meanders 3½ miles along all the south-western and south-eastern sides of the detached district.

The coast, only 1⅝ mile long, trends south-eastward to the mouth of Dunglass Burn, and presents a bold rocky front to the German Ocean, rising rapidly to a height of over 100 feet. Thence onward the surface ascends to the Lammermuirs' watershed, chief elevations being *Cocklaw Hill (1046 feet), Wightman Hill (1153), Heart Law (1283), *Corse Law (1042), and *Laughing Law (1008), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. In the detached district the altitude ranges from 390 to 672 feet. The rocks of the hills are Silurian, of the seaboard are carboniferous; and coal has been worked in a stratum lying near the surface, whilst sandstone, limestone, and ironstone are found. The soil is generally sharp and dry, very fertile towards the sea, but barren and heathy on the hills. Antiquities are Castledykes, close to Bilsdean, and the site of Kilspindie Castle in the detached district. DUNGLASS, noticed separately, is the only mansion; but 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £500. Oldhamstock is in the presbytery of Dunbar and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £409. The public school, with accommodation for 109 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 64, and a grant of £65. Valuation (1860) £4618, (1884) £6895, of which £1659 was for the two Berwickshire portions. Pop. (1801) 575, (1831) 720, (1861) 615, (1871) 592, (1881) 568, of whom 449 were in Haddingtonshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Oldney or **Oldany**, a triangular island of Assynt parish, W Sutherland, on the S side of the entrance to Kylesku, within 80 yards of the mainland, and 7 miles N of Lochinver. With an utmost length and breadth of 1⅜ and 1 mile, it rises to a height of 336 feet above sea-level; is covered with excellent sheep pasture; and belongs to a sheep farm of its own name on the neighbouring coast. Pop. (1881) 4.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Old Water of Cluden. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

Oliver Castle, an ancient baronial fortalice in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, on the left side of the river Tweed, nearly opposite Tweedsmuir church, 13½ miles SSE of Biggar. Crowning a rising-ground which now is tufted with a clump of trees, it was the original seat of the Frasers, ancestors of the noble families of Lovat and Saltoun, and passed from them to the Tweedies, who figure in the introduction to Sir Walter Scott's *Betrothed*, and whose maternal descendant, Thomas Tweedie-Stodart, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1869) of Oliver House, a plain modern mansion hard by, holds 1144 acres in the shire, valued at £260 per annum. Oliver Castle was the remotest of a chain of strong ancient towers, situated each within view of the next all down the Tweed to Berwick, and serving both for defence and for beacon-fires in the times of the Border forays. It was eventually relinquished and razed to the ground.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Ollaberry, a village on the E coast of Northmaven parish, Shetland, at the head of a small bay, 17 miles NNW of Voe, and 36 NNW of Lerwick. It has a post office under Lerwick, a ruined church, an Established chapel of ease, a U.P. church, and a public school.

Ollagirth, a village in Tingwall parish, Shetland, 10 miles NW of Lerwick.

Olna Firth, a bay in Delting parish, Shetland, opening from the head of Roe Sound or the inner reach of St Magnus Bay, and penetrating 3 miles east-south-eastward to the village of Voe, which is 19 miles NNW of Lerwick. With a maximum width of ⅔ mile, it has a serrated or tortuous outline; and is completely landlocked. The presbytery of Olnafirth, in the synod of Shetland, comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Delting, Nesting, Northmaven, Sandsting, and Walls, the *quoad sacra* parish of Whalsay, and the chapelries of Olnafirth, Lunna, Ollaberry, and Sandness. Pop. (1871) 12,528, (1881) 11,513, of whom 2964 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.

Olrig, a coast parish of N Caithness, containing CASTLETOWN village, 5 miles E by S of the post-town, Thurso. It is bounded N by DUNNET Bay, NE by Dunnet parish, SE and S by Bower, and W by Thurso. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 5¾ miles; its breadth varies between 2¾ furlongs and 4⅝ miles; and its area is 15⅝ square miles, or 10,336⅜ acres, of which 32⅝ are water and 289⅛ foreshore. The coast, 3½ miles in extent, to the E comprises some sandy links; near Castletown has a small but commodious harbour; and in the W is indented by small Murkle Bay. The interior is partly flat and partly hilly; forms, for some distance from the coast, a continuous expanse of fertile cultivated land; and rises, towards the S, into gentle, verdant, finely-pastoral uplands. Olrig Hill (463 feet), 2 miles SW of Castletown, is crowned with vestiges of an ancient watch-tower, and commands a view of the southern Orkneys, great part of Caithness with the Sutherland hills beyond, and nearly all the Moray Firth away to the coasts of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen shires. Durran Hill (388 feet) is 2¾ miles S by W of Castletown; Durran Loch, to the NE of Durran Hill, has long been drained, rich meadow-land and pits of marl now occupying its former bed. The rocks are Devonian, and, including abundance of sandstone and limestone, supply vast quantities of pavement-flag for exportation. The soil of the cultivated lands is good, principally a deep clay, with occasional patches of sand or till. Great improvements in the way of draining, fencing, and reclaiming, have been effected on both the Ratter and Olrig estates—on the former by Sheriff Traill in the first half of this century. Fully three-fifths of the entire area are in tillage; some 20 acres are under wood; 500 are links or moss; and the rest is capital pasture. Antiquities are six Picts' houses, the watch-tower on Olrig Hill, and the sites of a nunnery on Murkle estate, of St Trothan's chapel to the S of Castletown, and of St Coomb's Kirk on the Links of Old Tain, which last is said to have been overwhelmed by sand. Olrig House, 1 mile SSW of Castletown, is the seat of James Smith, Esq. (b. 1832; suc. 1853), who holds 2734 acres in the shire, valued at £2325 per annum. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 12 of from £20 to £50. Olrig is in the presbytery of Caithness and the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £270. The parish church at Castletown is a handsome edifice of 1841, designed by Mr Cousin of Edinburgh. There are also Free and Original Secession churches; and four schools—Castletown public, Murkle public, Tain District public, and Olrig female—with respective accommodation for 200, 116, 60, and 168 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 87, 86, 22, and 88, and grants of £73, 18s., £102, 14s., £23, 3s., and £65, 15s. Valuation (1860) £7320, (1884) £8879, 17s. Pop. (1801) 1127, (1831) 1146, (1861) 2059, (1871) 2028, (1881) 2002.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Omoa. See CLELAND.

Onich, a village in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, at the northern side of the entrance to Loch Leven, 2½ miles WNW of Ballachulish ferry. It has a post office and a public school. Slate quarrying was begun here on the Lochiel estate in 1872.

Orangefield, an estate, with a mansion, in Monkton parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile NNE of Prestwick station.

Oransay, an island in Colonsay parish, Argyllshire, near the S end of Colonsay island, and 5½ miles N by W of the nearest point of Islay. It is separated from Colonsay by a channel only from 100 yards to 1 mile wide, and dry at low water; measures 2⅜ miles from E to W, by 1⅞ mile from N to S; and has an indented, irregular outline, with a rugged, hilly, but not high surface. According to tradition, Columba and Oran, his colleague, the latter of whom gave name to the island, first landed here from Ireland in 563, when, finding he could see the Irish coast from Cairn-Cul-ri-Erinn, its highest hill, he durst not tarry, but proceeded northward to Iona. Long after, in the 14th century, an Austin priory was founded here by one of the Lords of the Isles as a cell of Holyrood Abbey. This priory has left remains more interesting than any in the Western Highlands and Islands, excepting those of

Iona. Transitional Early English in style, its roofless church measures 77⅜ feet in length and 18 in width, has a fine three-light Gothic E window, and adjoins a very peculiar cloister, forming a square of 40 feet without and 28⅜ within. In Pennant's time (1772) one of the sides of the cloister had five small round arches; whilst two other sides, confronting each other, showed seven low triangular-headed arches, with plain square columns. A side chapel contains a sculptured tomb of an abbot of 1539, and a stone with figures of dogs, a stag, and a ship under sail; and in the churchyard is a finely sculptured cross of 1510, resting on a graduated pedestal, and bearing on its head a sculpture of the crucifixion. Other antiquities, such as cairns and tumuli, are numerous. Pop. (1871) 48, (1881) 10. See an article by W. Stevenson in *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1881).

Oransay, a rocky island of Morvern parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Sunart, 2½ miles E of that loch's deflection from the NW end of the Sound of Mull. It groups with Carna islet, and is washed by impetuous tides from the W, rushing towards the land-locked upper reaches of the loch.

Oransay, Skye, Inverness-shire. See Isle-Ornsay.

Orchardton, a mansion, with beautiful grounds, in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the head of Orchardton Bay, 6½ miles SSE of Castle-Douglas. Its owner, William Douglas Robinson-Douglas, Esq. (b. 1851; suc. 1878), holds 3495 acres in the shire, valued at £2021 per annum. Orchardton Tower, 1½ mile NNE, is the only round tower in Galloway. It was a seat of a branch of the Maxwells; and the strange story of its 'Wandering Heir' is told in Miss Goldie's *Family Recollections* (Edinb. 1841).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Orchil, an estate, with a mansion, in Ardoch parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles NW of Blackford station. See Muthill.

Orchy, a stream of Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, rising, close to the Perthshire boundary, at an altitude of 2700 feet, and 5¾ miles SSE of Loch Lydoch. Thence it winds 10¾ miles north-north-westward and west-south-westward under the name of the Water of Tulla, until it expands into Loch Tulla (2¼ miles × 5 furl.; 555 feet), and receives there an important tributary from the mountains flanking the E side of the upper part of Loch Etive. It next runs 16½ miles south-westward to Loch Awe (118 feet) at Kilchurn Castle—rapidly and turbulently along the valley of Glenorchy proper, but tranquilly and sluggishly along the vale of Dalmally. Its waters contain abundance of salmon, trout, perch, and pike, the last running up to 34 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 46, 45, 1872-76.

Ord, a *quoad sacra* parish of N Banffshire, whose church, 3 miles SSE of Tillynaught station, was built as a chapel of ease in 1836. The parish, constituted in 1869, is in the presbytery of Fordyce and the synod of Aberdeen; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. (1871) 884, (1881) 851, of whom 169 were in Alvah, 390 in Banff, 203 in Boyndie, and 89 in Marnoch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Ord or **Muir of Ord**, the southern part of the Mullbuie, Ross-shire, near the boundary with Inverness-shire. It is traversed by the public road from Inverness to Tain, and by the Highland railway, with the station of Muir of Ord, 3 miles N of Beauly; is the scene of great cattle, sheep, and horse markets, usually denominated the markets of Beauly; has a tabular or flat surface, and a sandy soil; contains two ancient standing-stones, said to commemorate a great clan fight; and adjoins a tract on the E containing a very large number of ancient Caledonian cairns and stone circles. Ord House, 1¼ mile W of the station, is the seat of Thomas Mackenzie, Esq. (b. 1797; suc. 1821), who holds 21,229 acres in the shire, valued at £2460 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Ord or **Ord-of-Caithness**, an abrupt, broad, lofty, granite mountain overhanging the sea, on the mutual border of Sutherland and Caithness, 4 miles by road NE of Helmsdale. The old road over it, formerly the only land ingress to Caithness, traversed the crest of its stupendous seaward precipices at a height and in a manner most appalling to both man and beast; and even the present road, formed in 1811, rises to an elevation of 726 feet above sea-level, and has very stiff gradients. 'The Ord-of-Caithness,' says Miss Sinclair, 'was formerly pre-eminent for being the most dangerous bit of road in Scotland. . . . During the last century, whenever the late Earl of Caithness, my grandmother Lady Janet Sinclair, or any of the chief landed proprietors, entered that county, a troop of their tenants assembled on the border of Sutherland, and drew the carriage themselves over the hill, a distance of two miles, that nothing might be trusted in such a scene to the discretion of quadrupeds. . . . The mail-coach now rattles down the whole descent of the Ord, scarcely deigning even to use a drag!' According to an old-world superstition, no Sinclair may, without fearful foreboding of evil, cross the Ord on a Monday; forty Sinclairs, led by the Earl of Caithness, having on that day ventured over the barrier on their way to the field of Flodden, where—with the exception of the drummer, who was dismissed before the battle began—all were cut down by the sword.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 109, 1878.

Ordbain Hill. See Loch-an-Eilein.

Ordhead, a place in Monymusk parish, Aberdeenshire, 3½ miles NNW of Monymusk station. It has a post office under Aberdeen, with money order and savings' bank departments.

Ord Hill. See Knockbain.

Ordie Burn, a Perthshire rivulet, rising in the extreme NW of Auchtergaven parish, and running 8½ miles east-south-eastward, chiefly within Auchtergaven parish, partly on the boundary between that parish and Moneydie and Redgorton. It receives, towards the end of its course, the large tribute of Shochie Burn; traverses, for ½ mile after the influx of that tributary, an artificial bed made for it by the Luncarty Bleachfield Company; gives to the part of its basin within Auchtergaven the name of Strathord; is an excellent trouting stream; and passes through a steep bank into the Tay a little above Luncarty. See Auchtergaven.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68.

Ordie, Loch, a lake in Dunkeld and Dowally parish, Perthshire, 6 miles N of Dunkeld. Lying 980 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5 and 3⅛ furlongs, sends off Dowally Burn to the Tay, and contains abundance of fine large trout. On 12 Oct. 1865 the Queen, with the Princess Helena and the Duchess of Athole, 'took a short row on Loch Ordie, which looked extremely pretty, wooded to the water's edge and skirted by distant hills.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Ordiquhill, a parish of Banffshire, to the N containing Cornhill village, ½ mile SSE of Cornhill station in Fordyce parish, this being 8½ miles SW by W of Banff, under which it has a post and railway telegraph office. It is bounded NW by Fordyce, NE by Boyndie, SE and S by Marnoch, and SW by Grange. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 4⅛ miles; its utmost breadth is 2¾ miles; and its area is 4758 acres, of which 3¾ are water. The drainage is carried north-north-eastward by head-streams of the Burn of Boyne; and in the extreme N the surface declines to 240 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 410 feet near Rothen, 711 at Corn Hill, 865 at Culvie Hill, 890 at Wether Hill on the southern border, and 1409 at Knock Hill on the meeting-point with Grange and Fordyce, the summit of which last, Knock Hill, is covered by a stratified bed of moss 15 to 20 feet deep. The predominant rocks are mica slate and gneiss, with some granite; but they mostly lie under thick deposits of coarse, gritty, ferruginous clay. Trap boulders are everywhere plentiful; serpentine rock, prolonged from the famous beds and pits near Portsoy, occurs along the eastern base of Knock Hill; and specimens of garnet, tourmaline, asbestos, and rock-cork are found. The soil is in most parts deep, but lies on a cold retentive bottom. Till 1842 nearly half the entire area continued to be pastoral or waste; but the greater part of it has since been brought under the plough; and some 350

acres are under wood. Park House, 1½ mile SSE of Cornhill station, is a good and commodious mansion, enlarged in 1829. Its owner, Major Lachlan Duff Gordon-Duff (b. 1817; suc. 1855), is sole proprietor. (See BOTRIPHNIE.) Ordiquhill is in the presbytery of Fordyce and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £272. The parish church, 2 miles SSW of Cornhill station, is a neat edifice of 1805, containing 490 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Park female and Ordiquhill public schools, with respective accommodation for 74 and 120 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 73 and 66, and grants of £63, 17s. 6d. and £64, 9s. Valuation (1860) £3067, (1884) £3477. Pop. (1801) 510, (1831) 655, (1861) 764, (1871) 761, (1881) 714.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 96, 1876.

Ord-of-Caithness. See ORD.

Ore, a sluggish rivulet of SW Fife, flowing 17 miles east-by-northward through or along the borders of Dunfermline, Beath, Cleish, BALLINGRY, AUCHTERDERRAN, Kinglassie, Dysart, and Markinch parishes, till it falls into the Leven at a point 7 furlongs W by N of Windygates station. Its banks are everywhere flat, though in places prettily wooded; its current is muddy; and the trout, pike, and perch of its waters afford but indifferent fishing. See LOCHORE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Orkney, a group of islands and islets off the eastern part of the N coast of Scotland, and forming a division of the county of Orkney and Shetland. The group, which is separated from the mainland of Scotland by the Pentland Firth, contains 28 inhabited islands, 39 smaller islands used for grazing purposes, locally known as *holms*, and a large number of waste rocky islets or skerries. The island extends from N latitude 58° 44′ * (Brough Ness at the S end of South Ronaldsay) to N latitude 59° 23′ 40″ (Point of Sinsoss in the N of North Ronaldsay), and from W latitude 2° 22′ 34″ (Start Point in Sanday) to W latitude 3° 26′ 22″ (Rora Head at the W end of Hoy). The distance in a straight line from Point of Sinsoss SSW to Brough Ness in South Ronaldsay is 50 miles, or SSW by S to Tor Ness in Hoy is 53½ miles, and the greatest width of the group is from Burgh Head in Stronsay on the E to Outshore Point midway between Marwick Head and Bay of Skaill on the W side of Pomona on the W, a distance of 29½ miles. The islands are divided into three groups. The first, nearest the mainland, is known as the South Isles, and comprises the large islands of Hoy (W) and South Ronaldsay (E) and the smaller ones that surround them. To the N of Hoy is Graemsay, NE is Risa, and E are Flotta and South Walls. To the N of South Ronaldsay and separated from it by Water Sound is Burray with the smaller islands of Glimps Holm and Hunda; on the S are the Pentland Skerries, and SE is Swona. The water space between Hoy and South Walls is the well-known anchorage of Long Hope. The passage between Fara and Flotta is Weddel Sound, and between Flotta and Switha is Switha Sound. The passage between Flotta and South Ronaldsay is the Sound of Hoxa. The South Isles are separated from the mainland by the Pentland Firth, the distance across which, from Dunnet Head to Tor Ness (Hoy), is 7⅞ miles, from St John's Point to Tarff Tail (Swona) 6¾ miles, and from Duncansbay Head to Brough Ness (South Ronaldsay) 6½ miles. The second group lies to the N of those just described, and consists of Pomona or the Mainland—the principal island in the Orkneys, containing nearly half the entire area and more than half the whole population—and the smaller islands to the NE. The deep sweep of Kirkwall Bay on the N and Scapa Bay on the S [see KIRKWALL] narrows Pomona at one point so that it is divided into two parts of unequal size, that to the W being the larger. Off the NE coast of this larger portion are the islands of Rousay—with the smaller islands of Egilsay (E), Viera (SE), and Eynhallow (SW)—and Gairsay with Sweyn Holm; off the S coast, but nearer Hoy, is the small island of Cava. To the N of the smaller eastern portion is Shapinsay with Helliar Holm; to the SE is Copinsay with the Horse of Copinsay and Corn Holm; to the S is the small Lamb Holm. This the Mainland group is separated from the NE of Hoy by Hoy Sound; from the E of Hoy, and from Fara, Flotta, and the NW of South Ronaldsay, by Scapa Flow; and from Burray by Holm Sound. The third group lies NE of the Mainland islands, and consists of Westray, Eday, and Stronsay in a line from NW to SE, with Papa Westray to the NE of Westray; Sanday NE of Eday, and North Ronaldsay still farther to the NE. To the E of Papa Westray is the small Holm of Papa, NE of Eday is the Calf of Eday, SW of it are Muckle and Little Green Holms, and W of it are Fara and Holm of Fara. To the N of Stronsay is Holm of Huip, NE is Papa Stronsay, S is Auskerry, W is Linga Holm, and NW is Little Linga. This group is known as the North Isles, and sometimes Rousay and Shapinsay are included in it. Westray and Eday are separated from Rousay and Egilsay by the Westray Firth (varying from 4 to 8 miles wide), and the portion of sea E of Shapinsay and SW of Stronsay is known as Stronsay Firth. Westray is separated from Papa Westray by Papa Sound (1½ mile), and from Holm of Fara by Rapness Sound (1¼ mile) and Weatherness Sound (3 furl.). Eday is separated from Fara by Sound of Fara (varying from 1 to 1½ mile), from Muckle Green Holm by Fall of Warness (1¼ mile), from Calf of Eday by Calf Sound (¼ mile), and from the SW of Sanday by Eday Sound (1⅝ mile) and Lashy Sound (at Calf of Eday, 1 mile). Stronsay is separated from Linga Holm by Linga Sound (½ mile), from Auskerry by Ingale Sound (2½ miles), from Papa Stronsay by Papa Sound (½ mile), from Holm of Huip by Huip Sound (½ mile); and between Holm of Huip and the SW end of Sanday is Spurness Sound (1⅜ mile). The sea N of Eday, between Westray and Sanday, is known as the North Sound; while along the S coast of Sanday, between that island and Stronsay, is Sanday Sound (4½ miles at narrowest point), and between Sanday and North Ronaldsay is the North Ronaldsay Firth (2 miles 3 furlongs at the narrowest part). Except along the cliffs of the southern and western sides the coast-line of all the islands is extremely irregular, there being everywhere numerous deep bays. Of these the chief are Long Hope, near the SE end of Hoy; Pan Hope in Flotta; Widewall Bay on the W side, and St Margaret's Hope in the N end, of South Ronaldsay; Echnaloch Bay in the NW of Burray; Bay of Ireland and Scapa Bay on the S side of Pomona; Bay of Firth and Bay of Kirkwall opening off the Wide Firth, Bay of Meil and Inganess Bay opening off Shapinsay Sound, and Deer Sound farther E, all in Pomona; Veantrow Bay on the N side of Shapinsay; Saviskaill Bay on the N side of Rousay; Bay of Pierowall on the E side of Westray, opposite the S end of Papa Westray; Bay of Tuquoy on the S side of Westray; Fersness Bay on the W coast of Eday; St Catherine's Bay on the W coast, Bay of Holland on the S coast, Odin Bay and Mill Bay on the E coast, of Stronsay; North Bay on the W coast, Backaskaill Bay, Kettletoft Bay, Cat-a-Sand, and Lopness Bay on the S coast, Scuthvie Bay on the E coast, and Otters-Wick Bay on the N coast, of Sanday; and Linklet Bay in North Ronaldsay. The surface of the islands lies low, and, except Hoy, none of them can be called hilly. The general rise is from NE to SW, a height of 333 feet being reached at the Ward Hill at the S end of Eday; 880 at the Ward Hill in the SW of the Mainland, midway between Bay of Ireland and Scapa Bay; and 1420 at Cuilags, 1564 at the Ward Hill, and 1308 at Knap of Trewieglen, the three highest points in Hoy and in the whole group of islands. Except in the Pentland Firth, where the depth of the sea reaches 40 fathoms, the water in the straits between the islands and in their immediate neighbourhood is nowhere deeper than 20 fathoms. A rise of 120 feet in the sea-bottom would unite the whole group, except Swona and the Pentland Skerries, into one mass of land, which would be separated from the mainland of Scotland by a

* The Pentland Skerries, which are held to belong to Orkney, are still farther S, the latitude of the Little Skerry being 58° 40′ 30″.

ORKNEY ISLANDS.
NORTH RONALDSHAY
NORTH RONALDSHAY FIRTH
PAPA
WESTRAY
WESTRAY ISLAND
WESTRAY FIRTH
SANDAY ISLAND
PAPA STRONSAY
STRONSAY ISLAND
ROUSAY
EGILSAY
WYRE
RENDALL
EDAY
SANDWICK
HARRAY
MARKLAND
FARA
STENNESS
ORPHIR
FLOTTA
HOY
SOUTH RONALDSHAY
SWONA
PENTLAND FIRTH
STROMA
Pentland Skerries
Dunnet Head
St John's Head
Black Skerry
Duncansby Head
Gills Bay
CAITHNESS
SCAPA FLOW
Holm Sound
Water Sound
Kirk Sound
Newark Bay
Copinsbay
Ancherry
Auskerry
Start Light House
Lighthouse
Old Head
Brough of Birsay
North Shoal
Roy Mouth
Marwick Head
Costa Head
Dennis Ness
Stromness
British Miles
Longitude West from Greenwich.

strait from 2 to 3 miles broad where the Pentland Firth is, with a long pointed projection passing by Swona through the Sound of Hoxa into Scapa Flow, a little beyond Roan Head, at the NE corner of Flotta; and from this a narrow strait, about a mile wide, would pass along the SW side of Hoy. If these sounds are, however, of moderate depth, their number and the broken and winding outline of the coast are evidences of the hard struggle that constantly takes place between the land and the Atlantic surge. 'The intricate indented coast-line, worn into creeks and caves, and overhanging cliffs; the crags and skerries, and sea stacks, once a part of the solid land, but now isolated among the breakers; the huge piles of fragments that lie on the beach, or have been heaped far up above the tide-mark, tell only too plainly how vain is the resistance, even of the hardest rocks, to the onward march of the ocean. The rate of waste along some parts of these islands is so rapid as to be distinctly appreciable within a human lifetime. Thus the Start Point of Sanday was found by Mr Stevenson, in 1816, to be an island every flood tide; yet even within the memory of some old people then alive, it had formed one continuous tract of firm ground. Nay, it appears that during the 10 years previous to 1816, the channel had been worn down at least 2 feet.' Through these narrow sounds the tidal wave, rushing along with a speed varying from 4 miles an hour at neap to 12 miles an hour at spring tides (the latter being the speed it is said to attain in the Pentland Firth), causes currents and eddies that everywhere require the greatest skill and care in their navigation, and that become in stormy weather, often for days and sometimes even for weeks, quite impassable. 'With such tideways, the slightest inequality in the bottom produces a ripple on the surface, increasing in places to the dangerous whirlpools called *rösts* or roosts, which have, in the case of the Pentland Firth, so long given it a bad name amongst mariners. What those *rösts* are, especially when a flood spring is met dead on end by a gale from the opposite quarter, only those who have seen them or similar tidal-races can realise. . . . In August 1858, three fishermen named Hercus, whilst saith-fishing, were sucked into the Bore of Papa, as a dangerous roost to the north of Papa Westray is called, and drowned; and probably many instances could be cited of similar accidents, though, owing to the Orcadians being compelled to study the run and set of the tides, not so many as might be expected. Some few years back [in 1874], when the Channel Fleet were in the north, they attempted to pass to the westward through Westray Firth in the teeth of a strong spring flood, but all the Queen's horse-power, and all the Queen's men could not do it, and they had to turn tail.' Tradition accounts for at least one of those roosts in a highly satisfactory manner, but leaves it doubtful whether the others are mere sympathetic outbreaks, or are not worth accounting for. Off the north-western corner of the island of Stroma, in the Pentland Firth, on the coast of, and in the county of, Caithness, is a dangerous whirlpool called the Swelkie, and connected with it is the following story:—'A certain King Fródi possessed a magical quern or hand-mill, called "Grotti," which had been found in Denmark, and was the largest quern ever known. Grotti, which ground gold or peace for King Fródi, as he willed, was stolen by a sea-king called Mýsing, who set it to grind white salt for his ships. Whether Mýsing, like many another purloiner of magic-working implements, had only learned the spell to set it going, and did not know how to stop it, is not stated. Anyhow, his ships became so full of salt that they sank, and Grotti with them. Hence the Swelkie. As the water falls through the eye of the quern, the sea roars, and the quern goes on grinding the salt, which gives its saltness to the ocean.'

The scenery of the Orkneys is somewhat tame. 'The Orkney Islands,' says Dr Archibald Geikie, 'are as tame and as flat as Caithness. But in Hoy they certainly make amends for their generally featureless surface. Yet even there it is not the interior, hilly though it be,

but the western coast cliffs which redeem the whole of the far north of Scotland from the charge of failure in picturesque and impressive scenery. One looks across the Pentland Firth and marks how the flat islands of the Orkney group rise from its northern side as a long low line until westwards they mount into the rounded heights of Hoy, and how these again plunge in a range of precipices into the Atlantic. Yellow and red in hue, these marvellous cliffs gleam across the water as if the sunlight always bathed them. They brighten a grey day, and grey days are only too common in the northern summer; on a sunny forenoon, or still better on a clear evening, when the sun is sinking beneath the western waters, they glow and burn, yet behind such a dreamy sea-born haze that the onlooker can hardly believe himself to be in the far north, but recalls perhaps memories of Capri and Sorrento and the blue Mediterranean.' Inland from this coast-line is the highest ground in the islands, and there are hilly, though less rugged, districts in Rousay (sometimes called the Orcadian Highlands), and in the western parts of the Mainland and of Eday, but these grassy or heath-clad heights, with the rounded outlines and undulating character seemingly inseparably associated with the Old Red Sandstone formation, have but little of the picturesque, a want still further increased by the utter absence of wood. This last often altogether removes or at least conceals bareness of outline; but though trees of considerable size must once have existed all over the islands, none—except those mentioned at Kirkwall and a few others in sheltered situations, and these of small size—are now able to withstand the force of the violent winter winds, which shake such as may be planted round and round, till the roots are slackened and fatally injured, and the plant dies. Although, however, the low-lying land and the green or brown softly-swelling heights, unrelieved by any wood, are apt to become somewhat monotonous—a monotony that also exists along the coasts, which generally lie low, except where, on the W and S, they present long lines of cliff to the sea—there are times that the islands present features of great beauty, a beauty which is, however, almost always associated with the constant presence of water, often of the sea, with all the sense of power which that presence gives. It is almost impossible to get out of sight of either lochs or the sea, from which, indeed, no place in Orkney is more than five miles distant, and most places very much less; and in calm bright weather, with strong sunlight casting a glow over the low rounded islands, shrouding them in a soft haze, and sparkling on the ripples that dance along the sounds or on the white waves that break on the beach of some quiet bay or at the foot of some lofty range of cliffs, the islands present views of soft and quiet beauty which is almost entirely their own. 'In calm weather the sea, landlocked by the islands, resembles a vast lake, clear and bright as a mirror, and without a ripple, save from the gentle impulse of the tide. Here a bluff headland stands out in bold relief against the horizon; there the more distant islet is lost in sea and sky; on one side a shelving rock sends out a black tongue-like point, sharp as a needle, losing itself in the water, where it forms one of those reefs so common among the islands, and so fatal to strangers, but which every Orkney boatman knows, as we do the streets of our native town; while on the other side a green holm, covered with cattle and ponies, slopes gently to the water's edge. Then there is the dovetailing and intercrossing of one point with another, the purple tints of the islands, the deep blue of the sea, the indentations of the coast, the boats plying their oars or lingering lazily on the waters, the white sails of the pleasure yachts contrasting with the dark brown canvas of the fishing craft, and here and there a large merchant vessel entering or leaving the harbour;—all these combine to make a lovely picture, in which the additional ornament of trees is not missed. You feel that trees here would be out of their element. In calm weather they are not needed, in a storm they would seem out of place. Any one who has seen an Orkney sunset in June

or July tracing its diamond path across island, reef, and tideway, must confess that it is scarcely possible to suggest an addition to its beauty.' (See FERNIEHERST.) One has, however, to see the hilly districts in the midst of thick driving mists, or the narrow tideways during a storm, to be able to appreciate thoroughly all the grandeur which the district is capable of assuming, and the truth of the sailor-poet Vedder's description of his fatherland, when he speaks of it as a

> 'Land of the whirlpool,—torrent,—foam,
> Where oceans meet in madd'ning shock;
> The beetling cliff,—the shelving holm,—
> The dark insidious rock.
> Land of the bleak,—the treeless moor,—
> The sterile mountain, sered and riven,—
> The shapeless cairn, the ruined tower,
> Scathed by the bolts of heaven,—
> The yawning gulf,—the treacherous sand,—
> . . . . . .
> The roaring flood,—the rushing stream,—
> The promontory wild and bare,—
> The pyramid, where sea-birds scream,
> Aloft in middle air.'

'If, however,' says Dr Clouston of Sandwick, in Anderson's *Guide to the Highlands*, 'the tourist has the good fortune to be in Orkney during a storm, he will cease to regret the absence of some of the softer and more common beauties of landscape in the contemplation of the most sublime spectacle which he ever witnessed. By repairing at such a time to the weather shore, particularly if it be on the W side of the country, he will behold waves, of the magnitude and force of which he could not have previously formed any adequate conception, tumbling across the Atlantic like monsters of the deep, their heads erect, their manes streaming in the wind, roaring and foaming as with rage, till each discharges such a Niagara flood against the opposing precipices as makes the rocks tremble to their foundations, while the sheets of water that immediately ascend, as if from artillery, hundreds of feet above their summits, deluge the surrounding country, and fall like showers on the opposite side of the island. All the springs within a mile of the weather coast are rendered brackish for some days after such a storm. Those living half a mile from the precipice declare that the earthen floors of their cots are shaken by the concussion of the waves. Rocks that two or three men could not lift are washed about, even on the tops of cliffs which are between 60 and 100 feet above the surface of the sea when smooth, and detached masses of rock of an enormous size are well known to have been carried a considerable distance between low and high water mark. Having visited the west crags some days after a recent storm, the writer found sea insects abundant on the hills near them, though about 100 feet high; and a solitary limpet, which is proverbial for its strong attachment to its native rock, but which also seemed on this occasion to have been thrown up, was discovered adhering to the top of the cliff, 70 feet above its usual position.' Short storms of great violence are not the worst, being surpassed by the long continuance of an ordinary gale, and during great storms the devastation and ruin is very great. During a particularly severe storm in 1862, in Stroma (in Caithness), in the Pentland Firth, the sea swept right over the N end of the island, rose bodily up the vertical cliffs at the W end, lodged fragments of wreckage, stones, seaweed, etc., on the top, 200 feet above ordinary sea-level, and then rushed in torrents across the island, tearing up the ground and rocks in their course towards the opposite side.

As in Caithness and the Hebrides, one of the peculiar features of the Orkneys is the immense number of lochs scattered everywhere about, and some of them of considerable size. Of these the principal are the lochs of Stenness, Harris, Boardhouse, Swannay, Hundland, Isbister, Banks, Sabiston, Skaill, Clumly, Bosquoy, and Kirbister in the western portion of the Mainland; Loch of Tankerness in the eastern part of the Mainland; Heldale Water and Hoglinns Water in Hoy; Muckle Water, Peerie Water, and Loch of Wasbister in Rousay; Loch of St Tredwell in Papa Westray; Loch Saintear and

Swartmill Loch in Westray; Meikle Water in Stronsay; and Bea Loch, Longmay Loch, and North Loch in Sanday. The total loch area is probably nearly 20,000 acres. In most of the lochs the fishing is free, and even in those that are preserved, permission to fish is not very difficult to obtain. Formerly the fishing in most of the lochs and the streams connected with them was poor, and the number and size of the trout was small, as otters and other illegal methods of fishing were largely employed, but since Orkney was erected into a fishery district in 1881, matters have been much improved. The net season of the district is from 25 Feb. to 9 Sept., and the rod season from 25 Feb. to 31 Oct.

The land area of the islands is 375·7 square miles or 240,476 acres. Inclusive of skerries the total number of islands and islets is 90, but of these only 40 are of any size, and only 28 are inhabited all the year round, while a few others are temporarily inhabited during the summer months only. The inhabited islands, with their populations in 1871 and 1881, are as follows:—Auskerry (6; 8), Burray (661; 685), Cava (22; 25), Copinsay (6; 5), Eday (822; 730), Egilsay (163; 165), Fara (Eday 53; 68), Fara (Hoy 83; 72), Flotta (423; 425), Gairsay (34; 37), Graemsay (250; 236), Holm (6; 8), Hoy (1385; 1380), Hunda (5; 8), Kirkholm (7; 0) Lamb Holm (7; 8), Mainland (16,541; 17,165), Papa Stronsay (32; 23), Papa Westray (370; 345), Pentland Skerries (14; 17), North Ronaldsay (539; 547), South Ronaldsay (2501; 2557), Rousay (860; 873), Sanday (2053; 2082), Shapinsay (949; 947), Stronsay (1267; 1274), Swona (47; 47), Westray (2090; 2200) and Viera or Wire (78; 80).

Partly owing to their situation and partly owing to the influence of the Gulf Stream, the Orkneys have a much more equable temperature throughout the year than in most places on the mainland of Great Britain, the total average range of temperature being about 16,° while at Thurso the range is 20°, at Leith 22°, and at London 25°. In this respect the Islands resemble the SW coast of England and the W coast of Ireland. The influence exerted by the temperature of the sea is shown by the fact that the coldest month is not as in the other parts of the kingdom, January, but March, when the mean average temperature is about 38·5°. The warmest month is August, when the mean average temperature is 54·5°, and in this point again the agreement is with the SW of England and the W of Ireland, July being the warmest month elsewhere. The mean annual temperature is about 45°, and the average annual rainfall 34·3 inches, which is less than might be supposed. There is but little frost and less snow, and never any great continuance of either. The heaviest rains and the most prevalent and strongest winds are from the SW and SE. Winds between the NW and NE are cold but dry and healthy, and though they prevail during spring and sometimes till past the middle of June and check the progress of vegetation, they have not the piercing quality that is so often felt in the spring winds along the E coast of Scotland. Calms are of short duration, and changes of weather are very sudden. Fogs are somewhat frequent during summer and the early part of autumn, and come on and disperse quickly. The few thunder-storms that occur happen mostly in winter, during high winds and continued falls of rain or snow. The spring is cold and late; the summer, though short, is remarkable for the rapidity with which growth takes place; and the winter is in general a steady series of high winds, heavy rains, and ever-varying storms. Owing to the latitude the evenings in summer are long, and when fine, form the greatest charm of the season. At the longest day the sun rises at 2 minutes past 3, and sets at 23 minutes past 9, and even after he has sunk he leaves his glory behind in the bright glow that lies along the northern horizon, tinging the sky with hues of yellow and green that cannot be described but need to be seen. For a month at this time the light is so strong all night through that small print may be read without difficulty.

At the shortest day the sun rises at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock and sets at 17 minutes past 3, but the long nights are often lit up by brilliant displays of aurora borealis. Seals of different species abound, and the walrus has been seen about the coast on different occasions, but they were merely stray specimens that had wandered too far S. Herds of the ca'ing whale are numerous, and large numbers of them often run themselves ashore, while examples of almost all the other species of whales are from time to time seen and occasionally captured. The list of birds is long, including no fewer than 236 species. It includes all the British birds of prey, except the rough-legged buzzard, the bee hawk, and the orange-legged falcon. Rooks have settled in large numbers in recent years, and starlings are everywhere very numerous. Grouse are lighter in colour than those of the mainland, but are plump and well conditioned. Ptarmigan, which used to be found in Hoy, are now exterminated. There are nearly 400 species of native plants, including the rare variety of the adder's-tongue fern, *ophioglossum vulgatum* var. *ambiguum*, which is found only here and in the Scilly Islands; the horned pond-weed, *zannichellia polycarpa*, in the Loch of Kirbister in Orphir parish; *carex fulva* var. *sterilis*, also in Orphir; *ruppia spiralis*, in the Loch of Stenness; and *ruppia rostellata* var. *nana*, in Firth.

Geology.—The Orkney islands are composed of strata belonging mainly to the Old Red Sandstone formation. On the Mainland there is a small area occupied by ancient crystalline rocks on which the members of the Old Red Sandstone rest unconformably. They extend from Stromness W to Inganess, and they are prolonged S into the island of Graemsay. Consisting of fine grained granite and grey micaceous flaggy gneiss, these rocks must evidently be grouped with the great series of metamorphic rocks of the Highlands of Scotland. They represent part of the old land surface, which rose above the sea-level at the beginning of the Lower Old Red Sandstone Period.

In the island of Hoy there is a remarkable development of the Upper Old Red Sandstone, but in all the other islands the strata belong to the lower division of that formation. Beginning with the representatives of the lower division, we find that a great synclinal fold traverses the Orcadian group from Scapa Flow N by Shapinsay to the island of Eday, the centre of which is occupied by a series of course siliceous sandstones and marls, with bands of conglomerate containing pebbles of quartzite, gneiss, and granite. In the island of Eday this arenaceous series rests conformably on the flagstones which cover such wide areas on the Mainland and the other islands, but when we pass S to the Mainland it is observable that the massive sandstones are brought into conjunction with the flagstones by two powerful faults.

A traverse across the N islands from Westray to Eday, and thence to Sanday, reveals the order of succession of the strata. The island of Westray is composed of well-bedded rusty flags, which along the W shore are gently inclined to the W, while on the cliffs in the SE part of the island they dip to the ESE. The hills display those characteristic terraced slopes which are so typical of the flagstones when they are inclined at gentle angles. The islands of Fara Holm and Fara, situated between Westray and Eday, consist also of flagstones with a similar ESE dip, and these beds are continued in Eday along the W coast, between Fara's Ness and Seal Skerry. It follows therefore that we have a gradual ascending series from the SE headlands of Westray to the W coast of Eday. The strata in the latter island form a syncline, the axis of which runs approximately N and S. Hence the same beds reappear on opposite shores, rising from underneath the massive siliceous sandstones, which form the smooth flowing hills in the centre of Eday. The gradual transition from the flagstones to the overlying arenaceous series is admirably displayed on the beach at Kirk of Skail and on the S side of Lonton Bay on the E coast. From the grey calcareous flagstones at the base there is a gradual passage through hard white sandstone, red shales, and flagstones to the massive red and yellow sandstones. Similarly on the W coast, between Fara's Ness and the sandy bay lying to the E of that promontory, there is clear evidence of the alternation of the sandstones and flags at the base of the arenaceous series.

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The members of the arenaceous series are repeated in the island of Sanday, partly by faults and partly by undulations of the strata. They occupy a strip of ground, about 1 mile broad, between Spur Ness and Quoy Ness. At the former locality they are abruptly truncated by a N and S fault, which brings them into conjunction with the underlying flagstones, while near the latter promontory they graduate downwards into the flagstones. Again in the SE portion of Shapinsay a small portion of the arenaceous series is met with, which to the S of Kirkton is separated from the flagstones by a small fault, but from the marked alternations of sandstones and flags exposed on the coast, there can be little doubt that the strata mark the base of the massive sandstones. This small patch of the arenaceous series is invested with considerable interest from the fact that they are associated with diabase lavas indicating contemporaneous volcanic action. At no other locality in Orkney have traces of bedded lavas or tuffs been found in the *Lower* Old Red Sandstone. These diabase lavas are exposed on the coast between Haco's Ness and Foot, whence they can be followed for about half a mile, exhibiting the vesicular amygdaloidal characters of true lava flows. The microscopic examination of this rock reveals the presence of a considerable quantity of altered olivine associated with plagioclase felspar, augite, and magnetite.

Attention has already been directed to the fact that, on the Mainland, the sandstones and marls which form the highest members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone in Orkney are separated from the flagstones by two powerful faults. The dislocation bounding the arenaceous series towards the NW can be traced from Orphir Kirk to Smoogra Bay, and thence by Scapa Bay to Inganess Head. The effect of this main fault is admirably seen near the quarry, on the W side of Scapa Bay, where it is accompanied by a minor dislocation. Again, the fault truncating the series on the E side runs nearly parallel with the coast from Howquoy Head by Scapa to Inganess Bay. From Kirkwall NW to the headlands of Birsa, the flagstones roll with gentle undulations, rising into terraced hills on the mocry ground N of Loch Stenness. Similarly they spread over the E part of the island, between Inganess Bay and Deer Ness.

In the minor islands composing the S group, viz., Cava, Fara, Flotta, Burray, and South Ronaldsay, the strata consist of alternations of flagstones with red and yellow sandstones and red marls, resembling the beds at the base of the arenaceous series already described. From the manner in which the strata in these various islands are inclined towards Scapa Flow, it is obvious that the latter must occupy the centre of a synclinal trough, and that the synclinal fold is gradually dying out towards the S.

The Orcadian flagstones have yielded fish remains, crustaceans, and plants, but no fossils have been obtained from the arenaceous series, which occupies the centre of the great synclinal fold. From the flagstones near Stromness, Hugh Miller exhumed the specimen of *Asterolepis* referred to in *The Footprints of the Creator*. One of the best fossiliferous localities is on the shore of the Mainland near Skail, and still another occurs in Brakness Bay, W of Stromness.

The representatives of the Upper Old Red Sandstone are only to be found in Hoy, where they form one of the noblest cliffs in the British islands. This elevated tableland, rising in isolated peaks to a height of 1400 feet, has been carved into a series of narrow valleys, which, during the glacial period, nourished local glaciers. In some respects the Upper Old Red Sandstone of Hoy resembles lithologically the conformable arenaceous

series of the lower division. The beds have the same massive false-bedded character, and the sandstones are frequently interstratified with red marls and shales. But there is one important difference in the relations which they respectively bear to the underlying flagstones. In Hoy the sandstones of Upper Old Red Age are underlaid by a platform of bedded lavas and ashes, which rest with a marked *un*conformity on the underlying flagstones, whereas the Eday sandstones, as already indicated, graduate downwards into the flagstones. The volcanic rocks lying at the base of the great pile of massive sandstones are admirably exposed on the cliff on the NW side of the island, from the Kaim of Hoy to the Old Man, and they are traceable round the slopes of the Hoy and Cuilags Hills. At the latter locality the volcanic rocks comprise three lava flows with interbedded tuffs; but when they are traced S along the sea cliff towards the Old Man they gradually thin out till they are represented only by one bed of amygdaloidal porphyrite. It is evident, therefore, that some of the centres of eruption must have been situated in the NE part of the island from the increased thickness of the beds in that direction. There are some indications of the centres of eruption still to be found in that region. These 'necks,' which are filled with coarse volcanic agglomerate, are situated between the Kaim of Hoy and Quoy Bay.

The unconformable relation between the members of the upper and lower division may be studied along the sea cliff on the NW side of the island, but perhaps one of the most favourable localities is at the base of the Old Man. Owing to the flagstones being inclined at a higher angle than the members of the upper division, the sheet of amygdaloidal porphyrite spreads over the edges of the flagstones, while the porphyrite is overlaid by an enormous pile of red and yellow sandstones.

Several dykes of basalt traverse the Old Red Sandstone of Orkney. Some of the best examples occur on the shore of the Mainland between Brakness and Skail, while others are exposed on the beach near Orphir.

The glacial phenomena of Orkney are rather remarkable, partly on account of the presence of shells in the boulder clay at various localities, and partly owing to the variety of stones in the deposit which are foreign to the islands. From an examination of the striated surfaces throughout the group it would seem that, during the primary glaciation, the ice crossed the islands from the SE towards the NW. There are several examples showing some divergence from this trend, but the prevalent direction of the striæ varies from WNW to NNW. Excellent examples of striated surfaces may be noted on the cliff tops near Noup Head, Westray, in the bay E of Fara's Ness in Eday, and on the slopes of the Stennie Hill in the same island. Again, in Kirkwall Bay, a short distance to the E of the Pier, an excellent example of striated flagstones is exposed on the beach where the boulder clay has been recently removed by the action of the sea.

The boulder clay occurs mainly round the bays, where fine sections are frequently seen, revealing the character of the deposit, as for instance in Kirkwall Bay, in Odin Bay in Stronsay, on the E and W shores of Shapinsay, in the bay E of Fara's Ness in Eday, and other localities. Consisting generally of a stiff gritty clay devoid of stratification, in which finely striated stones are very abundant, it resembles the ordinary boulder clay of Scotland. The blocks embedded in the clayey matrix are to a large extent local, being composed of flagstones, sandstones, and conglomeratic grits, while in the neighbourhood of Stromness fragments of granite and gneiss, derived from the ridge of crystalline rocks, are also present in the deposit. But in addition to these, the following rocks, which are foreign to the islands, are represented: chalk, chalk flints, oolitic limestone, oolitic breccia, oolitic fossil wood, dark limestone with *Lepidostrobus* of Calciferous Sandstone Age, quartzite, schists, and pink, porphyritic felsite. These blocks were in all probability derived from the E of Scotland, and chiefly from the Moray Firth basin.

A careful search in the various boulder clay sections throughout the islands hardly fails to bring to light some of these foreign blocks. They have been found in South Ronaldsay, the Mainland, Shapinsay, Stronsay, Eday, and North Ronaldsay. From an examination of the evidence supplied by the dispersal of the stones in this deposit it is apparent that the ice-flow must have crossed the islands from the North Sea towards the Atlantic. This conclusion is supported alike by the distribution of the local blocks as well as by the presence of rocks derived from the basin of the Moray Firth. Equally interesting is the occurrence of fragments of marine shells in the clayey matrix which have been smoothed and striated like the stones in the deposit. It is difficult to determine many of the species owing to the fragmentary character of the remains, but the following have been obtained from different sections: *Saxicava arctica*, *Astarte*, *Cyprina islandica*, *Mytilus*, and *Mya truncata*. Various species of foraminifera have also been met with after washing the clay.

In Hoy and the Mainland the existence of local glaciers after the period of extensive glaciation is proved by the occurrence of moraines in the valleys and on the hill slopes. Though erratics are not very abundant in the Orkneys, there is one remarkable boulder of hornblendic gneiss at Saville in Sanday measuring 90 cubic feet above ground.

Soils and Agriculture.—Though in some places sand, and in others clay or moss, is found of great depth, yet the general soil of Orkney is shallow, lying upon either till or rock within 2 feet of the surface, and often so near as to be touched by the plough. The greater part of it is peat or moss, forming, from the nature and nearness of the subsoil, often a wet, spongy, and almost irreclaimable moorland; but elsewhere the moss is benty, or what the Orcadians call yarta soil, which can be brought under cultivation with little difficulty. Loams of various qualities, and sometimes, though never to any great extent, approaching to clay, cover a considerable area; and there is also a considerable proportion of sandy soil, which in places, particularly in Westray, Stronsay, and Sanday, passes into beds of loose shifting sand, quite barren and overlying the real soil. Of the arable land the larger proportion is sandy—no disadvantage in such a damp climate—or good loam, while the remainder is dry benty moss. There is a considerable extent of peat, which is cut for fuel, but this has been done in many cases so injudiciously that the whole lower soil is washed away. The peat mosses contain stems and roots of birch and pine trees, sometimes measuring nearly 1 foot across, which show that, notwithstanding their present bare condition, the islands were once well covered with wood. At this time, too, the land must have stood at a higher level than now, as mosses extend—at Otterwick Bay in Sanday, at Deerness in the Mainland, and elsewhere—under the sea.

Nearly all the land in Orkney is freehold, but burdened with payments—originally in kind, but now commuted—to the Crown, or to the Earl of Zetland, as the Crown donatory. These payments, though of various origins, all bear the name of feu-duties, and are exigible on account either of the Crown's having come in the place of the King of Norway, to whom the islands paid tribute till 1468, or of its having acquired rights by purchase and forfeiture, or of its having acquired the claims of the Bishop of Orkney. The feu-duties are in some cases very heavy, but the ground held by small proprietors only pays as feu-duty about a tenth of what it would as rent. A considerable proportion of the land was originally held under udal, odal, or allodial tenure*—a system which required no written right;

*Under allodial tenure all male descendants of the original owner had rights over his possession that they were unable to divest themselves of. When an Odaller died his real estate became divisible equally among his sons, the only preference being that the eldest son could claim the chief farm. The sons thus in turn became odallers, and so the process went on. No owner could dispose of his land unless he could show that he was compelled to do so by poverty, and then the property had first to be

but, owing to the actings of Earls Robert and Patrick Stewart and to very numerous and frequent transferences by sale, it has come now, in the great majority of instances, to be held under charter and sasine, as in every other district of Scotland. The great proportion of the farms are small, and when very large they consist chiefly of extensive tracts of open grazing-grounds, or the uninhabited pasture islands called holms.

Under the old system of things, when only the strip along the coast was cultivated, and the interior of the islands was all commonty, the cultivated portions of farms were arranged in clusters called towns, and a proper Orcadian town consisted of a portion of ground partly under crop and partly in pasture—the infield pasture—and always, except where there was a natural boundary, separated from 'the hill' or common moor by a strong fence. The town was provided with a number of houses corresponding to the number of farms, and severally occupied by the different tenants. The arable ground was held runrig, the patches being allotted from year to year—a most effectual bar to all efforts at improvement. Many of the farms were also let on 'steelbow;' that is, the implements, stock, and seed belonged to the proprietor, and when the tenant moved he had to leave the same amount of each that he received. Each resident in a town had, besides his possessions within the dyke, the privilege of sending his live stock to 'the hill' or common moor, and liberty to cut turf on the mosses and sea-weed on the shore; indeed, both commonties and infield pastures were often much destroyed by the reckless manner in which the turf was stripped off. The farms varied in size from 10 to about 40 acres of arable land, which was thought to be as much as could be conveniently worked by one of the old Orcadian wooden ploughs, which was one of the most primitive instruments imaginable. It was 'still too much used' when the *Agricultural Report of Orkney* was written in 1814, and kept its ground well into the present century; and, indeed, it is said to be even still used in some of the more out-of-the-way districts. This plough had only one stilt, resembling somewhat the left side of an ordinary plough. In place of the mould-board there were three or four pegs fastened in the side, and through or over which the mould had to pass. To keep it down the ploughman had to throw his weight against the opposite side, and he also carried a large staff for clearing the pegs of earth, etc., and to assist in steadying the whole implement. A good deal of the ploughing, however, was done by the pigs, which ran riot all over the land, and broke up the soil, sometimes to such an extent that the seed could be sown without further trouble. There were no carts, and the mode of portage—sometimes still used for carrying peats—for all articles was by means of the 'clibber and mazy' balanced across the backs of horses, and bearing at the ends, down the horses' sides, strange-looking heather-baskets, called creels, or quite as strange straw ones called 'cubbies' and 'cazzies;' and this mode of conveyance was indeed rendered necessary by the almost entire absence of roads. Some of the proprietors and large farmers began, early in the century, to put their arable ground under regular rotation of crops, and to cultivate turnips and artificial grasses; but it was long ere the bulk of the small farmers and crofters could be induced to imitate them, and so up till 1840 they continued to torture their land out of heart by alternate crops of oats and bere, with little or no other aid than doses of sea-weed, until, the returns hardly exceeding the seed corn, the land was left to recover its tone by the slow means of a long natural fallow. Since the beginning of improvement in 1840 by the abandonment of 'runrig,' progress has been rapid, and now, allowing for the climate and the soil, farming is as good in Orkney as in almost any county in Scotland. This was strikingly shown during the visit paid to the islands by the Crofters' Commission of 1883, when but few grievances were brought forward at all, and those that were mentioned were shown to be mostly of a sentimental nature, as in the case of the man who told the commissioners that they were there 'to remove every cause of irritation,' and begged them to abolish valuation schedules. The great proportion of the farms are small, and a curious feature all through the islands is the number of small proprietors found in every parish, and more particularly in that of Harray and Birsay in the Mainland, who work their own holdings. Of a total of 3319 holdings recorded in 1880, 2873 were of 50 acres or under, 279 between 50 and 100, 131 between 100 and 300, 29 between 300 and 500, and 7 over 500; and the average area of the smaller holdings was 16½ acres. The increase in the amount of ground under crop and permanent pasture rose from 23,990 acres in 1855 to 86,949 acres in 1870, and to 112,148 in 1883, but it is possible that a small proportion of the increase may be accounted for by the defective condition of the earlier returns.

The acreage under the various crops at different dates is given in the following tables:—

GRAIN CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley or Bere.	Oats.	Total.
1855	15	3014	7,963	10,992
1866	33	6131	24,714	30,878
1874	1	5722	29,084	34,807
1882	0	6026	32,330	38,356
1883	0	5641	32,781	38,422

GRASS, ROOT CROPS, ETC.—ACRES.

Year.	Hay, Grass, and Permanent Pasture.	Turnips.	Potatoes.
1855	..	3,017	1301
1867	35,061	9,559	3307
1874	40,654	11,955	3216
1882	53,332	14,164	3221
1883	54,806	14,387	3104

while there are about 40 to 50 acres annually under rye, beans, and peas, about 350 acres under other green crops than those mentioned, and about 1000 acres fallow. The usual rotation is the five shift, and the average yield of barley per acre is about 33 bushels, and of oats about 33 bushels, while turnips and potatoes are very variable, and run from 14 and 5 tons, respectively, upwards.

The agricultural live stock in the county at different dates is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1855	8,128	1899	10,815	1337	22,179
1867	22,823	..	31,648	5432	..
1874	26,384	5733	34,062	4375	70,554
1882	25,883	6116	30,427	4862	67,288
1883	25,624	6092	31,584	4745	68,045

The cattle are small, but have been greatly improved in recent years by the introduction of shorthorn bulls, and on some of the larger farms the native breed has been replaced by polled cows from the mainland. The native sheep were the small short-tailed Norwegian sheep introduced here, as in the Hebrides, probably at the time of the Scandinavian conquest; but these have

offered to the next-of-kin. If they refused to buy, it might then be sold to any one; but the purchaser might at any moment, no matter what length of time had elapsed, be called on to restore it on repayment of the price by the original seller, or any of the descendants of the original owner; and if it were purchased or redeemed by any distant kinsman of the first possessor, any other kinsman nearer in blood might again have it given up to him. Tenure thus soon became so insecure, that it would have simply been waste for any one to expend money on improving land which might not be long his; and the system was, in consequence, so perfectly adapted to retard or even destroy the natural progress of the district, that it cannot be regretted that it has now become extinct, though the manner in which this was accomplished may be very much deprecated. The odallers were practically peasant nobles.

now been driven away to the distant North Ronaldsay and to the wilder parts of Hoy, and their places taken by Cheviots and crosses between Cheviots and Leicesters. The horses are small, and the pigs, probably from their free life, differ a good deal in shape and appearance from those of the mainland counties. Poultry of all kinds, particularly geese, are everywhere extensively reared, as may be imagined from the fact that in 1882 no fewer than 1,119,860 dozens of eggs, valued at £37,328, were exported from the islands. The exports of eggs in 1833 amounted to 100,000 dozens, valued at £2500; in 1861 they amounted to 500,000, valued at £12,500; and in 1882 to the total just stated. During the last one hundred years the total value of the Orcadian exports has risen from £23,000 to over £300,000, more than half of which is derived from the sale of live stock. In 1833 the animals exported numbered 1280, and their value was £5478; in 1848, after steamers began to ply to the islands, the number rose to 2500, the value being £12,625; in 1866 the number was 12,260, and the value £80,200; and in 1882 the number was 17,279, and the value was £157,183, exclusive of 3850 dead pigs, valued at £11,500; while the exports of grain and oatmeal were worth £14,258; or the total value of exports connected with farming alone amounted to £220,920.

Industries.—Fish of all sorts are very plentiful around the Orcadian shores, but it was long ere the people availed themselves of the riches of the sea. Herring-fishing seems to have begun in 1815, and for many years thereafter a large number of boats prosecuted this industry from Stronsay, but the demand for labourers, consequent on the great progress of agriculture, and a few seasons with bad fishing, combined to cause a falling off, and the number of boats is at present declining. Orkney forms one of the Scottish fishery districts, and there were, belonging to the islands in 1882, 178 first-class boats, 25 second-class boats, and 424 third-class boats, with 2534 resident fisher men and boys. The principal stations for first-class boats were Stronsay, with 13; Holm, on the eastern mainland district, with 16; Burray, with 21; Grimness, in South Ronaldsay, with 19; and St Margaret's Hope, with 24. For third-class boats, the principal stations are Stronsay, with 20; Eday, with 23; Westray and Papa Westray with 136; and Shapinsay with 23. These boats were valued at £13,124, the nets at £10,807, and the lines at £1923, while the total number of persons employed in connection with them inclusive of the fishermen was 3433. In the same year only 197 boats prosecuted the herring-fishing within the district, and these had a total catch of 20,046 barrels, of which over 11,000 were exported. Cod-fishing employed a considerable number of boats in the last quarter of last century, particularly about Stronsay, but was afterwards neglected. It revived again in the early years of the present century during the great European wars, as the fishing ground was less exposed than the Dogger Bank to annoyance from privateers. After that there was a temporary period of decline, but it now is an important and thriving industry, prosecuted by the natives of the North Isles in open boats, and from other places by well appointed smacks, which fish in the waters about Iceland and the Färoe Isles. In 1882 the smacks fitted out in Orkney for this fishing were 16 of 984 tons, and manned by 182 men, and the cod, ling, and hake captured numbered 116,020: in the same year 223,505 fish were taken by open boats, making a total of 339,525. Lobster-fishing was introduced by an English company in the beginning of the present century, and about 1814 the annual number sent to London reached 120,000, valued at £1500, and it has been vigorously prosecuted ever since, but the numbers caught have been, of late years, gradually diminishing—a result due to non-observance of a close-time and the capture of immature animals or of those laden with spawn. When the whale-fishing was prosecuted in the neighbourhood of Davis Strait the whalers used to ship a considerable number of men from the Orkneys, but the number of those that go is now very much diminished, especially since the shifting of the fishing ground farther N. For many years subsequent to 1741 large numbers of the men in the employment of the Hudson Bay Company were Orcadians, and some of them, like Dr Rae, the well-known explorer, held positions of importance; but the life in the frozen North seems now to have lost its attractions, and but few of them find their way to the fur region.

The manufacture of linen-yarn and cloth, introduced in 1747 by Andrew Ross, chamberlain to the Earl of Morton, was long extensively carried on, and many of the tenants were compelled, not only to grow flax, but also to manufacture it into linen. The industry received, however, a severe check from the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining flax during the great continental war in the beginning of the present century, and has since practically disappeared. As in the Hebrides, the staple industry was, at one time, the trade in kelp, and here, also, the sudden downfall of the trade proved very disastrous, although it had the good result of turning the attention of the proprietors to the improvement of the land that had been lying so long waste and neglected. The manufacture of kelp was first introduced in 1722, in Stronsay, by James Fea of Whitehall, and notwithstanding its subsequent importance made way at first but very slowly. According to the writer in the *Old Statistical Account* the people, 'averse to have any kind of labour but what they had been accustomed to see and hear of, represented how hurtful that new business was likely to be, for they could have no doubt of its driving the fish from the coast and ruining the fishing; they were certain it would destroy both the corn and the grass, and they were very much afraid that it might even prevent their women from having any children.' But by 1750 the annual manufacture had reached about 900 tons. This had increased in 1770 to 1500 tons, in 1780 to 2000 tons, in 1790 to almost 3000 tons, and in 1826 it reached its highest when 3500 tons were manufactured. The amount of labour involved may be estimated if we keep in mind that about 24 tons of sea-weed had to be burned to produce 1 ton of kelp. Leaving out of account a short period during the Peninsular War when the price reached £20 a ton, the annual value of the kelp exported from 1740 to 1760 was about £2000; in 1770 it was £6000; in 1780, £10,000, in 1790, £17,000; and in 1826, £24,500. The events which destroyed the trade elsewhere [see HEBRIDES] had the same effect here in 1832, and caused the same amount of suffering and disaster among workers and proprietors, but the industry is reviving in the North Isles, where the annual manufacture has again reached about 1500 tons; and as the Orkney kelp is of superior quality it finds a fairly good market. The making of straw plait for ladies' bonnets and gentlemen's hats was introduced about the beginning of the century, and developed so rapidly that in 15 years afterwards it afforded employment for from 6000 to 7000 women, and the value of what was exported was about £20,000. The material then employed was split ripened wheat straw, but the plait produced from this was very brittle and flimsy. On the introduction, by Messrs Muir of Greenock, of an imitation of Leghorn plait, the wheat straw was given up, and unripened, unsplit, boiled and bleached rye-straw substituted; and the manufacture of Tuscan-plait (as the imitation was called) flourished until the reduction of the duty on foreign straw-plait allowed foreign competition first to press it hard, and finally to put an end to it altogether. The commerce and one or two of the smaller industries are noticed under KIRKWALL, under which the means of communication between the mainland of Scotland and the islands are also noticed. Under the Act obtained in 1857 for the purpose, good district roads were formed throughout the islands. A telegraph cable was laid in 1876* from Scrabster through Hoy Sound to Stromness, and a cable was laid in 1871 from Orkney to Shetland.

Formerly the farm-buildings on nearly all the small

* This superseded a cable laid in 1869 from Brough in Caithness to Aith Hope in the S end of Hoy.

holdings were built of stones and clay, or stones and clod, thatched with straw, with the fire in the centre of the floor and the smoke finding its way out by a hole in the roof, just as is still the case in the Hebrides. The door, less than five feet high, afforded ingress and egress to every inmate, whether quadruped or biped, with or without feathers. This is now greatly changed for the better, and in most districts an aspect of much greater care and regard for comfort are to be seen, and the houses contrast strongly with those of a similar class in the western islands and mainland. The walls are built of good dry stone rubble, pointed with lime both inside and out. Even the smallest have two apartments, well lighted, and the roof slated or well thatched. The older houses too were, as indeed some houses still are, at once dwelling-house, cow-house, and hen-roost. The cows for the most part occupy their own end of the buildings, though a few calves or a favourite cow may be seen in the end of honour in company with the family; and fowls and geese perch promiscuously on the balks of the rafters overhead. Attached to many of the cottages and connected with the barn is a small round antique-looking tower, used as a kiln for drying corn. All this must, however, be understood as applying only to the smaller holdings, as the buildings on the large farms are as good and well-appointed as anywhere in the N of Scotland.

The Orcadians, though sprung from the same Scandinavian stock as the Shetlanders, have, probably from their more extensive and ready intercourse with the mainland, fewer and less marked peculiarities of manner, and it is but seldom that you find a decidedly Scandinavian face. The men, a fine powerful race, have, too, lost much of the swinging walk that is to be found among the Shetlanders, and have more of the slow plodding step characteristic of the agricultural labourer. They are very gentle in their manner and in their style of speech, and yet cool and brave in the face of danger. From the nature of their country, many of them are firstrate boatmen, and during the season of egg-gathering the risks run and the escapes made lead to a habit of at least seeming indifference to danger and death. Many stories are told of the matter-of-fact way in which such things are treated. One is of a man whose son had descended a cliff while he himself, in case of accident, kept watch in his boat below. The rope by which the young man was partly supported having given way he fell into the sea and was almost drowned before his father reached him and dragged him into the boat, but all that the old man had to say was 'Eh! I'm thinking thou's wat, Tam.' On another occasion a cragsman working his way along a narrow shelf came to a corner which he had to turn, but found at the critical moment that he had the wrong foot first. Pausing for a moment he took off his broad bonnet, in which was his snuff-horn, refreshed himself with a pinch, and then making a spring got the proper foot to the front. When he had reached the top of the cliff safe, a friend said to him, 'Man, Johnnie, were ye no feared?' 'Eh man, if I had been feared I wudna be here.' 'I daresay that,' was the answer, 'but what made you think of taking a snuff when you were in such danger?' 'Weel,' replied John, 'I thocht I was needin't.' Many of the old superstitions lingered long and lovingly about the whole group of islands, but they have now retreated into the more out-of-the-way district, where beliefs in fairies, in the right hand course and the left hand course, a dislike for turbot or even the mention of the name of turbot while at sea, and other ideas of a similar kind are still held, though they are now kept a good deal out of sight, as things not to be talked of to scoffers. The language is a variety of Scotch with a peculiar accent or intonation, the voice rising and falling in a sort of rough cadence, and the peculiarity varies from island to island, so that those acquainted with the whole district can distinguish the natives of the different islands. 'Thou' and 'thee' are used instead of 'you,' and there are many peculiar words which are survivals of Norse. The place names in Orkney belong almost without exception to this dialect, and many Norse family names still survive among the common people, while some of the small crofter proprietors in the parish of Harray, in the western district of the mainland, are said to retain not only the old name, but also the very lands, held by their forefathers many centuries ago. This parish was the last stronghold of the Norse tongue in Orkney, and it is said to have been spoken here down to 1757.

The only royal burgh is Kirkwall; the only other town is Stromness, which is a burgh of barony—both on the Mainland; and the only village with more than 300 inhabitants is St Margaret's Hope, in South Ronaldsay. The islands are divided into eighteen entire *quoad civilia* parishes, Westray — which includes Westray, Papa Westray, Holm of Papa, Wart Holm, and Rusk Holm; Cross and Burness—which includes the W part of Sanday, Holms of Spurness, Holms of Ire and North Ronaldsay; Lady, including the E part of Sanday and Start Point; Stronsay and Eday — which includes Stronsay and Eday with the islands about them, with Muckle and Little Green Holms and Auskerry—Rousay and Egilsay, including Rousay, Egilsay, Viera, Eynhallow, and the smaller islands about; Shapinsay, including Heliar Holm; Evie and Rendal, Harray and Birsay, Sandwick, Stromness, Firth and Stenness, and Orphir, all in the western portion of Pomona, and the first including Gairsay, Sweyn Holm, and some small holms in the Wide Firth, and the last including Cava in Scapa Flow; Kirkwall, at the narrow part of Pomona; St Andrews and Holm, in the eastern part of the Mainland, the former including Copinsay and the latter Lamb Holm; Hoy and Graemsay, and Walls and Flotta, both in Hoy, and the former including Graemsay, and the latter Risa, Fara, Flotta, Switha, and South Walls; and last, South Ronaldsay, including the island of the same name, Burray, Hunda, Glimps Holm, Swona, and the Pentland Skerries. The *quoad sacra* parishes of St Mary's (South Ronaldsay), Birsay (Harray and Birsay), Flotta (Walls and Flotta), Stenness (Firth and Stenness), Eday and Fara (Stronsay and Eday), North Ronaldsay (Cross and Burness), and the mission stations of Rendal (Evie and Rendal), Burray (South Ronaldsay), Graemsay, North Walls (both in Walls), and Rapness (Westray and Papa Westray) are also included.

There are Established churches within all the parishes and *quoad sacra* parishes, and there are also 15 places of worship in connection with the Free Church, 13 in connection with the U.P. Church, 1 in connection with the United Original Seceders, 2 Congregational churches, 1 in connection with the Evangelical Union, 3 Baptist churches, and 1 Episcopal church. In the year ending Sept. 1882 there were in Orkney and Shetland 120 schools (110 public), which, with accommodation for 11,051 children, had 8461 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 6310. Their staff consisted of 129 certificated, 4 assistant, and 37 pupil, teachers. Orkney, with a constituency of 1403 in 1882-83, unites with Shetland in returning a member to serve in parliament. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 13 deputy-lieutenants, and 60 justices of the peace; forms a division of the sheriffdom of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland; and has a resident sheriff-substitute. Ordinary courts are held at Kirkwall every Tuesday throughout the session. Sheriff small-debt courts are also held at Kirkwall every Tuesday during the session; and circuit courts are held at Stromness on the third Thursdays of March, June, and September, and on the first Thursday of December, and at St Margaret's Hope on the second Thursdays of April, June, and September. Justice of peace courts are held at Kirkwall as required, and at Stromness on the last Thursday of every month. Quarter-sessions meet at Kirkwall on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The average number of registered poor in 1883 was 707, with 245 dependents, and of casual poor 17, with 5 dependents; the receipts for poor-law purposes were £5755, 5s. 6d., and the expenditure £5589, 7s. 1d. There is a combination

poorhouse near Kirkwall. There is no assessment for poor-law purposes in the islands of Papa Westray, Eday, Rousay, Shapinsay, and Hoy, nor in the parish of Sandwick on the Mainland. The proportion of illegitimate births averages about 5·5 per cent., and the death-rate averages about 15 per thousand. The principal markets are at Dounby on the second Thursday of every month; Firth, on the third Monday of every month; Hosen, on the second Wednesday of February and June and the first Wednesday of November; Kirkwall, on the first Monday of every month and the first Tuesday after 11 August; Sanday, on the first Thursday before Kirkwall Lammas market and on the second Thursday of November; South Ronaldsay, on the first Wednesday after 11 November; Shapinsay, on the second Monday of March; Stromness, on the first Wednesday of every month, the Wednesday before Wasdale market, and the first Tuesday of September; Stenness, on the first Tuesday of March, the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday of June, and the Tuesday after the first Wednesday of November; Tankerness, on the last Thursday of each month; Wasdale, on the first Wednesdays of February and June and the last Wednesday of October; Walls, on the first Fridays of June and November; Westray, on the third Thursday of March and the first Thursday of August; and at Rousay, on the last Wednesday of March and the third Wednesday of July. The 1st Orkney Artillery Volunteer Corps, with headquarters at Kirkwall, have batteries at Kirkwall, Sanday, Shapinsay, Stromness, Stronsay, Holm, Evie, Rousay, and Birsay. Valuation (1653-71) £4672, (1815) £20,938, (1843) £22,858, (1861) £44,214, (1882-83) £69,950, (1883-84) £70,623, exclusive of the burgh of Kirkwall. The civil and registration counties are identical. Pop. (1801) 24,445, (1811) 23,238, (1821) 26,679, (1831) 28,847, (1841) 30,507, (1851) 31,455, (1861) 32,395, (1871) 31,274, (1881) 32,044, of whom 14,982 were males and 17,062 females. In the same year the number of persons to each square mile was 85, the number of families 7270, the number of houses 6358, and the number of rooms 18,184. Of the 32,044 inhabitants 453 males and 221 females were connected with the civil or military services or with professions, 24 men and 887 women were domestic servants, 417 men and 9 women were connected with commerce, 6031 men and 1264 women were connected with agriculture and fishing, and 2286 men and 1273 women were engaged in industrial handicrafts or were dealers in manufactured substances, while there were 5215 boys and 7434 girls of school age. Of those connected with farming and fishing 5165 men and 1264 women were concerned with farming alone, and 2810 farmers employed 966 men, 227 boys, 223 women, and 424 girls.

Ecclesiastically the whole of Orkney is embraced in the Synod of Orkney, which contains the presbyteries of Kirkwall, Cairston, and North Isles. It meets at Kirkwall on the second Tuesday of September. The presbyteries of Kirkwall and Cairston are separately noticed; the presbytery of North Isles contains the parishes of Cross and Burness, Lady, Rousay and Egilsay, Shapinsay, Stronsay and Eday, and Westray and Papa Westray, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Eday and Fara, and North Ronaldsay. The Free Church has also a synod of Orkney, which forms, however, only one presbytery, and includes the charges at Birsay, Deerness, Evie and Rendal, Firth, Harray and Sandwick, Holm, Kirkwall, North Ronaldsay, Orphir, Papa Westray, Rousay and Egilsay, Sanday, South Ronaldsay, Stromness and St Andrews. The U.P. Church has a presbytery of Orkney, with charges at Burray, Eday, Firth, Holm, Kirkwall, Rousay, Sanday, Sandwick, Shapinsay, South Ronaldsay, Stromness, Stronsay, Westray and Wick.

History.—The derivation of the name is uncertain. *Orc* is given in the Welsh Triads as one of the three principal isles of Britain, and it is also given as the modern Welsh name of the Orkneys. The present name is sometimes derived from the British *Orch*, which means 'on the edge or bordering,' and *ynys*, or *inis*, 'an island,' in which case it would mean the bordering islands. Other derivations are the Scandinavian *Orkin*, 'a sea monster,' and *ey*, 'an island,' and *Ork*, or *Oerk*, 'a desert or uninhabited place,' and *ey*, 'an island;' but the whole matter must be left in the realms of conjecture. The first historical mention seems to be by Diodorus Siculus, who, in the year 57, mentions Cape Orcas as one of the extremities of Britain. In A.D. 86 Agricola's fleet passed northward, after the battle of Mons Granpius or Graupius, and must have reached these islands whence the sailors saw or fancied they saw the renowned Thule. Pomponius Mela mentions the islands about the middle of the second century, and states their number at 30. Pliny gives the number at 40, and Ptolemy at 30, while Solinus, writing in 240, and having heard probably only of the islands next the mainland, puts it at 3. From Claudian's account of the exploits of Theodosius in the end of the 4th century, we are able to infer that the Saxons had settlements among the islands, or visited them; and Nennius in his *Historia Britonum* says that in 449 the Saxon chiefs, Ochtha and Ebissa, 'with forty keels' laid waste the Orkneys. The next reference is in Adamnan's *Life of St Columba*, where it is stated that the Saint was, when he visited Brude, King of the Picts, A.D. 563, in some concern for Cormac, grandson of Lethan, 'who not less than three times went in search of a desert in the ocean, but did not find it,' and who, he knew, would 'after a few months arrive at the Orcades;' so he 'recommended him in the following terms to King Brude in the presence of the ruler of the Orcades: "Some of our brethren have lately set sail and are anxious to discover a desert in the pathless sea; should they happen, after many wanderings, to come to the Orcadian islands, do thou carefully instruct this chief, whose hostages are in thy hand, that no evil befall them within his dominions;"' and we are further told that 'so it afterwards came to pass, and to this advice of the holy man Cormac owed his escape from impending death.' Who the people were who inhabited them, or what was their connection with Brude, is not clear, but it may be reasonably supposed that they were Picts, who, lying on the borders of the northern Pictish kingdom, were somewhat turbulent. Nennius, who wrote about the middle of the 9th century, says that the people were Picts in his day, and among the Scandinavians who afterwards peopled the islands, the traditions of an early race of 'Pights,' who were small men, have been very persistent. Before the death of Brude, which took place in 584, Ædan, king of Dalriada, had, according to the *Ulster Annals*, sent an expedition against the Orkneys, and from this time there is no further mention of them for almost a century; but probably the expedition had been successful, and the group had been under Dalriadic rule, for in 682 we find Brude mac Bile, the then king of the Northern Picts, undertaking an expedition against them, and adding them again to the Pictish domains. During this period Christian missionaries had spread all over the islands and reached as far as Iceland, as we know from the Irish Monk Dicuil, who wrote a treatise *De Mensura Orbis Terrarum* in or about 825. Though this early Christianity disappeared after the Norse occupation, traces of it still remain in the islands named Papa, that being a name given by the Norsemen to the early Christian missionaries, as well as in the islands of Ronaldsay, the Norse name of which was Rinansey or St Ninian's or Ringan's Isle, in the sculptured stones similar to the early Christian monuments of the mainland of Scotland, in the old square-shaped ecclesiastical bells that have been found at several places, and in the names of places where chapels had been dedicated to various of the early Irish and Columban saints.

The Norse rovers seem to have begun to visit Britain regularly in search of plunder about the close of the 8th century, and by the middle of the 9th, Olaf the White had established a powerful kingdom in Ireland. When Harald Harfagri therefore by his victory of Hafursfiord in 872 made himself master of Norway, and many of the large landowners and their followers

opposed to his usurpation or dispossessed of their territories were compelled to flee from his anger, one of the first districts in which they sought shelter and safety was among the Orkney Islands; and having settled permanently there, as well as in Iceland, the Færoes, and the Hebrides, they 'turned their haven of refuge into a base of operations for retaliatory warfare, harrying the coasts of Norway during the summer months and living at leisure in the islands during winter on the plunder.' Harold was not, however, to be thus treated with impunity, so in 875 he fitted out a fleet and made a descent on both Orkneys and Hebrides, subduing them and bringing them under his government. As Ivar the son of Rögnvald, Jarl of Moeri, one of his chief supporters, was killed, in Sanday probably, during the fighting, and probably also with an eye to a vigorous and powerful ruler who would be able to maintain the conquest, Harald appointed this Rögnvald also Jarl of Orkney, but as the latter preferred to return to Norway, he was allowed to hand over the title and power to his brother Sigurd, who indulged the restless nature of himself and his followers by expeditions against the mainland of Scotland, in the course of which he conquered the greater portion of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Moray, in the latter of which districts he finally died [see FORRES and MORAY]. He was succeeded by his son Guttorm, who, however, ruled only one year, when he died, and was succeeded by Hallad, son of Rögnvald, for whom his father had obtained the earldom on the news of Sigurd's death reaching Norway. Contrary, however, to the spirit of the times, Hallad was a man of peace, and wearying of the struggle with his piratical subjects — if they may so be called — soon returned to Norway. He was succeeded by his brother Einar,* who proved a rigorous ruler. He is said to have been the first to teach the Orcadians to use turf for fuel, and so he came to be known as Torf-Einar. He was succeeded by his son, Thorfinn, who by his marriage with Grelauga, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Caithness, again united the mainland Norse districts to the Orkney Jarldom. He left five sons, who devoted their energies to murdering one another, till Hlodver, the last of them, was left in sole possession of power, which, however, he did not long enjoy. At his death in 980 his son, Sigurd the Stout, succeeded, and had to defend his mainland possessions, first against Finleikr, Mormaer of Moray, and father of Macbeth, and again, according to the *Njal Saga*, against Finleikr's successor, Melsnechtan, and another Scottish Mormaer, who is called Hundi. In both contests he was successful, and made himself master of the greater part of the North of Scotland, penetrating even S of the Moray Firth [see MORAY]. He was, however, afterwards reconciled to King Malcolm, and obtained his daughter as a second wife, after which his forays against the Scottish dominions ceased. This latter event came about as the *Orkneyinga Saga* tells in the following manner: 'Olaf, Tryggvi's son, returning from a viking expedition to the west, came to the Orkneys with his men and seized Earl Sigurd in Rörvaag [in Hoy, or according to *Olaf's Saga* at Asmundarvag, also in Hoy], as he lay there with a single ship. King Olaf offered the Earl to ransom his life on condition that he should embrace the true faith and be baptized; that he should become his man and proclaim Christianity over all the Orkneys. He took his son, Hundi or Hvelp, as a hostage, and left the Orkneys for Norway, where he became King; and Hundi stayed with him some years, and died there. After that, Earl Sigurd paid no allegiance to King Olaf. He married the daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, and their son was Earl Thorfinn; his elder sons were Sumarlidi, Brusi, and Einar.' Such was the second introduction of Christianity among the islanders. Sigurd's second marriage took place about 1006, and as Scotland was now shut against his enterprise, he soon began to look about for fresh fields of adventure. Thoroughly tired of the repose of his own shores, he started in 1014 to assist Brodir, a Viking Leader, against Brian Boroime, King of Munster. On Good Friday in that year, the great battle of Christianity against Paganism was fought, and the Pagans were defeated. Sigurd no sooner tried himself to carry forward his magic banner, which brought victory to him before whom it was borne, but death to him who bore it, than he fell pierced by a spear, and so died the ablest of all the early Norse Jarls. It was in connection with this battle that the weird sisters sang that ghastly song which Gray has paraphrased in the *Fatal Sisters*, and the Norse version of which was preserved in North Ronaldsay till the latter half of the 18th century. King Malcolm gave the Earldom of Caithness to Thorfinn, then only five years of age, and Sumarlidi, Brusi, and Einar divided the Orkneys among them, but by the death of the first, and the murder of the last, Brusi obtained the whole of the islands. Thorfinn resembled his father in vigour and ambition; he commenced, at the age of fourteen, his career as a viking, and often, even during his grandfather's reign, kept the coast in fear by his daring and ruthless exploits. On the death of his two half-brothers and the succession of Brusi, he claimed a share, and ultimately got a third. When Duncan succeeded Malcolm, he claimed tribute from Thorfinn, who refused it, and hence the war in which Duncan lost his life at the hands of Macbeth [see MORAY], and after which Thorfinn took possession of a considerable portion of Scotland, and became the most powerful of the Jarls. On the death of Brusi, his son, Rögnvald Brusison, came over from Norway and claimed his father's share of the islands, but he came to terms with Thorfinn, and there was no fighting for eight years, when the quarrel broke out afresh and Rögnvald was defeated and fled, only, however, to return in a few years and try the fortune of war again. This time he was killed, and Thorfinn thereafter held undisputed sway. In 1047 he was reconciled to King Magnus of Norway, who recognised him as Jarl of Orkney. Thereafter he visited Rome to obtain pardon for his many misdeeds, and after his return devoted the larger part of his time to the government of his dominions, his old excursions being abandoned. He died in 1064, and was succeeded by his sons, Paul and Erlend, who ruled jointly till they were deposed by King Magnus, who made his own son, Sigurd, Jarl. On Sigurd's succession to the throne of Norway in 1103, Hakon, son of Paul, and Magnus, son of Erlend, succeeded and ruled jointly till 1115, when Magnus (the St Magnus to whom the cathedral at Kirkwall is dedicated) was murdered in Egilsay. Notwithstanding this foul deed, Hakon seems to have been a good ruler. His sons, Paul and Harald, succeeded, but Harald was accidently put to death by his mother—by a poisoned shirt the *Saga* say, which was intended for Paul. Kali, son of Kol, who had married a sister of Magnus, now claimed half the islands, and had his claim allowed. He changed his name to Rögnvald, and was the founder of the cathedral at Kirkwall, but there was for many years after this a conflict between different claimants, whose rights or supposed rights are too complex to be here minutely detailed. The Norse line finally became extinct in 1231, with the murder of the then Jarl John.

The earldom of Caithness was then given by Alexander II. to Magnus, second son of Gilbride, Earl of Angus, who seems to have also received the earldom of Orkney from the King of Norway, but little is known of him or of his successors. One of them, Magnus III., accompanied the great expedition which King Haco assembled in the Orkneys in 1263, and survived the battle of Largs, for his death is recorded in 1273. The return of the broken-hearted Haco is noticed under KIRKWALL. This Magnus was succeeded by his son Magnus IV., who is styled Earl of Orkney in the document by which Margaret Maid of Norway was declared next heir to the Scottish throne. John and Magnus V. succeeded, and with the latter the Angus line ended.

* Another brother, Rollo, is said to have desired the post, and when his brother was preferred, he started for France, where, taking possession of Normandy, he founded the line which was by-and-by to send a sovereign to England.

His daughter had married Malise, Earl of Stratherne, who, about 1321, succeeded to the earldom in right of his wife, and his son Malise, who succeeded, was confirmed in the earldom of Orkney by the King of Norway, but he was afterwards deprived of it on suspicion of treason in 1357. In 1379 Henry St Clair or Sinclair and Malise Sparre preferred claims to it as heirs of this Malise of Stratherne. How the former was descended from, or connected with, him seems to be involved in inextricable confusion, but his title to succeed must have been sufficiently clear at the time, for in the year mentioned he was formally recognised by King Hakon of Norway. The death of Hakon shortly afterwards enabled him to become semi-independent, and he seems to have acted very much like a small king. While William Sinclair, the third of the line, held the earldom, the young King of Scotland, James III., pressed by Christian I., King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, for payment of a long arrear of 'the annual of Norway' for the HEBRIDES, compromised the matter by marrying Margaret, princess of Denmark, and as only 2000 crowns of her dowry of 60,000 were forthcoming in ready money at the time, he received the Orkneys in pledge for 50,000 crowns and the Shetlands for 8000 more. As the islands were never ransomed, they became thenceforth attached to Scotland. In 1470-71 the earldom of Orkney and the lordship of Shetland were, as to their 'haill richt,' purchased by James III. from the Sinclairs and annexed to the Crown, not to be alienated except in favour of a lawful son of the king. But the royal rights were somewhat involved. The power of the Bishop of Orkney, which had, since Bishop William (see KIRKWALL), grown up from littleness to grandeur under the administration of the later earls, was, to a certain extent, co-ordinate with that of the king as lord of the islands. 'The old bishopric of Orkney was a greate thing, and lay sparsism throughout the haill parochines of Orknay and Zetland. Beside his lands, he had ye teinds of auchteen kirks: his lands grew daily, as delinquencies increased in the countray.' Many small proprietors, too—odallers—had heritages mixed up everywhere with the lands of the quondam earls and with those of the bishop; and while they paid scat to the superior of the soil, they claimed to retain Norwegian customs and to be governed by Norwegian laws. Down to the death of James III. in 1488, the islands were almost entirely managed by the bishop, but in 1489 and in 1501, Henry, Lord Sinclair, obtained from James IV. leases of the earldom at the extremely low rent of £336, 13s. 4d. Scots, at which it had been leased to the bishops; and though he fell at Flodden in 1513, the property was given in successive leases to his widow, Lady Margaret, at the same rent. In 1529, the Earl of Caithness and Lord Sinclair, for what purpose is not very clear, but doubtless in some way to increase their own power and wealth, invaded Orkney at the head of an armed force, but were met by the Orkney men at Summerdale, in Stenness, and totally routed, the Earl being killed and Lord Sinclair taken prisoner. In 1530 a grant of the islands in feu was made—in defiance of the Act of annexation under James III., and also of Lady Margaret Sinclair's lease—to the Earl of Moray, the natural brother of James V., but it never yielded him any proceeds. About 1535 the islands were honoured by James V. with the only royal visit they have received from Scottish or British sovereigns. The king remained some time in the then bishop's palace, which stood on the W side of Victoria Street at Kirkwall, receiving homage and administering justice. In 1540 the favourable leases to Lady Margaret Sinclair were terminated, and Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairns—whose name is associated with the shameful Rout of Solway—became the last lessee of the Sinclair family, at, however, the advanced rent of £2000. The last of his two leases expired in 1548, and of the former greatness of the family in Orkney there now remains no trace.

The earldom of Orkney became part of the jointure of the widow of James V., and was by her placed under the administration of one Bonot, a Frenchman, and the

Earl of Huntly. How it was disposed of during the fourteen years following her death in 1560 is not known, the only records of the islands being respites and pardons for murder. In 1564 Lord Robert Stewart, a natural son of James V., received a charter granting him for an annual rent of £2000, 13s. 4d. Scots, not only the offices of Sheriff of Orkney and Fowd of Shetland, but the whole lands, whether held odally or otherwise. The grant does not seem to have been at first acted on, but Stewart, who was also commendator of Holyrood, had exchanged temporalities with the bishop, and thus united the crown and episcopal rights. In 1567, a little before Queen Mary's marriage, he had to give up his rights in favour of Bothwell, who was at the same time created Duke of Orkney, but did not long enjoy his title or domains. At the close of the same year it was debated in parliament 'quhider Orknay and Zetland sal be subject to the commone law of this realme or gif thai sal bruike thair awne lawis?—when it was found that thai aught to be subject to thair awne lawis.'

Lord Robert Stewart seems to have resumed possession after Bothwell's flight, but his heavy oppression of the people caused such an outcry, that at length he was deprived of his lordship, only, however, to receive it again in 1581, from which date he held the islands till 1587, when the grant was revoked, and they were leased to Sir John Maitland of Thirlstane and Sir Ludovick Ballantine for two years at a rent of £4000 Scots a year. In 1589 they were again granted to Lord Robert Stewart at a rent of £2073, 6s. 8d. Scots, and in 1591 they were given to him in liferent and to his son Patrick in fee. Lord Robert died in 1591, and his son succeeded; but a fresh outcry arising against his exactions, there was a brief resumption by the Crown. Lord Patrick, however, obtained a new charter in 1600, which, while not granting him the 'whole' lands or the 'superiority,' and binding him to administer justice according to the old laws of the country, yet concentrated in him the rights of both Crown and bishop.

Earls Robert and Patrick both aimed at destroying the odal system, and as lands so held could not be alienated without the consent of all the heirs in the Fowdra court, they so summoned and adjourned this court and filled it up with creatures of their own, that it became a mere instrument in their hands; they silenced and overawed the refractory odallers by their men-at-arms, and they employed their rights over the temporalities of the bishopric as a pretext for levying fines from such landholders as incurred any censure of the church. They thus succeeded in wresting much landed property from the rightful owners, and terrified not a few of the odal proprietors into a surrender of their peculiar privileges, an acknowledgment of feudal vassalage, and an acceptance of tenure by charter. The rent of the earldom, too, being paid chiefly in kind, they increased it by increasing the value of the weights used; raising the mark from 8 ounces to 12, and the lispund from 12 pounds to 18. Earl Patrick even excelled his father in his despotism, compelling the people to work like slaves in carrying on buildings and other works for him, confiscating the lands of the inhabitants on the most trivial pretences, carrying off the movable goods of any one who dared to leave the islands without special permission from himself or his deputies, and—crowning display of his savage temper and avarice—ordaining that 'if any man tried to supply or give relief to ships, or any vessel distressed by tempest, the same shall be punished in his person and fined at the Earl's pleasure.' Bishop Law, however, interfered, more because the Earl's claims clashed with his than from any desire for justice, and Earl Patrick was summoned to Edinburgh in 1609 and kept in prison there and at Dumbarton till 1615. In 1614 his illegitimate son, Robert, had seized the Castle of Kirkwall and the steeple of the cathedral, and held them with an armed force, but the outbreak was put down by the Earl of Caithness, and both father and son were executed at Edinburgh in 1615 on a charge of treason.

Under the pretext that a forfeiture might injure those

proprietors who had resigned their odal tenures and accepted charters, the lands of the earldom were not immediately declared forfeited, and many of the proprietors were alarmed into the measure of asking and accepting charters from the Crown in the usual feudal form; while all, fearing another taskmaster akin in character to the two last, importuned the king to annex the islands inalienably to the Crown. James VI., after thus all but completing the ruin of the odal tenures, formally annexed 'the lands of Orkney and Zetland to the Crown to remain in all time coming,' and though he admonished the people by proclamation against all fear of the islands reverting 'to their former condition of misrule, trouble, and oppression,' he made no restoration of the lands which had been unlawfully seized by the last earls, and setting up the rental of Earl Patrick as the rule for future guidance, he immediately began to let the islands out to a series of farmers-general. The people thus oppressed without mercy petitioned the King that no man might 'be interponed between his Majesty and them, but that they might remain his Majesty's immediate vassals.' In response to this appeal the islands were for a few years closely annexed to the Crown, but were soon again leased out as before, and subjected to such oppression as was utterly incompatible with any prosperity.

In 1643 they were, with all the regalities belonging to them, granted by Charles I. in mortgage to the Earl of Morton, but were redeemable by the Crown on payment of an alleged debt of £30,000. They were confiscated by Cromwell, but after the Restoration, were again in 1662 given back to the Earl of Morton, under whose arbitrary control the Fowdra court was abolished. In 1669 they were again, by act of parliament, annexed 'for ever' to the Crown and leased out as before, but in 1707 were granted in mortgage—redeemable for £30,000, but with an annual feu-duty of £500—to James, Earl of Morton, who was appointed admiral and hereditary steward and justiciary. In 1742 the Earl, though his revenues from the islands amounted to £3000 a year, pretended that they did not yield a rental equal to the interest of the supposed mortgage, and contrived on this pretext to get an act of parliament declaring them irredeemable. On the abolition of the hereditary jurisdictions in 1747 he received compensation, but being harassed by lawsuits in connection with the weights and other matters, he sold the whole in 1766 to Sir Lawrence Dundas, afterwards Earl of Zetland, with whose descendants they still remain. The title of Earl of Orkney in the peerage of Scotland was granted in 1696, together with those of Viscount Kirkwall and Baron Dechmont to the Fitzmaurice family, who are, however, connected territorially with Wigtownshire. The bishopric lands are in possession of the Crown. The antiquities of the Orkneys are numerous and interesting, and the brochs or burghs, cairns, Picts' houses, castles, and old churches will be found noticed either under the islands or parishes in which they are. Some of the more important are treated separately.

See also the works mentioned under KIRKWALL, and Brand's *Brief Description of Orkney, etc.* (1683; reprinted 1701; and again, Edinb. 1883); Martin's *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* (1703; 2d ed. 1716; reprinted, Glasg. 1884); Eunson's *Ancient and Present State of Orkney* (Newcastle, 1788); Barry's *History of the Orkney Islands* (2d ed., Edinb. 1808); Peterkin's *Rentals of the Ancient Earldom and Bishopric of Orkney* (Edinb. 1820), and his *Notes on Orkney and Zetland* (Edinb. 1822); Sibbald's *Description of the Islands of Orkney and Zetland by Robert Monteith of Egilsea and Gairsay*, 1633 (Edinb. 1845); Balfour's *Oppressions of the Sixteenth Century in the Islands of Orkney and Zetland* (Edinb. 1859); Clouston's *Guide to the Orkney Islands* (Edinb. 1862); Farrer's *Maes-Howe* (1862); Gorrie's *Summers and Winters in the Orkneys;* Dr Anderson's *Orkneyinga Saga* (Edinb. 1873); Fergusson's *Age and Uses of the Brochs and Rude Stone Monuments of the Orkney Islands* (Lond. 1877); Low's *Tour through the Islands of Orkney and Shetland in* 1774 (Kirkwall, 1879); Walter Traill Dennison's *Orcadian Sketch-Book* (Kirkwall, 1880); J. R. Tudor's *Orkneys and Shetland* (1883); and the Rev. J. B. Craven's *History of the Episcopal Church in Orkney* (1883).

Ormiclate, a place in South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 4 miles S of Howmore. Cattle fairs are held at it on the third Wednesday of July and the first Wednesday of September.

Ormidale, a mansion in Kilmodan parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Glendaruel, 7 miles N by E of Tighnabruaich. The steamers touch at a pier on Loch Riddon, a little to the S.

Ormiston, a village and a parish of W Haddingtonshire. The village stands, 274 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Tyne, 2¾ miles SSE of Tranent, 8 WSW of Haddington, 6 ENE of Dalkeith, and 12 ESE of Edinburgh. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder described it in 1848 as 'occupying the central point of the valley, and with the red-tiled roofs of its houses rising here and there over the trees in which it is embosomed. Its main street, running ENE, with a row of trees upon either side, has the width of an English village, and from its centre arises a rude old cross, near which at the close of last century stood a pre-Reformation chapel, then used as the parish school-house. The village has now a certain air of decay about it, but in our younger days we remember that some of its best houses were inhabited by respectable persons of *demi-fortune*, who came here to live cheap, so that it afforded a quiet, genteel, and innocent society.' John Cockburn of Ormiston (1685-1758), the pioneer of Scottish agriculture, here founded a farmers' club in 1736, the first it is thought of its kind in the kingdom. In the ten years before he had also established a brewery and distillery, a linen factory, and a bleachfield, the second most likely in Scotland. These all have been long extinct; but Ormiston has a post office, an inn, and a station on the Macmerry branch of the North British railway. Pop. (1791) 600, (1831) 335, (1861) 349, (1871) 349, (1881) 378.

The parish, which since 1648 has had the barony of Peaston annexed to it from Pencaitland, is bounded NW by Tranent, E by Pencaitland, SE by Humbie, and W by Cranston in Edinburghshire. In shape resembling an E, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 4 miles, a varying breadth of 3 furlongs and 3 miles, and an area of 3443½ acres. The TYNE, here little more than a brook, runs 1⅞ mile north-eastward across the northern district and along the Cranston and Pencaitland boundaries; Bellyford Burn, its affluent, runs 2⅛ miles eastward, partly on the boundaries with Tranent and Pencaitland, partly across the NE corner; and Kinchie Burn, its sub-affluent, traces two other parts of the Pencaitland boundary. Sinking along the Tyne to 270 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises gently till at Dodridge Law on the southern border it attains a height of 700 feet. The parish of Ormiston 'is English in appearance, the Tyne running slowly in a deep alluvial bed through meadows, and the fields being everywhere divided by hedgerow trees, whilst the extensive and united woods of Ormiston Hall, Woodhall, and Fountainhall form a sylvan district of so great magnitude as, when we consider the rich agricultural county in which it is situated, might almost be termed a forest.' The rocks belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series. Sandstone has been quarried, of poorish quality for building; limestone has been largely worked in the S; and coal exists in at least three workable seams, and appears to have been mined from early times; whilst ironstone also seems to exist. The soil along the Tyne is a light loam incumbent on gravel; in tracts further back is a stiff clay incumbent on till; on both the northern and southern borders is naturally moorish, but has been greatly improved by cultivation; and on a small tract in the W is an alluvium, producing good natural grass. About 180 acres are under wood; 140 are meadow and constant pasture; and nearly all the remainder is in tillage. From the Ormes, who bequeathed their name to the parish, the lands of Ormiston

passed to the Lindsays, and from them by marriage (1368) to the Cockburns, two of whom held the office of Lord Justice-Clerk in the 17th century. In 1748 John Cockburn, mentioned above, was obliged to sell the estate to the Earl of Hopetoun, with whose descendants it has since remained. Ormiston Hall, 9 furlongs S of the village, is a building of 1745, in the tea-canister style of architecture that then prevailed. By 1832 three additions had been made to it in a similar style, one canister added alongside of another; but as it has no external pretension, it gives no offence, and within is extremely comfortable. The older house, 200 yards to the W, forms part of a court of offices. Hither on a December night of 1545 the Reformer George Wishart 'passed upon foot, for it was a vehement frost. After supper he held comfortable purpose of the death of God's chosen children, and merely said, "Methink that I desire earnestly to sleep," and therewith he said, "Will we sing a psalm." Which being ended, he passed to chamber, and sooner than his common diet was passed to bed, with these words, "God grant quiet rest." Before midnight the place was beset about that none could escape to make advertisement. The Earl Bothwell came and called for the laird, and declared the purpose and said that it was but vain to make him to hold his house, for the Governor and the Cardinal with all their power were coming; but and if he would deliver the man to him, he would promise upon his honour that he should be safe, and that it should pass the power of the Cardinal to do him any harm or scath. . . . As thus promise made in the presence of God, and hands stretched out upon both the parties for observation of the promises, the said Master George was delivered to the hands of the said Earl Bothwell, who, immediately departing with him, came to ELPHINSTONE, where the Cardinal was.' So runs John Knox's narrative; and less than four months after Wishart was burnt at St Andrews. In the flower garden grows a spreading yew-tree, 18 feet in girth and 38 in height, which seems to have been a tree of mark so long ago as 1474, and still is in great vigour. An aisle of the ancient church, disused since 1696, still stands near the older house; and on Dodridge Law are remains of a circular fort. Natives were Admiral Sir William Hope-Johnstone, K.C.B. (1798-1878), and the Rev. Robert Moffat, D.D. (1797-1883), the African missionary, who also has been falsely claimed by Inverkeithing. The Earl of Hopetoun is chief proprietor, 2 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of from £50 to £500, and 9 of from £20 to £50. Ormiston is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £396. The parish church, built in 1856, is a handsome Early English edifice, containing 420 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 145 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 94, and a grant of £81, 17s. Valuation (1860) £5907, (1884) £7095, 17s. Pop. (1801) 766, (1831) 838, (1861) 915, (1871) 911, (1881) 1026.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (1874), and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Ormiston. See ECKFORD.

Ormiston, a mansion in KIRKNEWTON parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs WSW of Midcalder Junction. Scottish Baronial in style, it was built in 1851 from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A. Its owner, William Wilkie, Esq., Capt. 3d Battalion Royal Scots (b. 1857; suc. 1883), holds 2000 acres in Edinburgh and Linlithgow shires, his grandfather having purchased the estate at the beginning of the century.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Ormsary, a mansion in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, near the E shore of Loch Caolisport, 13 miles SSW of Ardrishaig. Its owner, Farquhar Campbell, Esq. of Ormsay and Rum (b. 1859; suc. 1878-81), holds 57,000 acres in the shire, valued at £5172 per annum.

Ornsay or **Oronsay.** See ORANSAY and ISLE-ORNSAY.

Orphir (*yarpha*, 'fibrous peat'), a village and a parish in the S of Orkney. The village stands on the southern coast of Pomona, near the W end of Scapa Flow, 9 miles WSW of Kirkwall, under which it has a post office.

The parish consists mainly of a section of Pomona, but includes the island of CAVA and the skerry called Barrel of Butter. The Pomona section is bounded N by Firth and Stenness, NE by Kirkwall, S by Scapa Flow, and SW and W by Hoy Sound. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7 miles; its breadth varies between 2⅛ and 3⅝ miles; and the area of the entire parish is 12,762 acres. CAVA island has been separately noticed. Barrel of Butter skerry, lying 1⅝ mile SSE of the nearest point of the mainland, has a curious outline, and is well known to seamen. The bold and rocky coast of the Pomona section, 13¼ miles in extent, on the S is finely indented by Houton, Myre, Swanbister, and Waulkmill Bays. Inland the surface rises gradually in a series of undulations and hills, with intersecting dales, chief elevations being Houton Head (195 feet), Veness Hill (206), and Roo Point (74) along the coast, with Gruf Hill (619) and Ward Hill (880) behind—heights that command a view of twenty-five islands and twenty-three parishes, or of most of Orkney and much of Caithness and Sutherland, besides a large expanse of the eastern and western oceans. The eastern district abounds in heathy rising ground and peat-mosses, which furnish fuel to both Orphir and Kirkwall; and everywhere are dales which were not brought under tillage till 1818 or later, but are now in a state of high cultivation. The Loch of Kirkbister (1⅜ × ½ mile; 49 feet above sea-level) contains plenty of sea and loch trout. Springs of pure water are very numerous and mostly copious; a few are chalybeate, and enjoy some local medicinal celebrity. Trap rock, suitable for building, is frequent; but sandstone of various kinds and quality predominates, and yields both pavement-flag and roofing slate. Fine white and blue clay, used for colouring hearthstones, is at Staugro; and bog iron ore is comparatively plentiful. The soil in a few places on the seaboard is a rich loam mixed with small boulders; elsewhere is mostly either clay or moss, separate or in mixture. The principal antiquities are three tumuli; remains at Swanbister of a circular tower, 180 feet in circumference, which was probably the residence of Sueno Boerstrop, who was killed at the house of Jarl Paul towards the close of the 11th century; and ruins or vestiges of several pre-Reformation chapels. Claistron House, near the W coast, 17 miles W by S of Kirkwall, was the birthplace of Sir William Honyman, Bart., Lord Armadale (1756-1825), a lord of session. Other mansions are Smozrow and Swanbister; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 4 of less, than £100. Orphir is in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £182. The parish church was built in 1829, and contains 574 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Kirkbister and Orphir public schools, with respective accommodation for 60 and 85 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 40 and 62, and grants of £47, 16s. and £59. Valuation (1860) £1874, (1884) £1834. Pop. (1801) 864, (1831) 996, (1861) 1133, (1871) 1040, (1881) 1015, of whom 23 were on Cava.

Orr. See ORE.

Orrin, a stream of Urray parish, SE Ross-shire, rising at an altitude of 2450 feet above sea-level, and 2¼ miles N of Loch Monar. Thence it flows 26 miles east-north-eastward, till it falls into the Conan opposite Brahan Castle, 4 miles SSW of Dingwall. During the first 3⅝ miles of its course it expands into Loch na Caoidhe (8¼ × 1½ furl.) and Am Fiar Loch (5 × ⅝ furl.; 998 feet); and lower down it traces for 3½ miles the northern boundary of Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire. A very fitful stream, subject to violent freshets, it chiefly traverses a mountain glen, called after it Glen Orrin, but eventually enters the low flat lands of Strathconan, and here yields very good salmon fishing. A wooden bridge across it, behind Urray Manse, erected at the expense of Mr M'Kenzie of Seaforth, was swept away by the flood of 1839, when a stronger bridge was built at the cost of the county. A fertile tract around the con-

fluence of the Orrin and the Conan used sometimes, for weeks or even months, to be so flooded as to present the appearance of a lake; but now, by means of drainage-works constructed in 1869, is entirely free from overflow. —*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 82, 83, 1882-81.

Orsay or **Oversay**, an islet in Kilchoman parish, Argyllshire, at the point of the Rhynns of Islay, flanking the W side of the entrance to Loch Indal, and lying 12 miles NW of the Mull of Islay. It has a lighthouse, erected in 1825 at a cost of £8056, and showing a light which flashes once in every five seconds, and is visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles. Pop. (1871) 13, (1881) 15.

Orton House, a mansion in Rothes parish, Elginshire, near the left bank of the Spey, and 5 furlongs N by E of Orton Junction on the Highland railway, this being 8½ miles W by N of Keith, and 9½ SE of Elgin. It is a large and handsome modern four-story edifice, with a massive portico and finely wooded grounds. Purchased by her great-grandfather, the first Earl of Fife, about the middle of last century, the estate belongs now to Miss Wharton-Duff, who holds 3019 acres in the shire, valued at £1794 per annum. A beautiful Gothic mausoleum, 1¼ mile NNE of the mansion, was built in 1844. It occupies the site of St Mary's pre-Reformation chapel, connected with which was a holy well, whither multitudes flocked on the first Sunday in May. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Orwell, a parish of NW Kinross-shire, containing the post-town and station of MILNATHORT and the village of Middleton. It is bounded N by Dunning, Forteviot (detached) in Perthshire, and by the Kinross-shire sections of Forgandenny and Arngask, E by Strathmiglo in Fife and Portmoak, S by Loch Leven and Kinross, and W by Fossoway. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 2¼ and 2⅞ miles; and its area is 13,132¾ acres. Loch LEVEN, for 1¾ mile, forms the eastern part of the southern border; North Queich Water, draining all the western and south-western districts, runs 2 miles east-south-eastward along or near to the Kinross boundary to Loch Leven, and receives many little tributaries from the NW and N; and the river EDEN is formed at Burnside by head-streams from the north-eastern district. The surface of all the south-eastern district is level or diversified only with gentle swells and rising grounds, its altitude ranging between 353 and 500 feet; beyond it rises gradually, into hilly heights, the Braes of Orwell; and then, towards the northern and western borders, it suddenly shoots up into a frontier range of the Ochils, whose highest points are Warroch Hill (1133 feet), Slungie Hill (1354), Dochrie Hill (1194), and Tilliery Hill (1087). Eruptive rocks, comprising greenstone, clinkstone, amygdaloid, and porphyry, form most of the hills; and Devonian rocks, much intersected, disturbed, and contorted by trap, prevail throughout the low grounds. Red sandstone is the principal Devonian rock; grey sandstone and limestone occur near the eastern boundary; and calc spar, baryta, heulandite, laumonite, analcine, and iserine are found. The soil of the lower districts is partly loam, but principally a sandy clay, mixed here and there with till or gravel; that of the arable parts of the braes is generally a sharp good gravel, well suited for potatoes and turnips. About three-fifths of the entire area are in tillage; nearly 700 acres are under wood or in gardens; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief antiquities are two standing stones on Orwell farm, remains of the vast cairn of CAIRNAVAIN among the Ochils, BURLEIGH Castle in the eastern vicinity of Milnathort, and the site of the ancient chapel of Orwell on the shore of Loch Leven, which Robert Bruce in 1315 gave to Dunfermline Abbey. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 35 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 27 of from £20 to £50. Orwell is in the presbytery of Kinross and the synod of Fife; the living, including manse and glebe, is worth £250. The parish church, a Free church, and a U.P. church are noticed in our article on MILNATHORT. Brand's and the public school, with respective accommodation for 151 and 190 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 141 and 102, and grants of £133, 4s. 2d. and £74, 8s. Valuation (1860) £17,199, (1882) £18,489, 4s. Pop. (1801) 2036, (1831) 3005, (1861) 2399, (1871) 2248, (1881) 2031.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Osnaburgh. See DAIRSIE.

Ospisdale, an old mansion, with picturesque grounds, in Creich parish, Sutherland, 6 miles W of Dornoch. Its owner, Dugald Gilchrist, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1857), holds 3600 acres in the shire, valued at £800 per annum. By the roadside, at the foot of the fine avenue, stands a large monolith, 14 feet high.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Ossian or **Ouchan, Loch.** See GLENGULBIN.

Ossian's Grave. See CLACH-NA-OSSIAN.

Ossian's Hall, a summer-house in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Bran, 1½ mile WSW of Dunkeld. Placed on the summit of a rock, 40 feet above a long, foaming cataract of the Bran, it is so constructed as to command a downward view of the falls from a bow window, yet entirely to hide it in the circuit of the walls. The window is fitted with a picture of Ossian on a sliding panel; and is so contrived that, while the picture engages a visitor's attention, the panel suddenly flies asunder, and discloses—

> 'One loud cascade in front, and lo!
> A thousand like it, white as snow—
> Streams on the walls, and torrent foam
> As active round the hollow dome,
> Illusive cataracts! of their terrors
> Not stripped, nor voiceless in the mirrors,
> That catch the pageant from the flood
> Thundering adown a rocky wood.'

Wordsworth—the poem is his—came hither with his sister Dorothy on 8 Sept. 1803. In 1869 the 'intrusive pile' was wantonly destroyed with gunpowder, but in 1879-80 it was restored to its former condition.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869.

Otterburn. See LONGFORMACUS.

Otter House, a mansion in Kilfinan parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, near the E shore of Loch Fyne, 5½ miles NW of Tighnabruaich. Its owner, Patrick Rankin, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1873), holds 4200 acres in the shire, valued at £1553 per annum. Otter Ferry, across Loch Fyne, 9½ miles NNW of Tighnabruaich, is 1½ mile broad, and forms the communication with Lochgilphead.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Otterston. See DALGETY.

Otterswick, a bay on the NE side of Sanday island, Orkney. It was originally called Odinswic, and is traditionally believed to occupy the site of a wooded plain, which was overwhelmed by the sea. Opening from the NE, it looks across North Ronaldshay Firth to North Ronaldshay island; penetrates 5⅞ miles south-westward, in a manner to cut the northern part of Sanday into two peninsulas; measures 4 miles across the entrance; and tapers gradually towards a point. Its shores are low, and subject to inundation in easterly gales at spring tides; and it affords safe anchorage for vessels of any size, and contains a vast abundance of shell-fish.

Ouan or **Uaine, Loch.** See MONZIEVAIRD.

Ousie or **Ussie, Loch.** See FODDERTY.

Outer Hebrides. See HEBRIDES.

Out-Skerries. See HOUSIE.

Over-Bervie. See GLENBERVIE.

Overbie. See CASTLE-O'ER.

Oversay. See ORSAY.

Overscaig Hotel, an inn in Lairg parish, Sutherland, near the NE shore of Loch Shin, towards its head, 17 miles NW of Lairg village.

Overton, an estate, with a mansion, in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, 5 furlongs N by E of Strathaven.

Overton, a village in Dreghorn parish, Ayrshire, adjacent to the Kilmarnock and Irvine railway, 3¼ miles E of Irvine. Pop. (1871) 308, (1881) 413.

Overtoun, an elegant modern Gothic mansion on the W border of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 2

miles ENE of Dumbarton. Its owner, John Campbell White, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1884), holds 910 acres in the shire, valued at £1032 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Overtown, a large village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, near a station of its own name on the Caledonian railway, 1½ mile SE of Wishaw, and 3½ miles NW of Carluke. Lying amid a rich mineral country, and inhabited chiefly by workers in the mineral field, it has a post office under Wishaw, a school of the Coltness Iron Co., a Roman Catholic school, St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1873; 200 sittings), and an Established church. The last, built in 1874-75 at a cost of over £2000, is an Early English edifice, with a bold square tower 80 feet high, and 600 sittings. Pop. (1861) 364, (1871) 1517, (1881) 1293.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Oxenfoord Castle, a seat of the Earl of Stair, in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire, near the left bank of the river Tyne, 1¼ mile N of Ford, and 4 miles ESE of Dalkeith. Remodelled towards the close of last century by Robert Adam, and subsequently much enlarged by William Burn, it is a magnificent edifice, with extensive and beautiful grounds. It contains a fine library, and portraits and paintings by Jameson, Angelica Kauffmann, Thomson of Duddingston, etc. The estate, called formerly Oxfurd, from 1661 till 1706 gave the title of Viscount Oxfurd, in the peerage of Scotland, to the family of Macgill, whose heiress, Elizabeth, in 1760 married her cousin, Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. of Cousland, a great-great-grandson of the first Viscount Stair. Their son, Sir John, in 1853 succeeded as eighth Earl of Stair.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863. See LOCHINCH, and John Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians* (Edinb. 1883).

Oxenham. See OXNAM.

Oxfurd. See OXENFOORD CASTLE.

Oxna, an island in Tingwall parish, Shetland, 3½ miles SW of Scalloway. It has an utmost length of 6½ and 5¾ furlongs, and rises at Muckle Ward to 115 feet above sea-level. Pop. (1871) 29, (1881) 30.

Oxnam (anc. *Oxenham*), a hamlet and a parish of SE Roxburghshire. The hamlet lies upon Oxnam Water, 4½ miles SE of Jedburgh, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded NE by the main body of Jedburgh, E by Hounam, SE and S by Northumberland, and SW by the Edgerston or detached section of Jedburgh and by Southdean. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 10⅜ miles; its utmost breadth is 5½ miles; and its area is 33 square miles or 21,193 acres, of which 33¼ are water. Oxnam Water, rising at an altitude of 695 feet, runs 5⅛ miles north-by-westward through the interior, then 6½ furlongs along the Jedburgh boundary; and, after quitting this parish, it winds 3⅞ miles north-by-westward through or along the borders of Jedburgh and CRAILING, till, after a total course of 9¾ miles and a total descent of 455 feet, it falls into the Teviot at a point ½ mile NNE of Crailing village. From ¼ mile below its source, KALE WATER (here Long Burn) runs 5¼ miles north-north-eastward, mainly across the south-eastern interior, but partly along the Edgerston and Hounam boundaries. The COQUET, a stream belonging almost wholly to England, flows along the Northumberland border for the first ¾ mile of its course; a tributary of Jed Water traces 3 miles of the south-western border; and the JED itself, after receiving that tributary, runs 2⅜ miles north-north-westward along the same boundary. The surface is hilly, sinking in the extreme N to 340 feet above sea-level, and rising southward thence to the rounded pastoral CHEVIOTS. Chief elevations, from N to S, are Bloodylaws Hill (809 feet), Cunzierton (1100), Birkenside (763), Peg Law (932), Lawsuit Law (825), Dod Hill (977), Plenderleith (1198), Hindhope Hill (1349), Brownhart Law (1664), Grindstone Law (1535), and Hungry Law (1643), of which the three last rise on or close to the English Border. Several of these heights command a magnificent view of Teviotdale and the Merse away to the German Ocean. The southern district, to the extent of one-third of all the area, is nearly filled with masses of the Cheviots, dome-like hills, smooth and green; the northern is much diversified in surface, including offshoots of the Cheviots, and abounding in ravines, picturesque defiles, and romantic dells; and the banks of Oxnam Water are beautifully undulated, and rise into various slopes of the adjoining heights. Limestone is found near the Jed, but cannot well be worked; and sandstone, hard, white, and thought to belong to the Carboniferous formation, abounds in the S, intersected by a thick dyke of trap. Transition rocks prevail throughout the N. The soil of the arable lands is loamy, clayey, or gravelly. Less than one-sixth of the entire area is in tillage; plantations cover some 600 acres; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The Cheviot breed of sheep is in great favour, and has been brought to a condition of high excellence. A weak chalybeate spring near Fairloans enjoyed once some medicinal repute, but went eventually into neglect. The Roman Watling Street from Yorkshire to the Lothians, running 7¼ miles along the eastern and north-eastern boundary, remains throughout much of its length in good preservation; is still used as a drove road; and once was a favourite camping-ground of Border Gypsies. Other antiquities are a fairly entire Caledonian stone circle, remains of another stone circle, several circular camps, vestiges of DOLPHISTON and two other mediæval fortalices, and remains of a pre-Reformation chapel. The Rev. Thomas Boston, one of the founders of the Relief Church, was minister for some time prior to 1757. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and three of less, than £500. Giving off a portion to Edgerston *quoad sacra* parish, Oxnam is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £350. The parish church, built in 1738, and enlarged and restored in 1880, contains 280 sittings. A specimen of the old jougs is fixed outside the S wall. Oxnam public and Towford Duke of Roxburghe's school, with respective accommodation for 110 and 56 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 69 and 32, and grants of £66, 4s. 6d. and £40, 8s. Valuation (1864) £10,526, 0s. 8d., (1884) £11,750, 19s. Pop. (1801) 688, (1831) 676, (1861) 627, (1871) 695, (1881) 683, of whom 638 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Ox Rocks. See AIRES.

Oxton or **Agston,** a post-office village in Channelkirk parish, Berwickshire, near the right bank of Leader Water, 5 miles NNW of Lauder.

Oykell. See OIKELL.

Oyne, a parish in Garioch district, central Aberdeenshire, with a post office under Insch and a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, 4 miles W by N of Inveramsay Junction and 24½ NW of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Culsalmond, NE by Rayne, E by Chapel of Garioch, S by Monymusk, W by Keig and Premnay, and NW by Insch. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its breadth varies between 1⅛ and 3½ miles; and its area is 10,151$\frac{1}{10}$ acres, of which 10⅝ are water. The DON flows 2¼ miles east-south-eastward along the southern, the URY 3 miles south-eastward along the north-eastern, boundary; and to the Ury run the Burn of Shevock along the Culsalmond border, and GADIE Burn across the interior. The surface sinks along the Don to 300, along the Ury to 283, feet; and thence it rises to 415 feet at the parish church, 558 at Ardoyne, 1698 at the Mither Tap of BENNOCHIE, and 1340 at Millstone Hill. Bennochie, parting the Gadie's valley from the Don's, and occupying close upon half of the entire area, forms a stupendous barrier between the northern and the southern district, the former of which has the richest soil, and contains four-fifths of the population. Granite is the predominant rock, and has been quarried; trap of hard texture and a deep blue hue is used for dykes and ordinary masonry; and rock crystal, topaz, jasper, and shorl are found. The soil of the low grounds is mostly friable and fertile; on the slopes of

Bennochie is much mixed with granite *débris*; and on the higher parts of the mountain is heath or moss, which here and there gives place to deep bog, furnishing supplies of peat-fuel to several neighbouring parishes. Nearly 3000 acres are in tillage; about 1850 are under wood; and the rest of the surface is either pastoral or waste. Antiquities are three stones with Runic sculptures and the ruins of HARTHILL Castle. The historian, John Leslie (1526-96), who afterwards was Bishop of Ross, became parson of Oyne in 1559. PITMEDDEN, PITTODRIE, TILLYFOUR, and WESTHALL are mansions; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of from £50 to £500, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Oyne is in the presbytery of Garioch and the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £221. The parish church, built in 1807, stands conspicuously on an eminence 1½ mile E by S of the station. It has an harmonium (1881), and contains 475 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 118, and a grant of £113, 7s. Valuation (1860) £4840, (1884) £5791, 8s. 6d., *plus* £731 for railway. Pop. (1801) 518, (1831) 796, (1861) 1127, (1871) 1050, (1881) 962.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

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PABA or **Pabaidh**, an island of Uig parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, in West Loch Roag, ¼ mile from the nearest point of the W coast of Lewis. With an utmost length and breadth of 1 mile and 5 furlongs, it rises to a height of 100 feet, and contains two fresh-water lakelets. Pop. (1861) 17, (1871) 0, (1881) 8.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 104, 1858.

Pabba, an islet of Strath parish, Skye island, Inverness-shire, at the entrance of Broadford Bay, 2½ miles SE of Scalpa. With a somewhat circular outline, about a mile in diameter, it is surrounded by low reefs encroaching on its shores, and forms a flat plateau scarcely 60 feet high, the ascent to which is abrupt and mural on the SE, but gentle on the NW. It consists chiefly of limestone, but partly of micaceous shale and partly of interspersed trap; and contains remains of a small chapel. Pop. (1871) 6, (1881) 10.

Pabbay, an island in Barra parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 1⅞ mile NNE of Mingala, 2½ miles SSW of Sandera, and 6½ S of Barra island. With a length of nearly 1½ mile and an utmost breadth of 1 mile, it chiefly consists of a gneiss hill, rising to a height of 800 feet above sea-level, and presents a somewhat precipitous face to the W. Pop. (1871) 24, (1881) 26.

Pabbay, an island in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 2¼ miles W of Cape Difficulty, and 3½ N of Bernera. With a length of 2½ miles from E to W, and a width of 1½ mile from N to S, it rises to an altitude of 1000 feet above sea-level; and as seen from a distance presents a conical outline. It formerly grew very fine crops of corn, but it has in a great degree been rendered barren and desolate. Sand-drift has overwhelmed its SE side; the spray from the Atlantic almost totally prevents vegetation in the NW; and only on the SW, where it is sheltered by Bernera, does the island retain anything like its former noted fertility. Pop. (1841) 338, (1861) 21, (1871) 8, (1881) 2.

Padanaram, a village, with a public school, in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles W by N of Forfar, under which it has a post office.

Paisley, a large parliamentary burgh in the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire and in the NE part of the county. It is a seat of important manufactures, a river port, the political capital of the Upper Ward, and the sixth most populous town in Scotland. It stands on both banks of the river White Cart, about 3 miles from its junction with the Clyde, and is in the Abbey parish of Paisley, which has been already noticed. The town has a railway station, used by both the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western railway companies, and by rail is 3 miles SSW of Renfrew, 3 E by N of Johnstone, 7 W by S of Glasgow, 16 ESE of Greenock, and 33½ NNE of Ayr. There is another station to accommodate the district to the W; and on the line occupying the course of the Glasgow and Paisley Canal there is to be a station at Causewayside. Part of the site is a gentle hilly ridge extending westward from the Cart; part is the N side of a similar ridge running parallel on the S, and the rest is partly low ground lying between and around these ridges on the W bank of the river, and partly an expanse of level ground lying along the E bank. The height of the low ground is about 40 feet above sea-level. The town itself can hardly be said to be pretty or picturesque, but there is good scenery around, and from the rising grounds to the southward good views of the valley of the Clyde, the Kilpatrick Hills and some of the Grampians, of the valley of the Gryfe, and of Gleniffer Braes and many of the scenes of Tannahill's poems, may all be obtained.

The municipal and parliamentary boundary begins on the NW between Candren and East Candren, and passes southward along Candren Burn to North Breidland; from that ESE to Potterhill, thence NE to beyond Bathgo Hill (135 feet), and from that north-westward to Knock Hill* (84) on the extreme N, whence it strikes back to the starting point. The distance in a straight line from Bathgo Hill on the E to Breidland on the W is 3 miles, and from Knock Hill on the N to Potterhill on the S is 2¾ miles, but a considerable portion of the area is not built on, the latter part measuring about 2 miles from E to W and 1½ mile from N to S. The town proper consists of the old town, the new town, and a number of suburbs. The old town occupies the chief ridge westward of the Cart, and covers an area of about a mile square. The new town, which stands on the E side of the river, includes the Abbey buildings, and occupies the ground formerly used as the Abbey gardens. It was founded in 1779 by the eighth Earl of Abercorn, and the streets are pretty regularly laid out. The suburbs of Charleston, Lylesland, and Dovesland form an addition to the S of the old town; Maxwelton, Ferguslie, and Millerston form a long straggling extension to the W. Williamsburgh forms a small extension to the E of the new town, and there are other suburbs at Carriagehill, Castle Head, Meikleriggs, and Mossvale. The streets at Wallneuk and Smithhills to the W of the new town were in existence before it, and Seedhills is so old as to have belonged to the original burgh. The straggling nature of the town causes it to occupy more ground than corresponds with the population. The main line of streets runs from E to W along the road from Glasgow by Johnstone to Ayrshire, and the line from E to W bears the names of Glasgow Road, Garthland Street, Gauze Street, Smithhills Street, The Cross, High Street, Well Meadow Street, and Broomlands Street; beyond which is Ferguslie, and further W Elderslie, Thorn, and Johnstone. From the Cross the old irregular Causewayside Street strikes south-south-westward, and from it a long straight street, George Street, passes westward to Broomlands Street. The main cross connection between George Street and Causewayside Street is Canal Street. Below the railway station is County Place, and to the N of the line oppo-

* Knock Hill is the traditional spot where Marjory Bruce, wife of Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, was thrown from her horse and killed (1316); and till 1779 there were remains of a pillar or cross, said to have been erected to mark the place, and known as Queen Bleary's Cross, although Marjory never was Queen, and Blear-eye was the name given to her son, afterwards Robert II., and not to herself. The monument was destroyed in the year just mentioned by a farmer, who used the pillar as a door lintel and the stones of the supporting steps to repair a fence.

site the station is Old Sneddon Street, from the W end of which Back Sneddon Street (E), Love Street (centre), and St James Street and Caledonia Street along the Greenock Road (W) all branch off. Many of the streets of the new town are named from the fabrics used in the manufactures of the town. The streets of the old town are narrow, and still contain many of the old houses of the 17th and 18th centuries, but changes in this respect are rapidly taking place, as may be seen in the widening of High Street and the many new buildings recently erected or still being built along it. On the rising-ground to the S there are a number of detached villas. To the N of the main line of streets is the railway elevated above the level of the streets. The portion to the E of the station is used by both the Caledonian and Glasgow and South-Western companies, but at the station the lines branch off, the Caledonian passing north-westward towards Greenock, and the Glasgow and South-Western west-south-westward, till near Elderslie it sends off a branch north-westward to Greenock, while the main line passes on to Ayrshire. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal, after having lost a large portion of its trade, has now been converted into a railway. In its palmy days it is said to have carried over 300,000 passengers a year in its light passenger boats. So late as 1814 the only carriage communication with Glasgow was by a coach, which conveyed the cotton-spinners and yarn merchants to town once a week on the mornings of market days, and brought them home in the evening.

History.—The derivation of the name is somewhat doubtful. The older forms are Passelet, Passeleth, and Passelay, for which the conjectural derivations have been given of 'the moist pasture-land' from the British *Pasgel-laith*, or 'the flat stone shoal' from the British *Bas-lech* or the Gaelic *Bas-leac*, the latter derivation having reference to the ledge of rock running across the channel of the White Cart near the town. In the 16th century the name was changed into Paslay and Pasley, and in the course of the 18th century it took its present form. Paisley was till very recently looked on as the site of the Roman station of Vanduara, properly Vandogara, mentioned by Ptolemy, the identification resting mainly on the resemblance of the name of the station to the British *Gwen-dwr* or 'white water,' which was supposed to have been the name then given to the White Cart. Principal Dunlop, writing in the end of the 17th century, and Crawford, who published his history of Renfrewshire in 1710, both describe Roman remains in the neighbourhood. Principal Dunlop says: — 'At Paisley there is a large Roman Camp to be seen. The prætorium or innermost part of the camp is on the west end of a rising ground, or little hill, called Cap Shawhead, on the south-east descent of which hill standeth the town of Paisley. The prætorium is not very large, but hath been well fortified with three fosses and dykes of earth, which must have been large, when to this day their vestiges are so great that men on horseback will not see over them. The camp itself hath been great and large, it comprehending the whole hill. There are vestiges, on the north side, of the fosses and dyke, whereby it appears that the camp reached to the river Cart. On the north side the dyke goeth alongst the foot of the hill; and if we allow it to have gone so far on the other side, it hath enclosed all the space of ground on which the town of Paisley stands, and it may be guessed to be about a mile in compass. Its situation was both strong and pleasant, overlooking the whole country. I have not heard that any have been so curious as to dig the ground into this prætorium; but when they tread upon it it gives a sound as if it were hollow below, where belike there are some of their vaults. Near to this camp, about a quarter of a mile, stand two other rises or little hills, the one to the west, the other to the south, which with this make almost a triangular form, where have been stations for the outer guards. The vestiges of these appear and make them little larger than the prætorium of the other camp of the same form, without any other fortification than a fosse and a dyke.' The large camp must have been at Oakshawhead, and the outposts at Woodside and Castle Head, but the extension of the town has now obliterated the traces of them. Gordon, in 1725, traced a military road from the great Clydesdale Road at Glasgow, across the Clyde by a ford that remained till 1772, and on to Paisley. In his *Celtic Scotland*, published in 1876 (Vol. i., p. 73), Dr Skene combats the old view, objecting to the *Gwen-dwr* theory on the principle that rivers do not change their names, and also giving reasons for thinking that Vandogara was at Loudoun Hill, on the river Irvine in Ayrshire; and so the matter rests.

The first authentic reference to the present place must, therefore, be supposed to be in 1157, when King Malcolm IV. granted a charter in favour of Walter, the son of Alan, High Steward of Scotland, confirming a gift (not now extant) of certain extensive possessions, which King David had conferred on Walter. Lands called Passeleth formed part of those specified in the grant; and on these lands, on the E bank of the river, Walter founded the famous Abbey of Paisley. No village appears to have been on the lands when the monastery was founded, but the opposite bank was soon occupied by one inhabited by the retainers and 'kindly tenants' of the monks, to whom it belonged. Under the fostering care of the church, and belonging to an abbey specially favoured by the Bruces and Stewarts, it must have thriven, and towards the end of the 15th century it had an opportunity of thriving still more, for Abbot Shaw, who had sided with the rebellious nobles against James III., obtained from the new government in 1488 a charter creating the village of Paisley a free burgh of barony, with 'the full and free liberty of buying and selling in the said burgh, wire, wax, woollen and linen cloths, wholesale or retail, and all other goods and wares coming to it; with power and liberty of having and holding in the same place, bakers, brewers, butchers, and sellers both of flesh and fish, and workmen in the several crafts, . . . likewise to possess a cross and market for ever, every week, on Monday, and two public fairs yearly, for ever; namely one on the day of St Mirren, and the other on the day of St Marnoch;' and in 1490 the abbot and chapter granted to the magistrates of the burgh in feu-farm the ground on which the old town stands, and certain other privileges. The neighbouring burgh of Renfrew, to which the Paisley people had formerly been subject, looked on all this as an invasion of its privileges, and entered into a series of quarrels with the new burgh, and even went the length of violently seizing goods exposed for sale in order to compel payment of customs. The result of a lawsuit was a decision in favour of the magistrates of Paisley, given, however, on the ground that that town lay within the regality of the abbey, and was not therefore included in the charter granted to Renfrew in 1396, as the regality grant to the abbey was of prior date to that given to the burgh. This settled the matter, and the town remained subject to the abbot, and after the Reformation to the commendator till 1658, when the magistrates purchased the superiority of the town and other privileges from William Lord Cochrane, who was then Lord of Paisley. In 1665 they obtained a royal charter confirming the burgh in its lands and privileges, and in 1690 an act of parliament to allow them to hold two additional fairs. From this time, Paisley, holding directly of the Crown, has had practically all the privileges of a royal burgh, except that down to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 it had no direct parliamentary representative. In 1489 King James IV. in the course of his military operations visited the town, and he was here again in 1504 and 1507. It was at Paisley that the Lords of the Congregation assembled in 1565, but on the appearance of the royal troops at Glasgow they moved off to Hamilton. In 1597 there was expectation of a visit from the Queen, and in 1617 James VI. himself made his appearance at the abbey, where he was hospitably entertained; but there is a local tradition that 'the bailies supplicated his Majesty not to enter into their bounds,

their common *burse* being then so miserably reduced that they could not entertain him with that sumptuousness befitting their respective estates.' The next visit of a member of the royal family was that paid by the late Duke of Albany, when at Blythswood House, in 1875. In 1588 and again in 1602 the town suffered severely from the plague; and the gates, of which there were then five—one at the Bridge, one at the foot of St Miren Street, one in High Street, one in Moss Street, and one in the School Wynd—were guarded with great vigilance, while no person was allowed to admit any one into the town by the gardens behind the houses. There was another outbreak of plague in 1645. In 1649 the town seems to have furnished a troop of horse for service in the army that was defeated at Dunbar, and subsequently the magistrates again provided six troopers for service against the English—proceedings which procured for the inhabitants the presence of a garrison of Cromwellian soldiers, whose support seems to have been felt as a very heavy burden. Paisley does not seem to have suffered so much as other places in the west during the Covenanting troubles, but the Cross was the scene in 1685 of the death of two farmers named Algie and Park from the neighbouring parish of Eastwood, who were executed for refusing to take the oath of abjuration. They were buried at the Gallowgreen, near the foot of Maxwellton Street; but when it was to be built on in 1779 their remains were removed to Broomlands burying-ground, which now forms part of the cemetery, and an obelisk was there erected to their memory in 1835. Between 1677 and 1697 a considerable number of reputed witches were executed, but none of the cases except that afterwards alluded to are of any general note. With the rest of the west the district hailed the Revolution of 1688 with great eagerness, and furnished its quota to the Renfrewshire men who went to Edinburgh to support the Convention. There is no record of the behaviour of the burgh in connection with the Union in 1707, but in 1715 we find a number of the townsmen binding themselves to raise and maintain a body of men because 'considering the immenent danger we are in from the threatned invasion of the Pretender, and the danger from many within our own bossoms that are to joyn with him, . . . it lyes upon all honest men as their indespensable duty to provid tymously for the defence of our Soveraign and our own sacred and civile interests.' In August of the same year a guard of 20 men was set every night, two flags were purchased, and a number of muskets, and 20 men were sent to the Duke of Argyll at Stirling, and one hundred and twenty Paisley Volunteers also joined the expedition against the Macgregors [see Loch Lomond]. During the rebellion of 1745 Paisley raised a company of militia to aid the Hanoverian forces, and was in consequence fined £1000 by Prince Charles Edward when he was at Glasgow, £500 of which was paid. From this time till 1819 the history of the town is connected with the development of trade, but in that year a body of Chartists from Glasgow, who had been attending a great reform meeting at Meiklerigs Moor, attempted to march through the town with flags contrary to an order of the magistrates. The police interfered, and serious rioting ensued, lasting for several days. The Paisley Chartists took an active part in the Unions and in the intended rising on 1 April 1820, and many of them had in consequence to flee to America. Except the outbreaks of cholera in 1832, 1834, and 1848, and the troubles thereby occasioned, the subsequent history of the place may be said to be trading and municipal.

The town is the 'Greysley' of Alexander Smith's story of *Alfred Hagart's Household*, where the town, as it appeared 50 years ago, and as in some respects it still appears, is thus described: 'Greysley had no variety of occupation. It was to all intents and purposes a weaving town. During the entire day, in the old-fashioned, crooked side-streets, the monotonous click of the loom and the sharp whir of the shuttle were continually heard. While trade was brisk, Greysley stuck to its work and lived well; when depressed it stood in groups

about the market-place and the corners of the streets, and in the evenings read and argued over the fiercest of political newspapers. Thirty years ago trade *was* good; and in the spring and summer evenings the weaver, having comfortably dined, bird-nested or botanised, and later still discussed European and local politics in cozy taverns, went to bed with the idea that he was the most intelligent of human beings, and that Greysley generally was the axis on which the world revolved. In the eastern extremity of the town was an old abbey with old graves about it, and at night the moon silvered very prettily the broken arches and the fine traceries of the main window. Past the abbey, across the bridge, through the market-place and away westward, ran the principal street, till it disappeared in a sort of open suburb of houses of one story, across whose window-panes festoons of birds' eggs were hanging, and on whose window-sills flowers were blowing in summer, and where loom and shuttle were constantly heard. In the market-place was an inn, a picture of a ferocious Saracen, with a crooked scimitar, stuck upon the front of it like a hatchment; and on market days, at the open windows, groups of rosy-faced farmers were continually smoking and drinking ale. Beside the inn was a tall steeple, with a dial with gilded hours; and on a parapet beneath the clock, Roman candles were displayed—the grown-up inhabitants could remember—on great occasions, when a prince was born, or when Lord Wellington gained another victory in Spain. Then Greysley had a river which came flowing into it very prettily from the moors; and at the entrance to the town, flanked on either side by flour-mills, where meal was continually flying about, said river tumbled with creditable noise and foam over a ridge of rocks. These rocks were regarded by the inhabitants with pride, and great was the uproar when the river came down after a day's rain, or better still, when a six weeks' frost broke up, and the boards of ice were wedged and jammed and crushed and broken there. The river came into Greysley with a bold look enough, but after its fall over the rocks it lost spirit, and sneaked through the town in a broad, shallow stream, which carters and their horses forded on occasion; at the further end of the town stood a small disconsolate quay, which seemed always waiting for vessels that never came. The scenery around Greysley was distinctly pretty. To the south rose a range of green hills, and one with a taste for the picturesque could hardly employ his time better than by walking to the summit, and sitting down there for an hour. There could he see Greysley at his feet, blurred with smoke, with church spires and one or two tall chimneys sticking out of it. Beyond, the Hawkshead [Glasgow] river on its way to the sea; in the other direction, to the north-east, the great smoky stain of Hawkshead; and if possessed of a glass, he could discern the canal that connected that city with Greysley, and perhaps on its way the long white passage-boat drawn by trotting horses, and the black caps and scarlet jackets of the riders. He would see also woods and an old castle or so, a score of gentlemen's seats, and farm-houses without number, with the yellow stacks of last year yet standing in the comfortable yards. And he would be touched by the silence and movelessness of the mighty landscape, for at the distance of a few miles man is invisible, the noise of his tools is unheard, his biggest cities become smoky ant-hills; and at the distance of a few years——!'

Manufactures and Trade.—The grant of erection of Paisley as a burgh of barony is interesting, as giving us some knowledge of the commoner articles then bought and sold in the place, but we have little more indication of them till the close of the 17th century. In 1695 the population is given as 2200, and about the same time Principal Dunlop tells us in his *Description of Renfrewshire* that by the river 'boats came to Paisley with Highland timber and slates—6000 in a boat—fish of all sorts, and return with coal and lime.' There must too have been manufactures by this time, for Crawford, whose *History of Renfrewshire* was published in 1710,

says that 'This burgh has a weekly mercat on Thursday, where there is store of provisions. But that which renders this place considerable is its trade of linen and muslin, where there is a great weekly sale in its mercats of those sorts of cloath; many of their inhabitants being chiefly employed in that sort of manufactory.' About the same time Hamilton of Wishaw described Paisley as 'a very pleasant and well-built little town; plentifully provided with all sorts of grain, fruitts, coalls, peats, fishes, and what else is proper for the comfortable use of man, or can be expected in any other place of the kingdome.' The town then consisted of one principal street (High Street), about half a mile in length, with a few lanes branching off from it.

The free-trade with England opened up by the Union in 1707 tended to develop the manufactures, and considerable quantities of imitation striped muslin and linen checks called Bengals were made and disposed of, the latter, however, only in small quantities. By 1730, when the first disastrous effects of the Union had passed off, and the benefit of the free-trade with England and the Colonies had begun to be felt, the linen trade increased greatly, and the maker, instead of selling to wholesale merchants in Glasgow, began to make journeys into England on his own account; while the manufacture of handkerchiefs was mostly replaced by that of goods of lighter texture, some of them plain lawns, others striped with cotton, and others richly figured. This manufacture had, for 1786, a value of £165,000, but it is now extinct. The manufacture of white sewing thread made from linen yarn and known as 'ounce' or 'nuns thread' was introduced in 1722 by Christian Shaw, famous for her connection with the Renfrewshire witches [see BARGARRAN], and Paisley soon became the chief seat of its production. By 1744 there were 93 thread mills, and by 1791 137 mills turning out goods valued at £60,000 a year, a sum which was afterwards exceeded. Through the action of competition, however, and the introduction of cotton thread, it fell off almost as rapidly as it had risen, and by 1812, Paisley had only 12 mills fully at work making linen thread alone. As, however, the use of linen fell off, that of cotton grew, and the manufacture of cotton thread is now one of the staple industries of the place, giving employment to over 3000 persons, while the thread produced is valued at nearly half a million sterling. About the middle of the 18th century a considerable amount of linen gauze was manufactured, and in 1759, a beginning was made with silk gauze in imitation of that of Spitalfields. The success of this new departure exceeded all expectation, and being vigorously prosecuted, the whole silk-gauze trade was soon centred here, and considerable quantities of goods sent not only to England and Ireland, but also to the Continent. Within the next twenty years silk-gauzes had become the chief manufacture, not only in Paisley but also in Renfrewshire, and this state of matters lasted till 1784, when changes in fashion led to a rapid falling off, very soon ending in the total extinction of the trade for some time. It revived in 1819, but has again declined, and is almost extinct. During the decay of this trade after 1784 the manufacture of muslins was set agoing as a substitute for it, but after a short time of prosperity it too fell off by the removal to Glasgow of the principal manufacturers engaged in it. It is, however, still carried on, though not to a very large extent.

The manufacture of the shawls known as Paisley shawls, for which the town has long been celebrated, was introduced during the best period of the muslin trade, and though at first limited and confined to the manufacture of soft silk shawls, it at length outstripped the muslin, and, branching out in various lines, became for many years one of the leading industries of the town. In consequence, however, of the change of fashion, Paisley plaids have not now been worn for several years, and the trade is consequently not in its former thriving condition. Imitations of India shawls were made in soft silk, in spun silk, in cotton, and in mixtures of the three. Ladies' dresses also were made of the same materials, in the same style of raised work on white grounds with small figured spots. Imitations, likewise, were made in silk of the stripped scarfs and turbans worn by the natives of oriental countries, and called zebras. Closer imitations of real India or Cashmere shawls were next produced from mixtures of fine wool and silk waste. Yet notwithstanding the energy and enterprise displayed, the Paisley manufacturers found to their great astonishment that France could produce shawls superior in quality to those of home manufacture, a result obtained by the use of genuine Cashmere wools. Thus set on their mettle, the home producers also imported their wool, much of it in the form of yarn, while the improved Jacquard loom enabled them to turn out better work. Much cloth, also, for Cashmere shawls and plaids was imported from France and from England merely to be filled up and finished in Paisley. The patterns of the Paisley shawls are contrived with reference to the best patterns of India and France, but with individually characteristic details. Besides these, there are several very extensive starch and corn-flour works, silk-throwing works, bleach works, machine works, chemical works, soap works, dye works, print works, brick works, three large wholesale houses dealing in preserves, and a small shipbuilding yard.

Between 1786 and 1791 the Cart was rendered navigable for ships drawing not more than five feet of water; and between 1835 and 1842 attempts were made to deepen and improve it still farther, at a cost of over £20,000, but not very successfully, a reef of rocks across the bed of the river preventing any great depth from being reached. A scheme for the further improvement of the river is at present (1884) under consideration. The engineers, Messrs Bell & Miller, propose to cut a new channel so as to get rid of the sharp bend near Porterfield; to widen the rest of the present course; to deepen it from 8 to 12 feet; and to construct docks and a graving dock a little below the present harbour. Between 1838 and 1844 ship-building was vigorously carried on, the swiftest river steamers then on the Clyde having been built at Paisley; and for the Cart must be claimed the honour of having definitely settled the advantage of iron over wood in the construction of ships.

As in all weaving towns, the fluctuations of trade and the consequent disastrous change in the condition of the working-people connected with the manufactures have been very great. The causes may be inferred from what has been said as to the changes in the industries. So many persons were thrown out of employment about 1840 that for a considerable time nearly one-third of the entire population became dependent on public charity, and the depression continued so long and looked so hopeless that many of the artisans emigrated. The number of inhabited houses in 1841 was 10,133, and in 1846 only 9694, showing a decrease of 439, which must have represented about 2000 persons, and in 1847 and 1849 the mortality rose from fever and cholera to nearly 1000 above the average. The whole state of the weavers and the weaving trade has too, since then, been almost totally changed by the introduction of steam power and of large factories. 'Previous to 1818,' says Mr David Gilmour, 'when the shawl branch of our local industry was in its infancy, so to speak, both weavers and their boy-helps must have had comparatively easy lives; but onward for many years, so long, indeed, as the weavers remained masters—for latterly the boys ruled *them*—things assumed a very different aspect. As the shawl trade waxed, the trade in silk, gauze, and other fine fabrics waned; and the manners and general bearing of those engaged appeared to me then, and still appear to my mind, as different as the goods they manipulated. At the date just named the inhabitants numbered 34,800, of whom there were from 6000 to 7000 weavers, and of these not fewer than from 4000 to 5000 required the assistance of a drawboy; now [1874], when the population has reached 50,000, the weaving body is reduced to 1750,

only 750 of whom are on the electors' roll, and there is not one drawboy in town. New industries, steam-power, and the Jacquard machine have all contributed to the changed character of the people—in some respects for the better, and in others for the worse. In old times, every weaver being his own master, came and went at his convenience ; when he took a day's pleasure — fishing, curling, bowling, or berrying, as the case may happen—he made up work for it before or after, as pleased him ; the loom was his own property ; and he was answerable to his employer only. The introduction of the Jacquard has changed that condition of the weaver entirely. With only 1750 looms in town, there are not, I presume, over 750 owners of looms, all the other hands being but "journeymen," who are not responsible to the manufacturers but only to the master weaver. With the loss of social standing, the old spirit of independence and much of the greedy intellectual research have vanished ; what these have been replaced by I will leave others to name and designate. Hand-loom weaving factories have no doubt done much to destroy that peculiar individuality of character for which the class was noted, when the town was one huge weaving factory of master weavers, and the well-being and comfort of the whole population were directly or indirectly dependent on the produce of the "shuttle e'e." The picture had its shade as well as its sun, however. When trade failed, which from its fancy nature and other causes it did frequently, want and its accompanying wail were all but universal ; it was only the provident that escaped destitution. Many of these having saved some money were induced to feu a piece of ground, and had a house built for themselves, which, from ever-recurring stagnations of trade, fell into the hands of the superior. At this day not one of whole streets of houses built from the savings of weavers remain in the possession of the original feuars or their descendants.'

Of a total population in 1881 of 55,638, no fewer than 12,838 males and 8263 females were engaged in industrial handicrafts, or were dealers in manufactured substances, and of these 2910 males and 6518 females were connected with work in textile fabrics. Of these, 627 men and 99 women were connected with the manufacture of wool, 74 men and 1 woman with that of silk, 598 men and 3590 women with the manufacture of cotton and linen (including muslin and thread, and those concerned in dyeing and bleaching), and of these totals, 276 men and 3201 women were connected with thread works alone ; while 1572 men and 2805 women were undefined weavers, factory hands, scourers, dyers, etc., of whom 265 men and 2262 women were factory hands—and 467 men and 204 women were connected with the shawl manufacture.

Public Buildings, etc.—The County Buildings, which stand along the side of an open area in the centre of the town called County Place, were built in 1818 at a cost of about £28,000, and enlarged about 1850 at a cost of £10,000. They form a quadrangular castellated pile, with projecting hexagonal turrets on the front. One division of it contains the court house, the county hall, and a number of different offices for public business ; and another division contains the jail for the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire first legalised in 1853 ; but disused since the passing of the Prisons' Act. A handsome new building in the Italian style is at present (1884) in course of erection in St James's Street for County Buildings and Sheriff Court-house, and new Municipal Buildings are about to be commenced at the corner of St Miren Street at the Cross. The Central (Gilmour Street) railway station, serving for both the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western systems, is close to the County Buildings, and similar in style. The platform is, as has been already noticed, high above the level of the town streets. Till recently Paisley, notwithstanding its size, had no large public hall, but now that reproach has been wiped away in a most magnificent way by the erection of the George A. Clark Hall. Efforts made in 1864, 1869, and 1871, to form a joint-stock company for the erection of a hall, having failed, a public subscription was set on foot in 1872, and early in 1873 the sum of £13,870 had been raised, when word reached this country that Mr George A. Clark of New Jersey, connected with the firm of J. & J. Clark, thread manufacturers, had bequeathed £20,000 for the erection of a new town-hall, with a reading-room and smoking-room for working men, which was to be open from 5 A.M. till 12 P.M. Competitive designs were obtained, but the great outlay involved shut some of the best of them out of the competition till Messrs Clark resolved to supplement their brother's bequest, and take the whole expense of a selected design on themselves. The design of Mr Lynn of Belfast was chosen, and the foundation stone of the building at the corner of Abbey Close and Smithhills Street was laid in October 1879. The main front to Abbey Close somewhat resembles St George's Hall, Liverpool, and shows a pediment with six Corinthian columns, each 30 feet high, over massive square piers, between which are the entrances. On the N side is a smaller portico with Ionic pillars. Rising above the side next the river are two square towers, of which that to the N contains a clock and bells, and that to the S is used as a ventilating shaft. The large hall indicated by the chief portico has floor space of 80 by 60 feet, and the total space is 130 by 60 feet. It is seated for 2000 persons, and has galleries, cloak-rooms, orchestra, etc. The organ in it—one of the finest in Scotland—was erected at a cost of £3500, and was the gift of Mrs Clark, sen. It is in a richly-carved oak case, designed in the Ionic style, and measuring 45 feet high, 32 wide, and 15 deep. There are 49 sounding stops and 11 couplers, and the instrument is remarkable for its balance of tone. The N portico indicates a smaller hall, with accommodation for 300 persons. The clock in the N tower is a very fine one, with a double gravity escapement, and the quarter-hours and hours are chimed and struck on a peal of 6 bells with the notes D, C, B flat, F flat, F, and E flat, the last weighing 20 cwt. and being used for striking the hours. There is also a carillon of bells, with the notes F, E flat, D, D flat, C, B flat, A flat, G, F, and E flat, which ring a different tune for each day of the month. They are played by keys, and are the finest in Scotland. The statues in the niches of the bell tower represent the seasons. They were executed by Mr James Young, Glasgow. The total cost of the building and furnishings was nearly £60,000. The halls were inaugurated on 30 Jan. 1882 amid great rejoicings, and the smoking and reading rooms, which are on the S side, were opened on 20 June of the same year. The Free Public Library and Museum, on the N side of High Street, was erected in 1869-71 at a cost of over £15,000, the whole expense of the building being defrayed by Sir Peter Coats, on condition that the town adopted the Free Libraries Act. In 1877 a large collection illustrative of the natural history and manufactures of India was presented to the museum by Mr R. M. Adam, of Agra, and a large addition had to be made to the museum, Sir Peter Coats giving the additional ground required, and also ultimately the sum needed for the new building ; while his brother, Mr Thomas Coats of Ferguslie, undertook the erection of portions behind the main structure to be used as a picture gallery and observatory. The latter were opened in 1883, and the observatory contains an excellent transit instrument, a good telescope, and other appliances. It is under the management of the Philosophical Society, and is open to strangers on any day by ticket obtainable from a member of the Society, and to the people of Paisley thrice a week at a small charge. The structure is Ionic in style, with a tetrastyle portico and wings. The principal entrance in the centre is reached by a flight of steps leading to an entrance hall, and the other portions of the building contain a lecture hall (50 by 35 feet), a reading-room and library, a museum, a picture gallery, a reference library, and committee and cloak rooms. The reading-room and library contain about 15,000 volumes, of which over 7000 were received from the old Paisley library established in 1802, while

the reference library contains nearly 6000 volumes. The nucleus of the contents of the museum and over 5000 of the books in the valuable reference library were presented by the Paisley Philosophical Society, which was originally established in 1808. Other public buildings are the Baths, the Good Templars' Hall (1881), the Masonic Hall (1884), the Liberal Club, the Conservative Club (1880), the Oakshaw Memorial School, and the Drill Hall. The barracks in the suburb of Williamsburgh, to the E of the town, on the S side of the Glasgow road, erected in 1822, and with accommodation for a battalion of infantry, are now disused and empty. On the opposite side of the road are the militia barracks. The Coffee-room buildings at the Cross, erected in 1809, Ionic in style, contain a large reading-room, with Fillans' bust of Professor Wilson, and one of Lord Clyde. The Exchange buildings on the E side of Moss Street, erected in 1837, and occupying the site of a former flesh market, are now partly used as a theatre. The infirmary, in Bridge Street, dates from 1784, but the present building was erected about 1850. It has accommodation for 250 patients. About 1000 indoor patients and from 4000 to 5000 outdoor patients are treated annually. The dispensary attached is open every day from 11 to 12 o'clock, and medicine is dispensed between 4 and 5. The poorhouse for ABBEY parish, about a mile SSW of the town near Riccartsbar, is an Elizabethan structure (1850), with buildings disposed round two courts, and with accommodation for 555 inmates. Beside it is the parochial lunatic asylum, which has accommodation for 98 inmates; and further W is the burgh lunatic asylum, erected in 1876. This has a main building of T shape, with a large entrance-hall and kitchen, dining-hall, etc., in the central portion. The wards for male and female patients are on each side, and the engine-house, washing-house and laundry, are behind the main building. The cost, exclusive of site, was £12,500, and there is accommodation for 120 patients. The cemetery, laid out in 1845, is on Woodside ridge in the old town, and includes the old Broomlands churchyard, which was laid out about 1779. It is beautifully situated and laid out, and contains some good monuments, including that to Algie and Park already noticed; one erected by public subscription in 1867 in memory of the Chartists, Hardie, Baird, and Wilson, who were executed at Stirling and Glasgow in 1820; one to Fillans, with a fine figure of Rachael weeping for her children; one to the Rev. Patrick Brewster (1788-1859), long minister of the Abbey church; and one to Andrew Park (1807-63), a local poet. There are also burying-grounds at several of the churches.

Three bridges cross the river Cart (exclusive of the railway bridges), and connect the old and new towns. The old stone bridge at the end of High Street used to be very narrow and inconvenient, as were also the other two, but under the Improvement Act of 1877 they have all been greatly widened and improved, the old Sneddon* Bridge (now known as Abercorn Bridge) and Seedhill or Abbey Bridge having been reconstructed with iron girders, and the Old Bridge itself again farther improved in connection with the erection of the Clark Hall. When the first tolbooth was erected is not exactly known — seemingly by Abbot Tervas in the 15th century—but by the middle of the 18th century the existing one had become very insecure, and in 1756 the magistrates resolved to erect a new one at the Cross, on the same site, at a cost of £325. It had a steeple of considerable height, which remained till 1870. It was perfectly sound till 1868, but in that year a deep drain dug near it injured the foundation, which had already become somewhat insecure in consequence of the street level having been lowered, and it began to lean over in a dangerous manner. It was at first shored up, but was ordered to be taken down in 1869. An unsuccessful attempt was made to interdict the magistrates from removing it, and it disappeared completely in 1870. It

* Sneddon was acquired by the town in 1655 and feued in 1749. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Snowdoun.

was at the Cross Steeple that public executions latterly took place, and the bats to which the gibbet was fastened are now in the museum. The Abbey grounds were first feued in 1757 by Lord Dundonald, and a considerable portion of the Abbey ruins were used as building material by the feuars in the erection of the houses adjoining the Abbey. Some of these were removed in 1874, including the town houses of Abercorn and Dundonald, but others still remain. A house in High Street in the old Scottish style, with the arms of the Sempills on its front, was erected in 1862 on the site of Lord Sempill's old town mansion. In 1618 the town council erected a Town's Hospital on the N side of High Street with materials taken from the old chapel of St Roque, and part of the building became subsequently a school. In 1723 the old building was taken down, and a new one erected, which contained a public hall and a clock steeple known as the 'Wee Steeple,' in which there was a bell which was rung when funerals were passing. On one part of it was the inscription—

> 'He that hath pitie on the por
> Of grace and mercie sall be sor;'

and on another—

> 'Quha gives the puir, to God he lends,
> And God, again, mare grace him sends.'

The school was removed to a building in School Wynd in 1788, and in 1807 the whole buildings were disposed of, and the house No. 82 High Street erected on the site. The house in which Professor Wilson—Christopher North—was born, on the S side of High Street, and another house in which he spent his boyhood, also in High Street immediately to the W, both still remain directly opposite the Free Library, though the first has been altered. The position of the house in which the poet Tannahill was born, in Castle Street, is marked by a tablet placed on the house that now occupies the site; and the house in which he spent most of his life and wrote most of his songs—a cottage built by his father—still stands in Queen Street farther to the W. The house, in Seedhill, in which the poet and American ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, was born, was demolished in 1841, but the house by which it was replaced is marked by a marble tablet with the inscription—'This tablet was erected in 1841 by David Anderson, Perth, to mark the birthplace of Alexander Wilson, Paisley, poet and American ornithologist.' A statue of Wilson was erected within the Abbey grounds in 1874 at a cost of about £700. It consists of a bronze statue 7 feet 6 inches high, resting on a pedestal of grey granite 10 feet high. The figure, which was modelled by J. G. Mossman, Glasgow, shows the naturalist leaning against the stump of a tree with a bird in his hand, while his gun is behind him, his hat and portfolio at his feet, and his favourite blue parrot close at hand. Not far distant is the bronze statue erected in 1883 as a memorial of Tannahill the poet. The statue is 7 feet 6 inches high, and is set on a red granite pedestal. The motive is furnished by a bronse bas-relief affixed to the front of the pedestal. This shows three country girls, of whom the centre one is singing from a ballad which she holds in her hand, while her companions listen. There is a tradition that Tannahill during a solitary country walk once heard a group of girls thus intently occupied with one of his own songs, and the statue here represents the poet in the supposed attitude of an unseen listener. The statue and bas-relief were designed and executed by D. W. Stevenson, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh. The total cost was about £1200, and the funds were provided by a series of concerts which have been given for the last eight or nine years on the braes of GLENIFFER. It is proposed also to erect a bronze statue in memory of Mr Thomas Coats of Ferguslie; and thus the town is by degrees wiping away the old reproach laid to its charge that although Paisley had produced so many famous men, monuments in honour of them were less numerous than in some towns that had produced few or none. The Fountain Gardens, on the N side of the town between Love Street and Caledonia Street, and extending to over

7 acres, were acquired and laid out, at a cost of about £20,000, by Mr Thomas Coats of Ferguslie, and handed over by him to the town in 1868. The ground was originally laid out early in the present century by an old citizen Mr John Love, and was named Hope Temple Gardens. Before his death in 1827, Mr Love's affairs became embarrassed, and the ground was, by his trustees, let as an orchard, till it was acquired by Mr Coats in 1866. The site was then well laid out and belts and clumps of trees planted between the walks, which converge on a central fountain. One of the trees is an oak grown from an acorn taken from the celebrated Wallace Oak of Elderslie. In 1877 an additional place of recreation for the public was provided at Carriage Hill to the S of the town. This was the ground known as the Brodie Park, which was bequeathed for that purpose by Mr Robert Brodie in 1871. It covers about 22 acres, and, inclusive of the sum spent in laying it out, cost about £19,000. The central part of the racecourse to the NW of the town, about 40 acres in extent, is now also available for purposes of public recreation, and is sometimes spoken of as St James's Park.

Churches.—The most prominent of the churches is of course the part of the old Abbey of Paisley which is still used as the parish church for Abbey parish. The remains of the Abbey are on the E side of the Cart opposite the Clark Hall. It was founded about 1163 by Walter, High Steward of Scotland, for monks of the Cluniac order of reformed Benedictines, and its first inmates came from the Cluniac priory of Wenlock in Shropshire, the High Steward's native county. They were originally settled at Renfrew, but afterwards transferred their place of residence to Paisley, where, finding a church already dedicated to St Mirren or Mirinus, a confessor who is said to have spent a considerable part of his life at the place, and who, according to the Aberdeen Breviary, was buried there, they combined his name with those of St James and of their patron saint at Wenlock, St Milburga, grand-daughter of Penda, king of Mercia, and so dedicated the monastery church to St James, St Milburga, and St Mirren. The monastery was so richly endowed by the founder and his successors, as well as by the Lords of Lennox, that it soon became one of the most opulent houses in Scotland, none surpassing it except St Andrews, Kelso, Dunfermline, and Arbroath. Until 1219 it was only a priory, but it then received a bull from Pope Honorius constituting it an Abbey and separating it from the parent house at Wenlock, a privilege confirmed in 1334 by Pope Benedict, who declared the abbot entitled to wear a mitre and ring, and the other marks of his dignity. What may have been the nature of the original buildings it is impossible to tell, for they were burned by the English in 1307 during the war of independence, and seem to have been almost entirely destroyed, and, notwithstanding that the Stewarts had their residence at hand, and that the abbey was their family burial place before their accession, and even occasionally afterwards, for both the queens of Robert II. were buried here as well as Robert III., but little seems to have been done towards rebuilding or repair till the 15th century, although in 1380 a charter was obtained from Robert II. erecting the lands of the Abbey in Dumbartonshire into a jurisdiction of regality, and another from Robert III. in 1396 erecting the estates in Renfrew, Ayr, Roxburgh, and Peebles into a similar jurisdiction. The powers of the abbot were afterwards still farther extended in 1452 by James II., who granted to the regality court the power of trying the four crown pleas; and again in 1488 by James IV., who added the power of 'repleging' the tenants and inhabitants of the abbey estates from the king's courts. The greater part of the buildings now existing seem to have been erected by Abbot Thomas Tervas, who died in 1459, and Abbot George Shaw (1472-99). Of the former the *Auchinleck Chronicle* says that he 'wes ane richt gud man and helplyk to the place of ony that ever wes, for he did mony notabil things and held ane nobil hous and wes ay wele purvait. He fand the place al out of gud reule and destitute of leving and al the kirkis in lordis handis and the kirk unbiggit. The body of the kirk fra the bucht stair up he biggit, and put on the ruf and theekit it with sclats, and riggit it with stane, and biggit ane great porcioun of the steple and ane staitlie yet hous, and brocht hame mony gud jowellis and clathis of gold, silver, and silk, and mony gud bukis, and made statelie stallis and glassynnit mekle of al the kirk, and brocht hame the staitliest tabernakle that wes in al Skotland, and the maist costlie; and schortlie he brocht al the place to fredome and fra nocht till ane michty place and left it out of al kind of det and al fredome, till dispone as them lykit, and left ane of the best myteris that was in Skotland, and chandillaris of silver and ane lettren of brass with mony uther gud jowellis.' Abbot George Shaw, a younger son of Shaw of Sauchie in Stirlingshire, besides adding to the buildings, surrounded the abbey gardens and grounds by a magnificent stone wall, which ran from the N transept along the line of Lawn Street to the Wall Neuk, where it turned and ran along the line of Inkle Street; it then turned to the S by the edge of Mill Road till it terminated at the Pigeon-house on the edge of the Cart, close to the waterfall at Seedhill mills. A stone with the inscription in old English characters—

> 'Thei callit ye Abbot Georg of Schawe,
> About yis Abbay gart mak yis waw;
> A thousande four hundreth zheyr
> Auchty and fyve, the date but ueir.
> Pray for his salvatioun
> That made this nobil fundacioun'—

taken from the wall was formerly placed over the lintel of the door of a dwelling-house at the corner of Lawn Street and Inkle Street, but it is now fixed to the wall E of the door of the Public Library. The fifth line of the inscription was effaced by order, it is said, of one of the presbyterian ministers of the burgh, who thought it savoured too much of prayer for the dead. Grose says that in his time there was at one of the corners of the wall a statue of the Virgin with the motto below:—

> 'Hac ne vade via nisi dixeris Ave Maria
> Sit semper sine vae, qui tibi dicet Ave.'

The wall remained nearly entire till 1781, when the Earl of Abercorn sold the stones to the feuars of the new town, who used them for building their houses, and a portion near Seedhill Bridge remained till after the middle of the present century. The first tower that was erected seems to have had insecure foundations, as it fell. The last abbot, John Hamilton (1525-45), rebuilt it at immense cost, but about the close of the century it again 'fell with its own weight, and with it the Quire of the church;' at least so says Hamilton of Wishaw, but another account states that it was struck by lightning. In 1557 a body of Reformers attacked the abbey, 'burnt all the ymages and ydols and popish stuff in the same,' and drove the monks out of the building, but owing to the somewhat unusual attachment of the people to the old faith, the abbey was 'steyked' against the reforming preachers, and in 1563 the charge was brought against the abbot of 'in the town of Paslay, Kirkyard and Abbey place thereof, openlie, publiclie, and plainlie, taking auricular confession in the said kirk, toun, kirkyaird, chalmeries, barns, middens, killogies thereof,' but he seems to have got off lightly. Although John Hamilton had properly ceased to be abbot in 1545, he retained the abbacy, by consent of the queen, in trust for his nephew, Lord Claud Hamilton. He adhered to the cause of Queen Mary, and was consequently in 1568 declared a traitor by Regent Murray, and in 1571 captured and hanged. Lord Claud, having been present at the battle of Langside in the Queen's interest, was forfeited, and the lands of the abbey were bestowed on Robert, son of William Lord Sempil, till 1585, when Lord Claud returned from England and was restored to his property and rights. Two years later the whole property which he had held hitherto merely as commendator, was erected into a temporal lordship,

and granted to him and his heirs and assigns in fee, while he himself was created Lord Paisley. In 1652, his grandson and successor, the second earl, sold his opulent lordship to the Earl of Angus, from whom next year the larger part of it was purchased by Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald. Large portions were at different times sold by the Dundonald family, and in 1764 what remained was repurchased from Thomas, eighth Earl of Dundonald, by James, eighth Earl of Abercorn, to whose descendant, the Duke of Abercorn, it now belongs.

The church, when entire, appears to have consisted of a nave, choir, N transept, and a chapel known as the chapel of St Mirren and St Columba, which occupies the place where the S transept should have been. The total outside length of the building has been 265 feet. Internally the nave is 93 feet long and 59½ wide, including side aisles. The choir, which has no aisles, is 123½ feet long and 32 wide; and the transept is 35 feet wide, and the distance from the N wall to the wall of St Mirren's chapel is 92½ feet, all these measurements being internal. The walls of the choir only rise a foot or two above the level of the ground, but the piscina and sedilia still remain, as well as the foundations of the pillars on which rose the central tower. The N transept, with its magnificent and finely traceried window, 25 feet high and 18 wide, was saved from demolition with so much of the rest of the building, by being claimed about 1758 by the heritors as their property. The nave, the only part now roofed, is still used as the parish church of Abbey parish. The W front contains a doorway with an arcade on each side, and on one side is a turret with a staircase. Above the doorway are three windows. The present eastern gable of the church is in the centre merely a screen of modern masonry filling up the arch beneath the western wall of the centre tower. There is a porch at the W end of the N wall and at the E end of the S wall. On the wall of the former is a stone with the inscription in old English characters—

'Johes d. Lyhtgw abbas hujus monastii xx die mesis Januarii ano dm mccccxxxiii elegit fieri sua sepultura.'

The interior of the nave is fine, and the style of the triforium is somewhat peculiar. On each side five massive clustered columns, 17 feet in height, divide the nave from the aisles, and the pillar on each side at the W end is much thicker than the others, as if they had been meant originally to support the weight of western towers. 'From the imposts of the columns spring pointed arches with delicate and graceful mouldings. On the centre pillar to the south is sculptured in relief an antique coat of arms with grotesque supporters. From a floor formed above the first tier of arches spring those of the triforium. They are large and semicircular, springing from clustered columns.' Within these arches are included two pointed ones, with a short column between, and the space between the heads of these minor arches and that of the principal arch is open and finely cusped. From the top of the spandrils between each pair of arches a semi-hexagonal projection stands out supported by a double row of blocked corbels, which in their turn are supported by grotesque figures that seem as if groaning under the weight. The breadth of the triforium arches, as compared with their height, gives this part of the building a somewhat squat, not to say ungraceful look. In the clerestory over each circular triforium arch are two windows, and the clerestory gallery, while passing through the wall over the keystone of each triforium arch, passes out round the semi-hexagonal projection already mentioned, no doubt to afford a perfectly solid wall over each of the nave pillars, so that there may be firmer support for the roof. The whole style is Decorated. On the SW pillar are the old colours carried by the Renfrewshire militia from 1803 to 1855; and built into the walls are some old monuments removed from the floor. The original roof was finely groined, but of this only a small portion near the W end of the S aisle now remains. The whole

nave underwent repair in 1788-89, but until about twenty years ago it remained in a very miserable condition. 'In 1859,' says Dr Cameron Lees, the historian of the Abbey, 'when I was inducted to the second charge, a more dreary place of worship it was impossible to conceive. It was like a charnel house. The burial-ground outside reached above the sill of the windows. The floor was earthen, and you were afraid if you stirred your foot you would rake up some old bones that lay uncomfortably near the surface.' Thanks to the exertions of the Rev. Mr Watson and of Dr Lees himself, several thousand pounds were collected and spent in remedying this state of things. The interior was cleared out and new pews put in. An organ was introduced, and many of the windows are now filled with stained glass, the principal being windows to the memory of Mr Thomas Coats of Ferguslie, the Speirs of Elderslie, the Earl of Glasgow, and the Whites of Overtoun. One, placed as a memorial of Sir William Wallace, was inserted by the St Andrew's Society of Glasgow. In the W end of the N aisle is a mural tablet, apparently erected to the memory of John Hamilton, the last abbot. The chapel of St Mirren and St Columba, better known as the Sounding Aisle, is on the S side on the site of the S transept. It is about 48 feet long by 24 wide, and the 15 feet of the floor at the E end is higher than the rest. This chapel was founded and endowed in 1499 by James Crawfurde of Kylwynnat, burgess of Paisley, and Elizabeth Galbraith his spouse, who were buried within the church, where their tombstone is still to be seen. The lands given for the support of the chaplain were those of Seedhill and Wellmeadow. Near the SE corner is the piscina, and beneath the great eastern window the altar had stood. Beneath the window is a frieze, with three carved compartments on the N side and seven on the S side. What the figures represent is doubtful, but probably the seven on the S represent the seven sacraments, viz., matrimony, communion, extreme unction, ordination, confirmation, penance, and baptism. The eastern window is now filled with stained glass, placed there by the Duke of Abercorn in 1879 in memory of those members of the Abercorn family who are here buried, the family vault being beneath. There are other two monuments connected with the Abercorn family, but the great object of interest is the altar tomb known as Queen Bleary's tomb, and believed to have been erected in memory of Marjory Bruce, wife of Walter the high steward, and only daughter of Robert Bruce, who was killed by a fall from her horse at Knock, to the north of the town. According to Dr Boog, one of the ministers of the parish, who wrote an account of it in the *Transactions of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1831, this tomb has had rather a curious history. 'It retained,' he says, 'its original situation till John, Earl of Dundonald, who succeeded his brother William in 1704, having for his second lady married the Duchess-Dowager of Beaufort, her grace wishing, it is said, to have the chapel fitted up for the service of the Church of England; the tomb was then removed and placed in a corner of the Abbey Garden. This must have been prior to 1720, when Earl John died; his lady survived but a short time. The tomb, rebuilt in its original form, occupied this corner till the time that Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, resolving to feu off that part of the garden, found it in his way, and had it again removed or rather taken to pieces; and the stones of which it was composed were then laid aside and forgotten—so much forgotten that the writer of this, whose connection with Paisley took place in 1774, was above fourteen years in the place before knowing that such a monument had existed, or that its materials might possibly be discovered.' When the church was repaired, however, in 1788-89, the stones were found, and Dr Boog, with a care that does him the highest credit, had them carefully put together, though it was found that one side stone and one end stone were awanting. The figure itself had been left in the chapel, sunk in the pavement close by one of the walls. Whether it represents Lady

Marjory or not must remain doubtful, but the fine carvings show that the person to whose memory the tomb had been raised must have been of high rank. It is certainly peculiar that the figures on the sides should be those of ecclesiastics. From the presence of a shield charged with a lion rampant some have imagined that it is the tomb of Euphemia Ross, wife of Robert II., but the lion rampant is also the cognisance of the family of Stewart of Blackhall, lineally descended from Robert III. The elaborately carved canopy at the head is particularly noteworthy and uncommon. A suspicion might arise that it does not belong to the tomb, and may have originally been over a canopied figure, but a minute inspection does not bear this out, and the top of the canopy, which in such a case would not be seen, is here elaborately carved with a representation of the crucifixion.

The popular name of the 'Sounding Aisle' is applied to the chapel on account of the wonderful echo, which was first described by Pennant with a considerable amount of exaggeration. 'The echo,' he says in his *Tour*, 'is the finest in the world. When the end door, the only one it has, is gently shut, the noise is equal to a loud peal of thunder. If you strike a single note of music you hear the same gradually ascending with a countless number of repetitions. If a good voice sings, or a musical instrument is well played on, the effect is inexpressibly fascinating, and almost of a celestial character. When a musical instrument is sounded it has the effect of a number of instruments of a like size and kind played in concert. A single instrument sounding a particular note, and then instantly its fifth or any other concordant note, both sounds can be heard, as it were, running into and uniting with each other in a manner particularly agreeable. But the effect of a variety of instruments playing in concert is transcendingly enchanting, and excites such emotions in the soul as to baffle the most vivid description,' and there is a good deal more to the same effect. Either, however, Pennant was particularly keen-eared when he was at Paisley, or in course of time, and as a result of many applications of whitewash to the walls, the echo has become seriously injured since his day, for although it is still strong, it can hardly now be described as dying away, 'as if at an immense distance,' or 'diffusing itself through the circumambient air,' with almost 'a celestial character.' To the N of the nave and the W of the Sounding Aisle was the cloister court, and the other buildings of the monastery seem to have stood to the SW, but of these no trace now remains. When the houses in Abbey Close were removed in 1874, an old foundation was found which was supposed to be that of the 'staitlie yett house' erected by Abbot Thomas Tervas. St Roque's chapel, which stood at the top of Castle Street, was pulled down in 1618, the materials being used in the erection of the town's hospital.

The original Low or Laigh Church was built in 1736, but the congregation removed in 1819 to St George's church in George Street, which is a good Grecian building, erected in that year at a cost of £7000. The organ and organ chamber were added in 1874; there are 1850 sittings. The High Church at Oakshawhead was built in 1756, and the steeple was added in 1770; it contains 1890 sittings. The Middle Church, with 1555 sittings, was built in 1782; the Gaelic Church (St Columba), originally a chapel of ease, in High parish, with 1085 sittings, in 1793; and Martyrs' Church, also originally a chapel of ease, in High parish, with 1200 sittings, in 1835. The South Church, originally a chapel of ease, in Laigh parish; and the North Church, originally a chapel of ease, in Middle parish, do not call for particular notice. The Free High Church is a good building in the Norman style, with a massive square tower 100 feet high. The other Free churches are Martyrs', Middle, Oakshaw, South, and St George's. The United Presbyterian churches are those of Abbey Close (1827, with 1178 sittings), Canal Street (1783, with 1545 sittings), George Street (1822, with 1058 sittings), Oakshaw Street (1826, with 954 sittings), Thread Street (1808, with 1640 sittings), and St James Church at Underwood Road, which, built in 1880-84, and replacing a former church erected in 1820 and with 1212 sittings, is particularly worthy of note. Cruciform in plan, it has a deep polygonal apse, wide side aisles, and twin transepts on each side. The whole interior is finished with stone, with open woodwork roof. The floor is laid in tesselated mosaic work. Behind the church are halls, class-rooms, session room, and vestry, and in the apse is an organ. There is a fine peal of bells in the spire, which rises to a height of 180 feet. The style is Early French Gothic; the number of sittings is 1100; and the total cost, exclusive of special gifts—such as the bells, reading desks, organ and screen, etc.—and the cost of site, was about £19,000. The spire first erected had to be removed in consequence of the failure of its foundation, and the present one is founded on iron cylinders filled with cement and sunk about 40 feet into the underlying clay. There are also a Reformed Presbyterian church, a Congregational church at Old Sneddon, an Evangelical Union church in Gilmour Street, Baptist churches in Storie Street, George Street, and Victoria Place; a Unitarian church, a Primitive Methodist church, a New Jerusalem church, Trinity Episcopal church (1828; 400 sittings), and two Roman Catholic churches, St Mirren's (1808; 1000 sittings) and St Mary's (1871; 450 sittings); but none of them call for more particular notice.

Schools.—The Grammar School and Academy dates as an institution from 1576, and stood originally in School Wynd, on the site of the manse of the chaplain of St Ninian's chapel in Abbey Church. In 1756 it was removed to another building farther up the wynd; and in 1864 a new school, which is a handsome Tudor building, with accommodation for 580 scholars, was provided at a cost of about £3473. Up till 1873 it was managed by the town council and a committee of subscribers, but then in terms of the Education Act it passed into the hands of the school board. It is at present conducted by a rector, three masters, three junior masters, and a mistress. The Neilson Educational Institution on Oakshawhead was erected and endowed in 1851-52 from a bequest of £20,000 made by Mr John Neilson of Nethercommon. It is a handsome building in the form of a Greek cross with a central dome, and the work is carried on by nine masters and two mistresses. Under the burgh school board are thirteen public schools—East, West, North, South, Carbrook Street, Adelphi Hall, George Street Central, Stevenson Street, Stow, Queen Street, Graham Educational Institute, Mossvale, and West End Mission; and these, with total accommodation for 5049 pupils, had (1883) an average attendance of 5029, and grants amounting to £4334, 17s. 9d. Some of the buildings are poor and inconvenient, but others, and particularly the Ferguslie school on the NW, finished and opened in 1882, are handsome and well-designed. The other schools are an Infant Training school in Lawn Street, Hutcheson's Charity school, the Industrial school, Miss Kibble's Reformatory Institution (1859), an Episcopal school, and three Roman Catholic schools. The Government School of Art and Design, established in 1848, is in the centre of the town not far from the County Buildings. Though it performs good work, its own appearance is by no means compatible with its purposes. On an average about 88 pupils are trained in it every year.

Municipality, etc.—After the crown charter of 1665, Paisley was in all but the election of a member of parliament on the same footing as a royal burgh, and by the Reform Act of 1833 it was made a Parliamentary burgh. The municipal government is carried on by a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and ten councillors, who also, under the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, manage police affairs. The police force in their employment is 53 officers (1 to every 1099 of the population), and the superintendent's salary is £290. The number of persons tried at the instance of the

police in 1881 was 553, the number convicted 533, the number committed for trial 67, and the number not dealt with 1198. There is also a fire-brigade with thirteen firemen. The gasworks are at the NW of the town. They were originally established in 1823 by a joint-stock company with a capital of £16,000, and intending to make 'inflammable air for lighting the said Burgh and Abbey Parish of Paisley.' In 1845 their management was transferred to the police commissioners, and they are now in the hands of the town council. The first water supply was introduced by a joint stock company in 1834-38 at a cost of about £32,000, the water being brought from Stanley Dam, about 2 miles to the SW. Since 1870 it has also been drawn through the Stanley filters from works at Nethertrees about 7 miles distant, constructed in 1869-70 at a cost of £77,000, under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1866, the receiving tank at Stanley being about 10 feet higher than the top of the High Church steeple, or nearly 300 feet above the level of the greater part of the town. Power for farther extension was obtained in 1875-76, and new works carried out between that and 1881 at a cost of £20,000. The new reservoir then constructed at Glenburn has storage accommodation for 80,000,000 gallons. The system is now under the management of the council. The sanitary condition and drainage of the town, though immensely improved between 1878 and 1883, is still in some points defective. The corporation property was in 1833 estimated to be worth £58,125, and the debts on it were £33,000, but the unsuccessful attempt to deepen the Cart proved such a heavy drain that in 1843, during a period of great commercial depression, the authorities had to suspend payment, and not till 1877 was the town again clear of debt. The corporation revenue in 1882-83 was £7816, exclusive of £77,336 from the water and other trusts; and the revenue of the Cart trust estate was £1190. The trade societies representing the old trade incorporations are the weavers, maltmen, wrights, hammermen, bakers, and grocers. The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. The Paisley Bank was established in 1787, and the Paisley Union Bank a few years after, but the former was merged in the British Linen Company's bank in 1837, and the latter in the Union Bank of Scotland in 1838, while the Paisley Commercial Bank, established in 1839, was soon amalgamated with the Western Bank. The banks at present in Paisley are branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union banks. There is also a branch of the National Security Savings' Bank, offices or agencies of 55 insurance companies, and several good hotels. The newspapers are the Liberal *Daily Express* (1874), the Liberal *Paisley Gazette* (1864), and the Independent *Paisley Herald* (1853), the last two being both published on Saturday, and the quarterly *Scottish Review*. There are two Masonic lodges—St Mirren's, No. 129, and County Kilwinning, No. 370; and among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed the Paisley Philosophical Institution, a West-end Reading Room (1850), lodges of Good Templars (with a hall erected in 1881), Foresters and Oddfellows, a Young Men's Christian Association, a Female Benevolent Society, a Society for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, a Sabbath School Union, an Art Institute, a branch of the Bible Society, a Tract Society, several curling, bowling, bicycle, cricket, and football clubs, a Horticultural Society, a Florists' Society, a Burns' Club, a Philharmonic Society, and Rifle Volunteers. There is a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs on the third Thursdays of February and May, and the second Thursdays of August and November. At that in August there are general holidays, and Paisley races are held. Ordinary sheriff courts for the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire are held every Tuesday during session, sheriff small debt courts every Thursday during session, and justice of peace courts every Friday.

Seal of Paisley.

Paisley returns a member to serve in parliament—always a Liberal since 1837. Parliamentary constituency (1884) 5688, municipal constituency 6797, including 1109 females. Valuation (1874) £148,946, (1884) £223,366. Pop. (1733) 3396, (1753) 4195, (1801) 24,324, (1811) 29,541, (1821) 38,500, (1841) 48,125, (1851) 47,952, (1861) 47,406, (1871) 48,240 (1881), 55,627, of whom 25,827 were males, and 29,800 were females. Houses (1881) 11,533 inhabited, 462 uninhabited, and 55 building. Of the total population 679 males and 276 females were connected with the civil and military services, or with professions, 282 males and 1338 females were domestic servants, 1992 males and 106 females were engaged in commerce, 258 males and 139 females were connected with agriculture, 12,838 males and 8263 females were connected with industrial handicrafts or dealt in manufactured substances, and there were 9350 boys and 9226 girls under or at school age.

Paisley has produced many notable men, and indeed, a somewhat apocryphal story is told that at a gathering in town when the toast of 'the Poets of Paisley' was proposed, every man in the room rose to reply. Among the poets and distinguished men, natives of the place, may be mentioned George A. Clark (1823-73), donor of £20,000 for the Clark Hall; Thomas Coats of Ferguslie (1809-83), public benefactor; Alexander Dunlop, father of William Dunlop, Principal of Glasgow University from 1690 to 1700; James Fillans (1808-52), sculptor, who, though born at Wilsontown in Lanarkshire, was removed to Paisley so early that he may be claimed as a native; William Findlay (1792-1847), minor poet; John Henning (1771-1851), sculptor; William Kennedy (1799-1849), minor poet; John Love, D.D. (1756-1825), an eminent divine; Andrew Park (1807-63), minor poet; Andrew Picken (1788-1833), miscellaneous writer; Ebenezer Picken (1769-1816), minor poet and miscellaneous writer; David Semple (1808-78), author of *St Mirin* and other works on local history; Robert A. Smith (1780-1829), musical composer, who, although born in England, was the son of a Paisley 'boddy,' and was himself brought to the place at a very early age; Andrew Symington, D.D. (1785-1853), professor of theology in the Reformed Presbyterian Church; Tannahill (1774-1810), poet; Dr James Thomson, the first professor of divinity in the Relief Church; Alexander Wilson (1766-1813), minor poet, miscellaneous writer, and American ornithologist; Professor John Wilson, 'Christopher North' (1785-1854), poet and essayist; his brother, James Wilson (1795-1856), naturalist; and William Rae Wilson (1772-1849), the eminent traveller. Distinguished men connected with the place, but not natives, have been Patrick Adamson (1543-91), Archbishop of St Andrews; Rev. James Begg (1809-83), Free Church leader, who was minister of the Middle parish from 1832 to 1835; Robert Boyd of Trochrig (1578-1627), Principal of Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, and finally minister of Paisley, but the people, headed by the Master of Paisley, brother of the Earl of Abercorn, and his mother offered such opposition to his ministry that he retired; Robert Brodie (1807-71), benefactor to the town; Rev. Robert Findlay (1721-1814), professor of theology in Glasgow University; Andrew Knox (d. 1632), minister of Paisley, afterwards Bishop of the Isles, and subsequently of Raphoe in Ireland; Rev. Robert Miller (d. 1752), author of the *History of the Propagation of Christianity*, who was minister from 1709; William Motherwell—who by education may almost be counted a Paisley man—(1797-1835), poet, antiquary, and journalist; Thomas Smeaton (1536-83), Principal of Glasgow University;

Alexander Smith (1829-67), poet and author, who here followed for some time his profession as a pattern designer; Dr Robert Watt (1774-1819), author of the *Bibliotheca Britannica;* and Dr John Witherspoon (1722-94), minister of the Laigh parish, afterwards president of the College of New Jersey, theological writer.

The Parishes of Paisley are the High, Laigh, and Middle, all within the burgh, and all, till 1736, forming part of Abbey parish, which still includes a portion of the burgh. The livings are worth about £280. The area of High Church parish is 261·428 acres inclusive of 2·427 of water; of Laigh or Low Church parish, 97·868 acres, with 26·620 detached, 0·054 foreshore, and 4·185 water; and of Middle Church parish, 522·051 acres, with 1·973 foreshore and 3·553 water. The *quoad sacra* parish of Martyrs' is partly taken from Abbey parish and partly from High Church parish, that of North Church from Middle Church parish, that of St Columba from High Church parish, that of South Church from Abbey parish and Laigh Church parish. The populations in 1881 were 8889 in High Church parish, 6122 in Laigh Church parish, 5284 in Middle Church parish, 9464 in Martyrs', 7844 in North, 1981 in St Columba's, and 4146 in South, the rest being in Abbey parish.

The Presbytery of Paisley comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abbey-Paisley, Eastwood, High Church Paisley, Houstoun, Inchinnan, Kilbarchan, Laigh Parish Paisley, Lochwinnoch, Mearns, Middle Parish Paisley, Neilston, and Renfrew; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Barrhead, Elderslie, Johnstone, Levern, Linwood, Martyrs' Paisley, North Paisley, South Paisley, St Columba's Paisley, and Pollokshaws; and the mission stations of Shawlands (Eastwood), Bridge of Weir (Kilbarchan), and How-wood (Lochwinnoch). It meets at Paisley on the first Wednesdays of February, May, July, September, and December, and on the third Wednesdays of March and October.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Paisley with 7 churches in Paisley, 2 at Pollokshaws, and 9 at respectively Barrhead, Bridge of Weir, Houstoun, Inchinnan, Johnstone, Lochwinnoch, Neilston, Nitshill, and Renfrew.—The U.P. presbytery of Paisley includes 6 churches at Paisley, 2 at Beith, 2 at Johnstone, and 6 at respectively Kilbarchan, Kilmalcolm, Langbank, Lochwinnoch, Mossvale, and Renfrew.

See also Cosmo Innes' *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet* (Edinb., Maitland Club, 1832); Mackie's *Historical Description of the Abbey and Town of Paisley* (Glasg. 1835); Parkhill's *History of Paisley* (Paisley, 1857); *Memorial of the Inauguration of the Fountain Gardens* (Paisley, 1868); *Memorial of the Inauguration of the Free Library and Museum* (Paisley, 1871); Semple's *St Mirin, an Historical Account of Old Houses, Old Families, and Olden Times in Paisley* (Paisley, 1872; with supplements in 1873 and 1874); Brown's *History of the Paisley Grammar School* (Paisley, 1875); *Lichens from an Old Abbey: Monastery of Paisley* (Paisley, 1876); Gilmour's *Paisley Weavers of Other Days* (Paisley, 1876; 2d ed. 1879), and his *Gordon's Loan, Paisley, Sixty-odd Years Ago* (Paisley, 1881); Dr J. Cameron Lees' *The Abbey of Paisley, from its Foundation to its Dissolution* (Paisley, 1878); Craig's *Historical Notes on Paisley and its Neighbourhood* (Paisley, 1881); William Hector's *Vanduara, Odds and Ends, Personal, Social, and Local, from Recollections of Byepast Times* (Paisley, 1881); and *Memorial of the Inauguration of the Clark Hall* (Paisley, 1882).

Palace, a mansion of 1882 in Crailing parish, Roxburghshire, 4 miles NNE of Jedburgh.

Palace-Brae. See Blairingone.

Palace-Craig and Faskine. See Faskine.

Paldy or **Palladius.** See Fordoun.

Palnackie. See Buittle.

Palnure Burn, a rivulet of Minnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, rising at an altitude of 612 feet above sea-level, and running 11½ miles south-south-westward—for the first 1¼ mile along the boundary with Girthon, and for the last 1⅜ mile along that with Kirkmabreck—till it falls into the Cree at a point 2¾ miles NNW of Creetown. It is navigable to Palnure or Palnure Bridge, a village in Minnigaff parish, on the right bank of the stream, with a small quay for vessels of 60 tons, and a station on the Dumfries and Portpatrick section of the Caledonian, 3¼ miles ESE of Newton-Stewart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Pananich. See Pannanich Wells.

Panbride, a hamlet and a coast parish of SE Forfarshire. The hamlet lies 1¼ mile NNE of the post-town, Carnoustie.

The parish, containing also Muirdrum village and the Newton of Panbride suburb of Carnoustie, with the fishing villages of West Haven and East Haven, is bounded N by Carmyllie, NE by Arbirlot and St Vigeans (detached), SE by the German Ocean, SW by Barry, and W by Monikie. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 4⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 9 furlongs and 2¾ miles; and its area is 5506 acres, of which 298⅝ are foreshore and 9 water. Monikie Burn, coming in from Monikie parish, runs 4½ miles south-eastward across the interior to the sea between East and West Haven. Its dell, called Battie's Den, is mostly flanked by steep or mural rocky banks, 20 to 50 feet high, and is spanned, at a romantic spot, by a bridge taking over the road from Dundee to Arbroath. Another rivulet, also coming in from Monikie, and traversing a similar dell, runs 2¼ miles east-south-eastward across the northern interior, next 1⅜ mile south-south-eastward along the north-eastern boundary, and next 1½ mile through the interior, till it falls into Monikie Burn at a point ¼ mile NE of the parish church. The coast, closely followed for 2¼ miles by the Dundee and Arbroath Joint railway, is low but very rocky, with a pebbly beach, and shows a series of ancient sea-margins some way from the present shore line. The interior presents for the most part a flat appearance, but is diversified by the dells of the rivulets, and rises gently to 300 feet at Pitlivie and 487 at the northern boundary. The predominant rocks are Devonian. Sandstone of excellent quality for masonry is quarried; sandstone, of the slaty kind which yields the Arbroath paving-stone, is comparatively plentiful; and limestone exists, but not abundantly nor of good quality. The soil on the seaboard is sandy; in the central district is clay or loam; and towards the W and N is moorish. Rather more than three-fourths of all the land is arable, and some 600 acres are under wood. The barony of Panbride belonged for several ages to the ancestors of the historian Hector Boece (1465-1536), who himself, however, appears to have been a native of Dundee; whilst the barony of Panmure passed by marriage about 1224 to Sir Peter de Maule, ancestor of the Earl of Dalhousie. Panmure House, noticed separately, is the principal residence; and the Earl is sole proprietor. Panbride is in the presbytery of Arbroath and the synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £335. The parish church, at Panbride hamlet, is a cruciform Gothic edifice of 1851, containing 600 sittings. At the E gable of it is the burial vault of the Earls of Panmure, erected by George, third Earl, in 1681. A Free church was built in 1856; and two public schools, Muirdrum and Panbride, with respective accommodation for 54 and 196 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 53 and 137, and grants of £38, 8s. and £129. Valuation (1857) £7698, (1884) £11,711, 13s., *plus* £1337 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1588, (1831) 1268, (1861) 1299, (1871) 1331, (1881) 1395, of whom 593 were in Newton of Panbride.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Panhope, a bay on the E side of Flotta island, Orkney. Looking towards Burray island, it enters from the SE of Scapa Flow; penetrates 1½ mile west-south-westward, with a mean breadth of from 7 to 2 furlongs; forms an excellent natural harbour or 'hope;' and took the prefix of its name from a salt-pan formerly worked on its shores.

Panmure House, a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, in Panbride parish, Forfarshire, 4½ miles NW of Carnoustie. Standing 350 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by beautiful gardens and policies, 550 acres in

extent, it commands a fine prospect, especially to the S and the E. In 1852-55 it was almost rebuilt from designs by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, and now is a spacious and stately edifice in the French Renaissance style of architecture. Near it are the foundations of an ancient castle, long the seat of the Barons of Panmure. That barony was acquired by marriage about the year 1224 by Sir Peter de Maule, whose thirteenth descendant in 1646 was raised to the Scottish peerage as Baron Maule of Brechin and Navar and Earl of Panmure. Both titles were forfeited by the fourth Earl for his share in the '15; but that of Baron Panmure, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was conferred in 1831 on his great-great-nephew, the second son of the eighth Earl of Dalhousie; and *his* son, Fox Maule Ramsay (1801-74), succeeded in 1860 to the earldom of Dalhousie. See BRECHIN, CAMBUSTANE, and DALHOUSIE CASTLE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Pannanich Wells, an inland watering-place in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, near the right bank of the Dee, 2 miles ENE of Ballater. Its four chalybeate wells, all near one another, on the N side of Pannanich Hill (1896 feet), are said to have been discovered by an old woman about the year 1760, and soon began to attract notice for their medicinal virtue. They differ somewhat one from another in properties, but all contain carbonates of iron and lime, with small proportions of other ingredients; are chalybeate, stimulant, and tonic; and have been found beneficial for gravelly, scorbutic, and scrofulous complaints. Under date 3 Oct. 1870—the day of the Princess Louise's betrothal to the Marquis of Lorne—the Queen writes in *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands* (1884)—'I had driven with Beatrice to Pannanich Wells, where I had been many years ago. Unfortunately almost all the trees which covered the hills have been cut down. We got out and tasted the water, which is strongly impregnated with iron, and looked at the bath and at the humble but very clean accommodation in the curious little old inn, which used to be very much frequented. Brown formerly stayed here for a year as servant, and then quantities of horses and goats were there.' Mr Mackenzie of Glenmuick has greatly improved the accommodation for visitors to the wells.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Papa, an island in Bressay parish, Shetland, 5 furlongs N of the nearest point of Burra island, and 2¼ miles SW of Scalloway. Pop. (1871) 20, (1881) 14.

Papa Sound, a strait between Stronsay and Papa Stronsay islands, in Orkney. Making a semicircular curve of 1⅝ mile, it has a breadth of from ¼ to 1 mile, and projects into Stronsay a bay that forms an excellent harbour, well sheltered by Papa Stronsay.

Papa, Sound of, a strait in the W of Shetland, between the Ness of Melby on the Mainland and Papa Stour island. It is 2¼ miles long and 1 mile broad at the narrowest; and it is swept by a rapid, dangerous, tidal current.

Papa Stour, an island of Walls parish, Shetland. Lying on the S side of the entrance of St Magnus Bay, 3¼ miles NW of Lerwick, it is separated by the Sound of Papa, 1 mile broad at the narrowest, from the north-western extremity of the Mainland section of Walls, and measures 2⅝ miles in length west-north-westward, whilst its breadth varies between 4½ furlongs and 2¼ miles. It is engirt, at near distances, by picturesque porphyritic stacks, shooting vertically from the sea like stupendous towers or castellated keeps; on its S side is pierced by several magnificent and very curious caves, the abodes of numerous seals; is indented by several small voes or creeks, which afford shelter to fishing-boats; and has excellent beaches for drying fish, which were used for that purpose in last century by a great fishing company. The surface rises at Hoo Field to 115, at Virda Field to 288, feet above sea-level; and is disposed partly in arable land, with a generally fertile soil, partly in common pasture, naturally good, but much injured by maltreatment. Papa Stour was a northern centre of the early Culdees, serving as a sort of Iona to Shetland; and retained till a recent period the ancient Norwegian sword dance noticed in Sir Walter Scott's *Pirate*. It contains the Established church of Papa chapelry, a post office under Lerwick, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 382, (1861) 366, (1871) 351, (1881) 254.

Papa Stronsay, an island of Stronsay and Eday parish, Orkney, lying off the NE of Stronsay island, and separated from it by Papa Sound, ¼ mile broad at the narrowest. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length and breadth of ⅝ mile; is low and flat; has so fertile a soil as might render it, under proper management, one continuous cornfield; and contains vestiges of two pre-Reformation chapels and the site of an ancient burying-ground. Pop. (1861) 18, (1871) 32, (1881) 23.

Papa Westray, an island of Westray parish, Orkney, 1¼ mile E of the northern part of Westray island, and 22¼ miles in a direct line N by E of Kirkwall, but 25 by the shortest sea-route. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 4⅜ miles; and its breadth varies between ¼ and 1⅛ mile. The surface culminates in North Hill (156 feet), beyond which the northern extremity forms a bold and lofty headland, the Mull of Papa, well known to mariners, and pierced with a cavern, from 48 to 60 feet wide, and upwards of 70 feet high. The southern half is partly occupied by a fresh-water lake, the Loch of St Tredwall (7 × 3½ furl.), on an islet in which are ruins of a pre-Reformation chapel. The soil, to the extent of some 1000 acres, is very fertile, and under regular cultivation. Midway along the E coast is a pastoral islet, the Holm of Papa, which is denizened by myriads of sea-fowl. The whole island of Papa Westray, with the exception of a small glebe, belongs to a single proprietor, Thomas Traill (b. 1822; suc. 1840), who holds 5780 acres, valued at £1629 per annum. His mansion, Holland, stands near the middle of the island, in which are also a remarkably large Picts' house and three vitrified cairns, and which was the scene of the death of Ronald, Earl of Orkney, by the hand of Thorfinn, Earl of Caithness. Anciently a separate and independent parish, Papa Westray, though now annexed to Westray, has still its own parish church, besides a Free church and a public school. Pop. (1838) 335, (1861) 392, (1871) 370, (1881) 345.

Papigoe, a coast village in Wick parish, Caithness, 1½ mile ENE of Wick town.

Paplay. See HOLM.

Paps of Jura. See JURA.

Park, an elegant Grecian mansion of 1822, with beautiful grounds, in Drumoak parish, Aberdeenshire, close to the Dee's left bank, and 1 mile SW of Park station on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 11 miles WSW of Aberdeen. The estate, which was anciently part of a royal chase, was given by David II. to Walter Moigne, but so early as 1348 was by John Moigne disposed of to Alexander Irvine of Drum. It was sold by the Irvine family in 1737 to Mr Duff of Culter; in 1807 to Thomas Burnett for £9000; in 1821 to William Moir; and in 1839 for £28,000 to Mr Kinloch, whose son, Alexander John Kinloch, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1883), holds 1681 acres in Aberdeen and 4532 in Kincardine shire, valued at £1119 and £2995 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Park, a mansion in Ordiquhill parish, Banffshire, 1⅝ mile SSE of Cornhill station, this being 8½ miles SW by W of Banff. It was enlarged in 1829, and is a spacious and handsome edifice. Its owner, Lachlan Duff Gordon-Duff, Esq. (b. 1817; suc. 1855), Liberal M.P. for Banffshire 1857-61, holds 13,053 acres in the shire, valued at £7418 per annum. See BOTRIPHNIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Park, Glenluce. See PARK PLACE.

Park. See LOCHS.

Park Burn. See MAAR.

Parkfoot. See LONGCROFT.

Parkgate, a hamlet in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire, 8 miles NNE of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

Parkgate, a hamlet in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the coast of the Dee estuary, 2½ miles S of Kirkcudbright town.

Park Hall, a mansion in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile ESE of Polmont station.

Parkhill. See KILMUIR-EASTER.

Parkhill, a mansion in New MACHAR parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left side of the Don, ⅝ mile ESE of Parkhill station upon the Formartine and Buchan branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 7½ miles NNW of Aberdeen. A handsome and commodious edifice, it has extensive, well-wooded grounds of great beauty, and commands a superb view up the valley of the Don. Its owner, Alexander Gordon-Cuming-Skene, Esq. of Pitlurg (b. 1857; suc. 1882), holds 8992 acres in the shire, valued at £6362 per annum. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Parkhill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles N of Arbroath.

Parkhill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, 3 furlongs N of Polmont station.

Park House, a mansion in Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire, 2⅝ miles NW of Renfrew. It was the residence and deathplace of the philanthropist John Henderson (1780-1867).

Parkhouses, a village in Wilton parish, Roxburghshire, 2⅝ miles NNE of Hawick.

Park, Loch. See BOTRIPHNIE.

Park Place, a castle in Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire, 5 furlongs WSW of Glenluce village. Crowning a flat-topped eminence in the midst of a little wood on the W side of the Water of Luce, and built by Thomas Hay in 1590, it is a lofty turreted edifice, with crow-stepped gables, itself conspicuous, and commanding a wide view. It was deserted for Dunragit more than half a century since, and now is only partially occupied by labourers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 3, 1856.

Parney Burn. See AUCHTERARDER.

Partick. See GOVAN.

Parton, a post-office hamlet and a parish of central Kirkcudbrightshire. The hamlet, lying near the northern shore of the lakelike expansion of the river Dee, has a station on the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, 6¾ miles NW of Castle-Douglas.

The parish, containing also CORSOCK village, is bounded NW and N by Balmaclellan, E by Kirkpatrick-Durham, SE by Crossmichael, and SW by Balmaghie and Kells. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 6½ miles; and its area is 16,248¼ acres, of which 407¼ are water. URR Water flows 4⅜ miles southward along all the eastern boundary; and two of its affluents, Crogo and Plan Burns, trace part of the northern and south-eastern boundaries. The KEN and the DEE, from the middle of Loch Ken to the middle of Loch Dee, a distance of 5⅝ miles, wind along all the south-western border, here widening to 700, there narrowing to 100, feet. Dullarg Burn runs to Loch Ken along the north-western boundary, and Barend Burn through the interior; whilst Boreland and Craichie Burns fall into Loch Dee. Of seven lakes and lakelets, much the largest is CORSOCK Loch (2¼ by 1⅜ furl.; 550 feet), in the NE corner of the parish. A chalybeate spring of small note is on Little Mochrum Farm; and another on North Dullarg Farm, supposed to be similar to the old spa of Moffat, at one time drew considerable attention, but has been destroyed by draining operations. Sinking along Lochs Ken and Dee to 150, along Urr Water to 250, feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises to 619 feet near Boghall, 737 near Shaw, 850 at Glenhead Hill, and 1038 at Mochrum Fell. The rocks are mainly Silurian; and slates of tolerable quality, though inferior to English, have been quarried in the northern vicinity of Parton hamlet. The soil of the arable lands is mostly light, incapable of yielding heavy crops. Nearly two-fifths of the entire area are heath or moss; and but a small proportion is under wood. From the middle of the 15th to the middle of the present century Parton barony was held by the Glendonwyn family; now it belongs to Benjamin Rigby Murray, Esq. (b. 1822), who owns 1256 acres in the shire, valued at £1217, 6s. per annum. His seat, Parton House, is situated on a rising ground, with fine old trees, 1⅜ mile ESE of Parton station, and commands a fine view of Loch Dee. Other mansions, noticed separately, are CORSOCK and GLENLAIR. Antiquities are remains of Corsock Castle, an old causeway across the Dee below the influx of the Ken, two artificial circular mounds near Parton village, two cairns, and remains of the old parish church (1592), which now is used as a family burying-place, and whose carved oak pulpit of 1598 has found its way to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of less than £100. Giving off a portion to Corsock *quoad sacra* parish, Parton is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and the synod of Galloway; the living is worth £266. The present parish church, at Parton hamlet, was built in 1834, and contains 418 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 118 children, had (1883) an attendance of 44, and a grant of £56, 9s. Valuation (1860) £6109, (1884) £9964, 11s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 426, (1831) 827, (1861) 764, (1871) 737, (1881) 716, of whom 459 were in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 5, 1863-57.

Pataig. See LAGGAN.

Pathhead. See KIRKCALDY.

Pathhead, a village in the northern extremity of Crichton parish, Edinburghshire, on the right side of the river Tyne, in the eastern vicinity of the old decayed village of Ford, 5 miles ESE of Dalkeith, 3¾ N of Tynehead station, and 11 SE of Edinburgh. Standing 500 feet above sea-level on the slope and crown of an ascent from the Tyne, it takes its name from being at the head of this ascent or path; extends along both sides of the road from Edinburgh to Lauder; and has charmingly picturesque environs, including parts of the Oxenfoord and Vogrie estates, but chiefly consisting of feus from the Crichton property. Its main street, straight and airy, consists in great measure of neat and substantial one-story houses; a magnificent bridge over the Tyne, with five arches, each 80 feet high and 50 in span, connects it with FORD; and it has a police station and an inn. Pop. (1841) 843, (1861) 735, (1871) 667, (1881) 583.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Pathhead. See CUMNOCK, NEW.

Path of Condie or **Pathstruie,** a small village in Forgandenny parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Water of May, 5½ miles SSE of Forteviot station. It has a post office (Pathstruie) under Bridge of Earn, a U.P. church, and a public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Patie's Mill. See GALSTON.

Patiesmuir or **Pettymuir,** a village on the S border of Dunfermline parish, Fife, 2½ miles S of Dunfermline town.

Patna, a village in Straiton and Dalmellington parishes, Ayrshire, on the river Doon, with a station upon the Ayr and Dalmellington branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 10 miles SE of Ayr. Situated in a bleak, confined, tumulated landscape, and forming part of a mineral field rich in coal and ironstone, it has chiefly been built since the commencement of the present century. Its Straiton section consists for the most part of one-story houses, arranged in a main street and a contiguous row; and the inhabitants are chiefly miners or otherwise connected with the mineral traffic. Patna has a post office under Ayr, with money order and savings' bank departments, a handsome granite fountain (1872), an Established church, a U.P. church (1838), and a public school. The Established church was built as a chapel of ease in 1837, and in 1877 was raised to *quoad sacra* status. Pop. of village (1841) 231, (1861) 470, (1871) 766, (1881) 603, of whom 424 were in Straiton; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1179, of whom 213 were in Dalmellington, 412 in Dalrymple, 14 in Kirkmichael, and 540 in Straiton.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Pattack. See LAGGAN.

Pavilion. See ARDROSSAN.

Pavilion, a mansion in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of the Tweed, near the influx of Allan Water, 2½ miles NW of Melrose town. It was the Scottish seat of the Lords Somerville, the nineteenth and last of whom died in 1870; and it now belongs to the seventeenth Lord's daughter, the Hon. Mrs Henry, who holds 4746 acres in Roxburgh and Berwick shires, valued at £2531 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Paxton House, a mansion in HUTTON parish, Berwickshire, near the left bank of the Tweed, 4½ furlongs below the Union Bridge, and 5 miles W by S of Berwick. Built in the latter half of last century, after designs by the celebrated Adam, it is an imposing dark freestone edifice, with handsome massive front, a very fine picture gallery, and a large and beautiful park. Its owner, David Milne-Home, Esq. of Wedderburn (b. 1837), Conservative M.P. for Berwick since 1874, holds 9149 acres in the shire, valued at £15,396 per annum. George Home, his great-great-great uncle, was a member of the Mirror Club, and at Paxton was visited by Henry Mackenzie ('The Man of Feeling'), Lord Craig, and other leading literati. Paxton village, ¾ mile to the N, has an inn, two schools, and a post office under Berwick. See MILNE-GRADEN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 26, 1864.

Pearsie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire, near the right bank of Prosen Water, 4¼ miles NNW of Kirriemuir. Its owner, Mrs Maclagan Wedderburn, holds 3784 acres in the shire, valued at £1363 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Pease-Dean, a deep, thickly wooded ravine, traversed by a brook, in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire, extending 3 miles northward to the German Ocean at a point 1¼ mile E of Cockburnspath village. It is flanked by heights rising from 100 to 727 feet above sea-level; has steeply acclivitous sides; was regarded, in the old times, as a natural barrier against invasion of the east of Scotland by the English; and occasioned the line of the North British railway to deflect from a direct course south-eastward, and to run for 2½ miles south-by-eastward along the crest of its left bank. The old road from Berwick to the Lothians, which crossed it near the mouth, and went down and up its steep sides in a series of zigzags, was the only route by which an English army could proceed on the E past the Lammermuirs; and, on Oliver Cromwell's arriving at it in 1650, was reported by him to his parliament to be a place 'where one man to hinder was better than twelve to make way.' A bridge of 1786, which crosses it on the line of the old road, measures 300 feet in length, 16 in breadth, and 127 in height; and was long regarded as one of the most wonderful structures in Scotland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Peebles, a royal and police burgh, the county town of Peeblesshire, stands, 547 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Tweed, which here is joined from the N by Eddleston Water. It is 27 miles S of Edinburgh by the North British railway, 53¼ by the Caledonian, and 22 by road; 53¾ ESE of Glasgow by rail, and 47 by road; 15¾ E by N of Biggar by rail; 19 E by N of Symington Junction; 18½ WNW of Galashiels by rail, and 17½ by road; 19 NW of Selkirk by road; and 54 NNE of Dumfries by road. Peebles has 2 railway stations, one of which is on the North British line from Edinburgh to Galashiels by Leadburn Junction, and the other of which is the terminus of the Peebles Branch of the Caledonian railway. The section of the former, between Edinburgh and Peebles, was opened for traffic in 1855, and the part between Peebles and Galashiels in 1864, at which date was also opened the Caledonian Branch from Symington Junction to Peebles. A short line of railway connects the two systems—the North British and the Caledonian. Starting from the station of the latter, it runs along the right bank of the river, which it crosses by an iron bridge at the foot of Tweed-Green, and then joins the North British line. Omnibuses await the principal trains to take visitors to the Hydropathic Establishment and to the Tontine Hotel; and in the season a conveyance runs between Peebles and Neidpath Castle.

Peebles is built mainly on a peninsula formed by the river Tweed and Eddleston Water. The situation of the town is very beautiful, and at the same time somewhat secluded owing to the lofty hills which entirely surround it. Near the river, and on either side of it, lie stretches of flat meadow-land, from which the ground slopes upwards. Upon the N ascent, the New Town, as it is called, is partly built. It contains the chief street of Peebles—the High Street—which is about 1000 feet long. The New Town dates from the 16th century, when it was erected on a more secure site than that occupied by the Old Town. It was surrounded by a wall and defended by bastel-houses, but both the wall and the houses have now almost wholly disappeared. The names Northgate, Eastgate, Portbrae, however, still preserve the recollection of Peebles as a walled town. Beyond the western extremity of the High Street, numerous villas have been erected of late years, and the ground on the S bank of the Tweed has also been built upon to such an extent, that the collection of houses there has been called by Chambers 'a species of third town which promises to exceed the others in dimensions.' The Old Town lies chiefly on the right bank of Eddleston Water. At one time it must have been of considerable size and importance, as it contained the church of St Andrew and that of the Holy Cross, as well as the abodes of the clergy. Of late years, it too has been greatly enlarged by the erection of new houses. The chief streets in Peebles are the High Street, the Northgate, and the Portbrae. In addition to these, there are numerous 'closes' (*i.e.*, narrow passages diverging from the main street), as well as a few smaller streets and a large number of fine villas standing in their own grounds. The town of Peebles, says the author of *The Beauties of Scotland* (1805), 'is, upon the whole, well built; its principal street is spacious and well paved, and terminates on the W in a stately church of modern architecture.' 'The town of Peebles,' wrote Dorothy Wordsworth in 1803, 'looks very pretty from the Neidpath road; it is an old town, built of grey stone.' 'The climate of Peebles,' says a third account of 1881, 'is exceedingly healthy. Though the town is 550 feet above sea-level, the air is not so cold as might be expected. . . . The surrounding hills, which almost envelop the town, form a barrier to the winds, and the full force of a storm is thus seldom felt. Mists are rare. Few of the houses are much affected with damp, on account of the soil whereon they are built being principally composed of gravel and sand.' The Tweed, at Peebles, is crossed by a stone bridge of five arches, which seems to have been built about 1467. In 1834 it was widened, a change very necessary, since it was so narrow that foot passengers had to take refuge in recesses over the piers, when carriages, etc., were crossing over. There are several bridges over Eddleston Water and an iron bridge over the Tweed, by means of which the railway crosses the river.

The town of Peebles contains 6 places of worship. The parish church, built in 1779-83, and seating 750 worshippers, is a large but tasteless and heavy building, situated at the W end of High Street. Its steeple, with three bells and an illuminated clock, serves not only to intensify the inartistic character of the building, but is a source of actual discomfort, as it rises within the walls in a way that destroys the uniformity of the gallery. Three silver communion cups bear date 1684. In 1884 it was resolved to pull down this church, and erect another on the same site to hold 1200 people. The Free church, erected in 1871-72, is situated at the eastern extremity of the town. It is a handsome building in the Early Pointed style, with a spire 100 feet high. It contains sittings for 610 persons. The West U.P. church was erected about 1832. It was originally a Relief church. The East U.P. church, commonly known as the Leckie Memorial Church, was erected in 1875-76 from designs by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear. It is built in the Gothic style, in the form of a parallelogram, with a massive broach spire at

one angle. It has a very fine situation, as it is built on the slope which rises from Tweed-Green to High Street, and in consequence looks directly upon the river. St Peter's Episcopal church contains 126 sittings. A new chancel was added in 1883, and the interior much improved by the removal of the old organ-loft, formerly above the entrance to the church. At the time when the improvements were effected, a new organ was added to the church. The pulpit is of beautiful marble, the font of Caen stone; and the stained-glass window in the chancel was presented by Colin Mackenzie, Esq. of Portmore, in memory of his uncle, Bishop Mackenzie. The Roman Catholic church, St Joseph's, in Rosetta Road, replaced in 1858 a chapel of much smaller dimensions. The present one has accommodation for 300 persons.

So early as 1464 the bailies appointed Sir William Blaklok schoolmaster of the burgh; and in 1555 they agreed to provide the master with an 'honest chamber,' and also with the use of the tolbooth to teach his bairns reading and writing English. 'Latinists' are mentioned in 1559; and in 1563 the council ordained the master to wait on the bairns, and not to go to hunting or other pleasures in time coming without licence of the aldermen. Education was made compulsory in 1637; and in 1688 the magistrates ordered the master to teach all children *gratis* whose parents were unable to pay the fees. The two burgh schools, which passed to the local school board in 1873, were a grammar school and an English school, the latter rebuilt in 1861 at a cost of £541. A residence erected in 1805 for the headmaster of the grammar school furnishes accommodation for 30 boarders. The following table shows the position of the schools in 1882-83:

Name.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Grant.
1st English, .	300	219	£173, 9s.
2d English, .			
Halyrude, .	200	216	£189
St Joseph's, .	74	27	

The school board consists of a chairman and 6 members. In addition to the above schools, there are the following: St Leonards and Beauthorne for the board and education of young ladies, and a boys' school called Bonnington Park Academy. There is also an adventure school in School Brae.

There are in Peebles few public buildings, and these, for the most part, are of plain and unadorned appearance. The most striking are the Hydropathic Establishment and the Chambers Institution. The Town-Hall, which stands in High Street, was built in 1753; and behind it is the Corn Exchange (1860). The County Hall is also in High Street. It was erected in 1844, is in the Tudor style, and has inferior accommodation. The prison beside it was legalised in 1844, but closed in 1878. The building in High Street, which forms the front of the Chambers Institution, has an interesting history connected with it. At one time the property of the Cross Church, it fell in 1624 into the hands of the Hays, Lords Yester. It next passed to the Queensberry family (1687), and was sold by the fourth Duke of Queensberry to Dr James Reid in 1781. Dr Chambers obtained possession of it in 1857, and 'for purposes of social improvement, presented it as a free gift to his native town.' Dr Chambers made considerable alterations upon the building—chiefly inside—and erected on the S side of the quadrangle a large hall, which harmonises very well with the other buildings. In the centre of this quadrangle has been placed the old cross of Peebles, noticed below. The institution was opened 11 Aug. 1859. It embraces 'a public lending library with about 17,000 volumes, a large reference library, a public reading room, and several rooms for private study, a gallery of art, a county museum, and a hall. It is maintained partly by endowment and partly by small fees, payable by visitors and others.' The buildings were repaired in 1880 at a cost of £1000. The civic corporation act as trustees. The Museum contains some fine copies of famous Egyptian antiquities, as well as collections of fossils, birds, casts, etc. The reading-room is very comfortable, and in the hall there has been placed a portrait of Dr W. Chambers, by Gordon, painted in 1858.

Peebles has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, agencies of 21 insurance companies, and branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, and the British Linen Co.'s Bank. The premises of all three are in High Street. Those of the Bank of Scotland and of the British Linen Co. are handsome buildings, the former erected in 1860, the latter in 1883. There are numerous hotels in the town, as well as a Hydropathic Establishment. The chief hotels are the Tontine, the Commercial, and the Cross Keys. The first, as the name implies, was built by subscription, under the agreement 'that any age might be entered, and the longest liver should have the whole.' It was erected in 1808 at a cost of £4030. The Cross Keys Hotel is interesting, because it and a former landlady have been considered the originals of the 'Cleikum Inn' and 'Meg Dodds' in Scott's *St Ronan's Well*. Above the doorway is written *The Original Cleikum Inn*, underneath which is the date 1653, and, indeed the building has an antiquated appearance. It is approached from the Northgate through an arch, which leads into a courtyard, at the end of which the house—once known as the 'Yett' (*i.e.*, gate)—is situated. At one time, it was the town-house of the Williamsons of Cardrona, who appear to have risen from burgesses of Peebles to county gentlemen. The Hydropathic Establishment lies a little way E of the town on the slope of Ven Law (1066 feet). It was erected in 1878-81, at a cost of £70,000, in the French Renaissance style. The building is extremely handsome, and the deep brown-red colour of the stone with which it has been built contrasts well with the dark green of the trees round about it. There are five floors and accommodation for 200 visitors. The public rooms are spacious and elaborately decorated; the bedrooms are more comfortably furnished than those of such establishments generally are; and the baths are of the most complete description. The grounds, 26 acres in extent, have been laid out with greens for lawn tennis, croquet, bowling; and there are ponds for curling and skating. Peebles has numerous clubs and societies. There are clubs for cricket, football, bowling, and curling, in addition to a Conservative Club, a Gutterbluid Club, an Incomers' Club, and a Leek Club. Among the societies are the Auxiliary to the National Bible Society, the Boys' and Girls' Religious Society, the Free Church Temperance and Band of Hope, the Parish Church Young Men's Union, the Peeblesshire Colportage Society, a Temperance Association, a Young Men's Christian Association. Besides these there are a Hammermen's Incorporation, a Guildry Corporation, an Independent Order of Good Templars, the Court Neidpath Ancient Order of Foresters, the Peebles Kilwinning Lodge of Freemasons, 2 companies of the 2d Midlothian and Peeblesshire Rifle Volunteers, and a Choral Union. A newspaper called the *Peeblesshire Advertiser and County Newspaper* (1845) is published every Saturday. A hiring fair—*Fasten E'en Fair*—is held on the first Tuesday of March, *Beltane Fair* and *Siller Fair* on the second Wednesday in May and on the Tuesday before 12 Dec. respectively.

The only industry, prosecuted with vigour in the town, is the manufacture of woollen goods. There are in Peebles one spinning-mill and two tweed-mills. The largest of these, in which both weaving and spinning are carried on, employs nearly 400 hands. Coach-building, tanning, and brewing are also engaged in. In addition to these, there is a large warehouse, in which 'tweeds' are sold. About the beginning of the century the manufacture of cotton goods was introduced, but unsuccessfully, and this failure cannot but be contrasted with the success that has attended the woollen trade.

Although the business done at Peebles cannot contrast with that of Galashiels and other Border towns, still it is large enough to be remunerative. The town possesses numerous shops for all kinds of goods, and trade has been greatly benefited by the increasing number of people, who spend the summer at Peebles. The building trade alone must have derived great advantage from the many new villas erected of late years in the outskirts of the burgh.

The town of Peebles is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 7 councillors, with a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a town clerk. The sheriff court sits every Tuesday and Thursday during session, and the sheriff small debt court every Friday. Quarter sessions of the justices of the peace are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. From the Union till 1832 Peebles, like Rothesay, had a parliamentary representation; but now it votes only in the election of the member for Peebles and Selkirk shires. Municipal constituency (1884) 419, including 78 females. Corporation revenue (1874) £538, (1883) £697. Valuation (1875) £7544, (1884) £10,112, *plus* £839 for railways. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 1908, (1861) 2045, (1881) 2609; of town and police burgh (1861) 2045, (1871) 2631, (1881) 3495, of whom 1859 were females. Houses (1881) 677 inhabited, 60 uninhabited, 6 building.

Seal of Peebles.

In and about the town of Peebles there are several objects of antiquarian interest. Of the town wall, built about 1570, when the country was in a most distracted condition, only a few fragments now remain. To judge from the height and thickness of these, it could not have been, even at the best, a great defence. Beginning at the parish church—on whose site Peebles Castle formerly stood—it stretched along Tweed-green to its eastern boundary, then struck N to where the Free church now stands, and again E back to the parish church. The portions still extant are on the E side. In addition to the protection afforded by the town wall, the burgesses sought to defend themselves by erecting bastel-houses, which were three-storied buildings entered through a low doorway. The ground-floor, and occasionally the upper floors, were arched, and the roof covered with thatch, which, in an emergency, could be stripped off, set on fire, and thrown down upon the enemy outside. No vestiges now remain of the Castle of Peebles. Built, in all likelihood, in the reign of David I., it was inhabited from time to time by Scottish kings (see under History), and must have existed as late as 1685, when it is mentioned for the last time in the rental book of the Earl of Tweeddale's estates. Although its size is not certainly known, still it probably was not of much greater extent than the 'Peel Houses' of that period. Towards the close of the 17th or in the beginning of the 18th century, it had fallen into decay, and, doubtless, had come to be regarded, like many other ruins in Scotland, as nothing better than a quarry from which stones might be had for building with comparatively little trouble. When the prison was built, part of the foundations of the castle were laid bare. Neidpath Castle, situated 1 mile W of the town, and standing on the N bank of the Tweed, must have been one of the strongest fortresses in the district. It is separately described.

The ruins of the Cross Church and of the church of St Andrew are within the burgh. The former are situated in the old town, not far from the station of the North British Railway Company. The way in which the name of this church arose is thus described by Fordoun (the account is condensed): 'Upon the 9th May 1261, a magnificent and venerable cross was found at Peblis, which is supposed to have been buried at the time of Maximinian's persecution in Britain, about the year 296. Shortly afterwards, there was found about three or four paces distant from the spot where the glorious cross was discovered, a stone urn, containing the ashes and bones of a human body. These relics were thought by some to be the remains of the person whose name was engraven on the stone on which the cross lay; for on the upper side of the stone were these words, "The place of St Nicholas, the bishop." In this place, where the cross had been found, frequent miracles were wrought; on which account the King, by the advice of the Bishop of Glasgow, caused a stately church to be erected there, in honour of God and of the Holy Rood.' This church was 102 feet in length, 32 in width, and 24 in height. At the back of the church was a convent, also erected by the King. In the English invasion of 1548-49, when so many abbeys and churches were burned, the Cross Church escaped uninjured. In 1560, the request of the magistrates, that it might be given to them for a parish church, was granted, and it served as such until 1784, when the present parish church was built. At that date nearly all the walls were pulled down to furnish material with which to build the new church, and now the remains of this once extensive building are very inconsiderable. On its N side a mound, overgrown with grass, marks the burial-place of the Earls of March. The burial-place of the Hays of Haystoun is on the S side, where there is also a part railed off, said to have been formerly the property of the Earls of Morton. The parish church of St Andrew lies about ¼ mile W of the Cross Church. It was founded, in 1195, by Bishop Jocelin of Glasgow, and, owing to the large endowments which it received, soon became important. In 1543 it was made a collegiate church; but in 1548 it was burned by the English, from which disaster it never recovered. When the Cross Church became the parish church at the Reformation, there was no object to be gained by restoring that of St Andrew, and accordingly it fell gradually into a ruin, the tower alone resisting successfully the action of wind and weather. In 1883 Dr William Chambers, for whom this old tower seems to have had an especial interest, restored it at his own expense; and his grave is beneath its shadow. The churchyard contains some curious old tombstones. The oldest bears the date 1699. Another, dated 1704 and erected to the memory of three members of a family called Hope, has the following verse upon it:

> 'Here lie three Hopes enclosed within,
> Death's prisoners by Adam's sin;
> Yet rest in *Hope* that they shall be
> Set by the Second Adam free.'

Another has:

> My glass is run, and yours is running;
> Repent in time, for judgment's coming.'

In the churchyard, a part set aside has been called the *Stranger's Nook*, and in it lie buried the remains of some French officers, who died at Peebles while living there on parole. Of the Chapel of the Virgin, which adjoined the Castle and stood across the head of High Street, no traces now remain. It is not known at what time it was erected, but of its extreme antiquity there can be no doubt. In appearance it was a long, narrow Gothic building. For years after the Reformation it was employed as the meeting-place of the kirk-session and presbytery, and was only removed to make way for the present parish church. The place where the Hospital of St Leonard once stood is marked by a single tree. The hospital (rather 'hospitium') was designed for the relief of the poor and the aged. It stood almost on the eastern boundary of the parish, on land which belongs now to the farm of Eshiels.

Other antiquities in the town and parish are the following. The ancient Cross of Peebles, first erected in

the Old Town, and afterwards removed to the High Street, was given to Sir John Hay, Bart., in 1807, and set up by him at Kingsmeadows. In 1859 it was restored to the town, and stands now in the court of the Chambers Institution. According to the writer of the *New Statistical Account* of the parish, 'the cross was a work of great antiquity, having been erected by one of the Frasers of Neidpath Castle before the time of Robert the Bruce, and bears the arms of the Frasers.' It consisted of an octagonal column, 12 feet in height and 3¼ in circumference. A house in High Street, inhabited for generations by a family called Turnbull, bakers by business, bears a stone with implements used in baking carved upon it, and with the inscription, 'God provides a rich inheritans; 1717. W T.' A small one-storied shop in the High Street, a few doors E of the Chambers Institution, was used by Mungo Park (1771-1805), the famous African traveller, as a surgery. He practised in Peebles during 1801-2, and was well received, but doubtless found existence in a Scotch country town rather dull after a life of adventure in Africa. This may explain why he gave up his profession to enter upon his second and fatal expedition to the Niger. Some of the names of streets and localities in Peebles are interesting on account of their associations. Such, for example, are Borthwick's Walls, Port-brae, Northgate, Eastgate, Bridgegate, which preserve the fact of Peebles having been at one time a walled town. Again, there are King's-house and King's-orchards, which call to remembrance the not unfrequent visits of royalty; and there is Dean's-gutter, which brings into recollection the old religious establishments, swept away at the Reformation. A house standing at the corner between High Street and Northgate bears the name 'Cunzie Neuk' or 'Cunye Neuk.' It is said that it derived its name from a house, erected as early as 1473, on the same site, and so called, according to some, because money was coined there. It is more likely, however, that it obtained its name from the fact of its being a corner house.

There are not fewer than seven hill forts in the parish, erected by the Britons as defences against their various foes. These forts are on Meldon Hill, Janet's Brae (2), Cardie Hill, Kittlegairy Hill, Cademuir Hill (2), Camp-law. The extent of these and their history have been carefully treated in the chapter entitled 'Early History and Antiquities,' in Dr Chambers's *History of Peeblesshire*.

History.—When Peebles was first founded is not known, but that it must have been at a very early date is certain. Its name, which is spelt Peblis, Peeblis, Peebles, is derived, according to Chambers, from '*pebyll*,' which means 'movable habitations, tents, or pavilions.' If this derivation is correct, the word meaning tents has been transferred, by a common figure of speech, to the place where they were pitched. The natural surroundings of the town, which is well sheltered and amply supplied with water, make this far from unlikely. A tradition of the 6th century connects Peebles with the patron saint of Glasgow—St Mungo. According to it, he visited the town and planted a church there, and 'Saint Mungo's Well' still calls to remembrance the visit of the bishop. It is not, however, before the 12th century that history takes the place of tradition. Although the view that Peebles was created a royal burgh by David I. is probably wrong, and that according to which it was created a royal burgh by David II. in 1367 correct, the town still had, even at the earlier date, a certain position in Scottish history. In the 12th century a rector of Peebles, afterwards Bishop of Glasgow, vindicated at Rome the resistance of the Church of Scotland to the claim of superiority over it, made by the Archbishop of York. At that time there were in the town a church, a mill, and a brewery.

Peebles stood in a country which then afforded good hunting, and, in consequence, its castle, which may have been built in the reign of David I., was used as a royal residence by various kings when residing in that part of the kingdom. David I. himself, Malcolm IV., his son, William the Lyon, Alexander II., and Alexander III. may be mentioned. During one of his invasions of Scotland, Edward I. spent some time at Peebles, from whose castle he dated more than one charter. In 1304, Peebles, with its mills, etc., was granted by him to Aymer de Valence, Warden of Scotland, and his heirs. The right to hold a fair was given to the town by King Robert the Bruce, but the charter which conveyed it has disappeared. In 1329 David II. visited Peebles, and in the Scottish Parliament, which met after the battle of Durham (1346) and during the King's captivity, to ratify the agreement entered into with England, two commissioners from Peebles took part. This, combined with the creation of Peebles into a royal burgh (1367), shows that, even at that early period, the town was regarded as important. In these unsettled times it suffered considerably, though not to the same extent as towns nearer the English border. In 1406, Sir Robert Umphraville, Vice-Admiral of England, made a raid upon Peebles, and, as Hardyng relates,

> 'Brent the town upon their market-day,
> And mete their cloth with spears and bows sere
> By his bidding without any nay.'

The next monarch whose name is connected with Peebles is James I. of Scotland. After his return from captivity in England, he visited the town on several occasions. There, it is almost certain, that he would see the sports of Beltane Day (May 1), which, in turn, might well suggest to him the idea of *Peblis to the Play*. According to Chambers, 'the festivities of Beltane originated in the ceremonial observances of the original British people, who lighted fires on the tops of hills and other places in honour of their deity Baal; hence Beltane or Beltien, signifying the fire of Baal. The superstitious usage disappeared, . . . but certain festive customs on the occasion were confirmed and amplified, and the rural sports of Beltane at Peebles, including archery and horse-racing, . . . drew crowds not only from the immediate neighbourhood, but from Edinburgh and other places at a distance.' Numerous local allusions and intimate acquaintance with the humours and customs of the age prove that the poem was written by one who had witnessed the rejoicings of Beltane Day; and all that is known of King James I. makes it very likely that he was the author of *Peblis to the Play*. The poem opens with the following lines:

> 'At Beltane, when ilk body bounds
> To Peebles to the play,
> To hear the singing and the sounds,
> Their solace, sooth to say,
> By firth and forest forth they found,
> They graithit them full gay,
> God wait that wold they do that stound,
> For it was their feast day.
> They said
> Of Peebles to the play.'

In the poem of *Christ Kirk on the Green*, which has been ascribed both to James I. and James V., the sports at Peebles are also alluded to:

> 'Was ne'er in Scotland heard nor seen
> Sic dancing, nor deray,
> Neither at Falkland on the Green,
> Or Peebles at the Play.'

Chambers points out as evidencing the popularity of James I. that, after he had been murdered at Perth (1437), money was subscribed by the inhabitants, sufficient to have a mass said daily for the King's soul.

The reign of James II. is interesting in connection with Peebles, because in it begin the burgh records. The 4th October 1456 is the earliest date to which it is possible to go back. To the reign of his successor, James III., a poem called *The Tales of the Thrie Priestis of Peebles* must be referred. It is constructed, to a certain extent, on the same lines as the satirical poems of Sir David Lindsay, especially as regards the parts in which the faults and failings of the clergy are severely criticised. From James IV. the town obtained

a charter of confirmation in 1506, and, during the greater part of his reign, was very prosperous. The quietness that had lasted during it served only to increase the disturbance and tumult that broke out after his death. The counties near the border were always liable to be attacked by the English, or to be ravaged in the destructive raid of some hostile clan, and hence the burgesses of Peebles did well to surround their town with a wall, even though that was not of the strongest. In 1547, an expedition set out from Peebles to besiege and recover the house of Langhup, held at that time by the English. In December 1565, Darnley visited Peebles. Different reasons are assigned for his sojourn in it. One account says that he was sent thither by the Queen ; another, that he came seeking more congenial pleasures than those afforded by the capital ; a third, that he came to it in order to have an interview with his father, the Earl of Lennox, unknown to the Queen. The next notice of interest with regard to the town occurs in 1604. In that year, there was, as Birrel relates in his *Diary of Events in Scotland*, 'ane grate fyre in Peibleis town.' This destroyed a large part of what had been built again after 1545. In 1645, the plague, which had been causing terrible devastation elsewhere, reached Peebles, and created a panic among the inhabitants. One result was, that for a time, 'there was no meeting of the congregation for fear of the pestilence.' While terror was thus inspired by the plague, anxiety, almost as great in extent, though different in cause, was occasioned by the victorious progress of the Marquis of Montrose. After having been defeated at Philiphaugh (13 Sept. 1645), he fled to Peebles, where he sought to gain the assistance of some of the neighbouring lairds, in which attempt, however, he was far from being successful. Five years later, a division of Cromwell's army was stationed at Peebles. It is said that the soldiers found stabling for their horses in the Church of St Andrew, while they were attempting to reduce Neidpath Castle, held by Lord Yester. Twenty years after the former visitation, Peebles was again full of terror lest the plague should break out among them. The ravages of this—the Great Plague—were confined to England and Ireland, and Scotland escaped unharmed.

In the struggles of the Covenanters after a simpler worship and a purer faith Peebles took a conspicuous part, and, at the battle of Bothwell Brig, many from the parish were present. The rebellion of 1715 had not affected Peebles, but in 1745, it had to receive a division of the Pretender's army, which was marching into England by way of Moffat. According to R. Chambers's account in the *History of the Rebellion of* 1745-6, the Highlanders showed a quite unlooked-for aspect of character, behaving with moderation, such as they were never expected to display.

In his history of the burgh, Chambers gives a most minute account of the way in which, on one pretence or on another, the property in land belonging to Peebles was frittered away, chiefly in the 18th century. Such property consisted for the most part of extensive commons in different parts of the parish. Of these, Caidmuir, Kings Muir, Glentress, Hamildean Hill, Eshiels, Venlaw, may be mentioned. For long it clung to the fragments that were left—Heathpool Common, a small piece of Glentress and the farm of Shielgreen, but these, too, eventually had to be parted with.

When the 'scare,' caused by the anticipated invasion of Britain by Buonaparte, was at its height, Peebles showed much patriotism, and a large number of the able-bodied among the inhabitants enrolled themselves in the volunteers and yeomanry, as well as in the militia. Three regiments of militia occupied Peebles in turn until 1814, when peace was concluded. The burgh served for a time as the place of residence of officers of different nationalities fighting under the French flag, who were out on parole. They made themselves very agreeable, gave representations of stage-plays, acted as surgeons, etc., and, by their manners, made a favourable impression upon the inhabitants.

In 1846 great improvements were effected upon the town at the cost of £1000. 'The High Street was lowered two or three feet throughout its entire length ; drains were built, unsightly projecting buildings and stairs were removed, and the side-ways, so cleared, were laid with pavement.' Since that date the history of the burgh has been uneventful. At the same time the town has gradually advanced to greater beauty than it once possessed, and now it is almost worthy of its nearly unique situation beside the waters of the 'silver Tweed.'

The following well-known Scotsmen have been connected by birth with Peebles. The fourth Duke of Queensberry (1725-1810) was born in the building now forming part of the Chambers Institution, but used at that time as a town house by the Queensberry family. His influence in all things pertaining to the burgh was immense, and was not always employed for the good of the town. Although most extravagant in his habits, 'Old Q,' as he was called, possessed at his death personal property to the amount of a million pounds. Sir John Elliot (d. 1786), after a life of adventure at sea, began to practise as a doctor in London. He quickly gained great fame, whose extent is shown by his being appointed physician to the Prince of Wales, and by his being created a baronet (1778). William Chambers (1800-1883) and Robert Chambers (1802-1871) may be taken together, as their success in life was the result of their united efforts. They were born in a house in Biggiesknowe, in the Old Town, erected by their father in 1796. In company the two brothers started as publishers, and brought out *Chambers's Journal* (1832), an educational course embracing works in many departments of science, literature, etc. ; an encyclopædia in 10 volumes, etc., etc. Both have also been authors. The writings of William Chambers are chiefly books of travel and papers on various questions, which as a rule appeared in the Magazine, besides a memoir of his brother (1872 ; new ed. 1883). Those of his brother are more ambitious and varied. They include, among others, *Traditions of Edinburgh* (1824), *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* (1826), *Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen* (1835), *Romantic Scottish Ballads* (1859), *Domestic Annals of Scotland* (1856-61), *Book of Days* (1862-63), and *Vestiges of Creation* (anon. 1844 ; acknowledged 1884). Robert Chambers also composed songs and ballads. William Chambers is chiefly remembered for his gifts to Peebles and to Edinburgh, of which city he was Lord Provost in 1865. The Chambers Institution in his native town has been already described, and his restoration of St Andrews Tower referred to. During his tenure of office the capital underwent many improvements, of which the opening up of the spacious thoroughfare between the South Bridge and George IV. Bridge, called Chambers Street, was not the least important. In 1879 he offered to restore St Giles' Cathedral at his own cost if certain conditions were complied with. These were arranged, and St Giles' was reopened on 23 May 1883, just three days after his death. John Veitch, LL.D. (b. 1829), was educated at the Grammar School, Peebles, from which he passed to Edinburgh University. He was appointed Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in St Andrews University (1860), and four years later was invited to Glasgow University to lecture on the same subjects as Professor of Logic, etc. Dr Veitch has written and translated several philosophical works, and is the composer of numerous pieces of poetry, collected into two volumes called *Hillside Rhymes* (1872) and *The Tweed and Other Poems* (1875). Henry Calderwood, LL.D. (b. 1830), received his education at the High School, the Institution, and the University of Edinburgh, to the chair of Moral Philosophy in which he was appointed in 1868. His principal works are *The Philosophy of the Infinite* (1854), *Handbook of Moral Philosophy* (1872), and *The Relations of Mind and Brain* (1879).

The parish of Peebles is chiefly in Peeblesshire, only a small part of it being in Selkirkshire. It is bounded N by Eddleston, E by Innerleithen and Tra-

quair (detached), S by Yarrow (detached), Traquair, and Yarrow, SW by Manor, and W by Manor, Stobo, and Lyne. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 9 miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 5¼ miles; and its area is 16,686½ acres, of which 13,513⅜ are in Peeblesshire and 3172⅛ in Selkirkshire, whilst 89 are water. The TWEED divides the parish into two parts, of which the northern is the larger. Entering it on its W side, the river winds 1½ mile east-by-southward along the Manor boundary, next 3⅝ miles eastward through the heart of the parish, and afterwards for ¾ mile on the boundary with Traquair. Thus if one follows its windings, the Tweed has a total course line of 5⅞ miles, though a straight line, drawn between the points at which it enters and leaves the parish, does not measure more than 4½ miles. On the N bank it receives the tribute of Lyne Water, Eddleston Water, and Soonhope Burn. Meldon Burn runs 2½ miles south-by-westward along the boundary with part of Eddleston and the whole of Lyne parish, and falls into LYNE WATER, which itself runs 3 furlongs south-south-eastward along all the Stobo boundary. EDDLESTON Water, flowing at right angles to the Tweed, divides the northern part into two sections, of which the eastern is the larger. It has a course of 2⅞ miles within the parish, before it joins the Tweed at Peebles. Soonhope Burn, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet in the NE corner of the parish, flows 4⅛ miles south-south-westward, and falls into the Tweed at Kerfield, ½ mile below the town. On the S bank the Tweed receives MANOR Water, which flows for the last 5½ furlongs on the boundary with Manor, and GLENSAX Burn, rising at an altitude of 2100 feet in the southern extremity of the parish, and running 6⅞ miles north-north-eastward—for the last 1¼ furlong along the Traquair boundary. Besides these, there are numerous small streams, tributaries of the above; and both great and small afford good fishing. The vale of Tweed, in the neighbourhood of Peebles especially, expands to a considerable breadth, and contains scenery of great beauty. It has an altitude near the river of from 550 to 495 feet.

The following are the highest hills: — *Dunslair Heights (1975 feet), *Cardon Law (1928), *Makeness Kipps (1839), *Whiteside Edge (1763), Meldon Hill (1401), Collie Law (1380), Heathpool Common (1516), and South Hill Head (1239), in the division N of the Tweed; Cademuir (1359), Preston Law (1863), *Hundleshope Heights (2249), and *Dun Rig (2433), in the part S of the Tweed, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. These hills, generally speaking, are lowland in character, though those of the Selkirkshire portion are somewhat rugged and covered with heather.

Greywacke is the predominant rock, and has been largely employed for building purposes. A quarry of coarse limestone, on the Edinburgh road, 2 miles from the town, has long since been abandoned. In the bottom of the valleys the soil is clay mixed with sand; on the lower ascents it is loam on gravel; and on the sides of the hills it is rich earth. The parish is mainly pastoral, there being good feeding for sheep. About one-sixth of the entire area is in tillage; and nearly one-tenth is under wood. The chief proprietors are the Earl of Wemyss and Sir Robert Hay of Haystoune, Bart., 6 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards. Mansions, noticed separately, are Kingsmeadows, Kerfield, Venlaw House, and Rosetta. The parish is traversed by two railway lines, of the North British and Caledonian, and by excellent roads which branch out from the town of Peebles in all directions. The former line approaches the town down the valley of Eddleston Water, and the latter down that of Tweed. Antiquities are described under the town, and in the articles CADEMUIR and NEIDPATH CASTLE.

Peebles is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The living is worth £489, 17s. 10d., made up of stipend £424, 11s. 2d., communion elements £8, 6s. 8d., manse £35, glebe £22. Landward valuation (1855) £7299, 13s., (1884) £13,817, 9s. 10d., *plus* £2581 for the North British railway, and £1779 for the Caledonian railway. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 2088, (1831) 2750, (1861) 2850, (1871) 3172, (1881) 4059, of whom 4 were in the Selkirkshire portion.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

The presbytery of Peebles comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Drummelzier, Eddleston, Innerleithen, Kirkurd, West Linton, Lyne, Manor, Newlands, Peebles, Stobo, Traquair, and Tweedsmuir, with the *quoad sacra* parish of Walkerburn. Pop. (1871) 11,164, (1881) 12,749, of whom 3189 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. See BIGGAR.

Peeblesshire or **Tweeddale**, an inland county in the S of Scotland, is bounded on the N and NE by Edinburghshire, E and SE by Selkirkshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and on the SW and W by Lanarkshire. It derives its former name from its chief town, Peebles; the latter from the fact that the source, and nearly half of the course, of the river Tweed lies within its borders. The boundary runs on the N and NE in a jagged line from the Pentland Hills by Carlops and Leadburn to Kingside Edge; thence S to the Moorfoot Hills, and by Windlestraw Law and Garthope Burn to the Tweed, whose course it crosses at Holylee; thence westwards along the S bank of the Tweed to the Haystoun Burn, though with four bold and irregular loops running almost due S into Selkirkshire, and including the basins of the Bold Burn, Fingland Burn, and Quair Water; and so S by the line of Waddinshope Burn, Glenrath Heights, Blackhouse Heights, and Henderland to St Mary's Loch, a reach of which forms a small part of the S boundary of the shire. From St Mary's the boundary next runs along a line of heights by Loch Skene and Hart Fell to Tweed's Cross, where it turns N to form the W limit of the shire by Clyde Law, Black Dod, Culter Fell, Hartree, Skirling, Netherurd, and Medwin Water to the Pentland Hills, which form the NW boundary. The outline thus traced presents the appearance of an irregular triangle, facing W, SE, and NE, with rounded angles, and most broken by indentations on the SE base line where there are projections into Selkirkshire. The lengths of the sides are—along the W face, from N to S, 26 miles; along the SE face, 30 miles; and along the NE, 23 miles. The extreme length of the county, from N to S, is 29 miles; its extreme breadth, from E to W, is 21 miles; and its total area is 354 square miles or 226,899 acres (of which 970 are water); lying between 50° 24′ and 55° 50′ N latitude, and between 2° 45′ and 3° 23′ W longitude. It is the twenty-third county of Scotland in point of size, and the thirtieth in population.

The surface of Peeblesshire attains a higher average level than that of any other of the southern Scottish counties. The lowest ground is in the narrow vale of the Tweed, just where it enters Selkirkshire, and lies between 400 and 500 feet above sea-level. The highest ground in the county is on the S border, where the summits of the Hartfell group rise. The highest peak is, however, Broad Law (2754 feet), in Tweedsmuir parish, 4 miles from the S border. At a general view the county seems to be an assemblage of hills, more or less high, and more or less closely grouped; but these are intersected in all directions by pleasant and fertile valleys or deep gorges, each with its stream flowing through it. Professor Veitch thus describes the view from the top of Broad Law: 'On all sides, but particularly to the east of us, innumerable rounded broad hill-tops run in a series of parallel flowing ridges, chiefly from the south-west to the north-east, and between the ridges we note that there is enclosed in each a scooped-out glen, in which we know that a burn or water flows. These hill-tops follow each other in wavy outline. One rises, falls, passes softly into another. This again rises, falls, and passes into another beyond itself; and thus the eye reposes on the long soft lines of a sea of hills, whose tops move and yet do not move, for they carry our vision along their undulating flow, themselves motionless, lying like an earth-ocean in the deep, quiet calm

of their statuesque beauty.' The character of the country is distinctly pastoral. The hills, 'too plain to be grand, too ample and beautiful to be commonplace,' are for the most part softly rounded, and have gentle slopes, clothed with rich verdure and hanging woods; while the numerous streams, the private demesnes, and the highly cultivated farms, combine to make the scenery beautiful and pleasing without being romantic or wild. The lofty grounds in the S, however, and the ridge running WSW from Minchmoor on the E, are much more rugged and desolate. The main river-valley is that of the Tweed, which stretches in a semicircle from the extreme SW corner, through the heart of the county, and on to the E angle; forming a main artery, into which nearly all the water-courses flow. Over a great proportion of its length this central basin is little more than a series of gorges, affording space for nothing except the river and the public road; it nowhere expands into vales of more than 3 miles in breadth, and seldom into haughs of more than a few furlongs; while its banks are oftener heights or abrupt risings than plains or gentle slopes. From this central line of river-course the county everywhere rises in a series of irregularly shelving ascents towards the boundaries.

Mountains.—A glance at the map shows that a great part of the boundary of Peeblesshire is mountainous, and that the ranges on the borders are among the highest in the county. Thus shut in by a natural barrier, and in ancient times having the thick forest of Ettrick on its eastern frontier, Peeblesshire has had a more secluded history than its neighbourhood to the metropolitan county might have suggested. On the NW lies a section of the Pentland Hills, extending over an area 5¼ miles long by 3 broad. The chief summits there in order from E to W are Craigengar (1700 feet), Faddon Hill (1526), Byrehope Mount (1752), Kingseat (1521), Mount Man (1753), West Cairn Hill (1844), and East Cairn Hill (1839). The N and NE border, from the sources of the North Esk to those of the Caddon, is occupied by the Moorfoot Hills; the principal summits of that range within Peeblesshire, from the NW to NE and thence S, are Carlops Hill (1490 feet), Kingside Edge (891), Lochhill (1560), Jeffries Corse (2004), Dundreich (2040), Powbeat (2049), Blackhope Scars (2136), Middle Hill (1978), East Side Height (1944), and Whitehope Law (2038). Windlestraw Law (2161 feet), still on the NE border, is about 4 miles N of the Tweed. To the S of the Tweed the chief summits are less regularly near the border of the county. In the irregularly outlined section which forms the NE part of the SE border, the chief summits, in order from N to S, are Plora Rig (1567 feet), Kirkhope Law (1758), Bold Rig (1280), Orchard Rig (1463), Pipers Knowe (1444), Minchmoor (1856), Hare Law (1670), Stake Law (two peaks, 2229 and 1784), Dun Rig (2433), and Duchaw Law (1779); while in the irregularly disposed ranges that run from Haystoun southwards through the parishes of Manor and Lyne and Megget to St Mary's Loch, the principal border mountains are Cademuir (1359), Preston Law (1863), Scawd Law, Hundleshope (2249), Glenrath Hill (2049), and Heights (2205), Horsehope Hill (1938), Blackhouse Heights (2213), Black Law (2285), Deer Law (2065), and Watch Law (1710), overlooking St Mary's Loch. In the mountain-covered parish of Tweedsmuir, which forms the southern extremity of the shire, the chief summits are Lochcraig Head (2625 feet), overlooking Loch Skene, Cape Law (2364), Hartfell (2651), and Barry Grain Rig (2012), all on the S border; and Clyde Law (1789) and Black Dod (1787) on its W border. Continuing in order towards the N along the W boundary of the county, the chief summits are Coomb Dod (2082 feet), Coomb Hill (2096), Culter Fell (2454), Cardon Hill (2218), Langlaw Hill (1208), between Skirling and Broughton, Broomy Law (1399), Shaw Hill (1121), and Mendick Hill (1480), a beautifully rounded summit, lying to the S of the Pentlands and W of Linton. In the interior of the country there are several summits and groups that are noteworthy. The Cloich Hills in the N of Eddleston parish attain the height of 1570 feet in Wether Law. Further S, between Eddleston Water and the Leithen, are Cardon Law (1928 feet), Whiteside Edge (1763), Lamb Law (1804), and Makeness Kipps (1839); and between the Leithen and Tweed, Dunslair Heights (1975), Sherra Law (1844), Black Law (1762), and Lea Pen (1647). South of the Tweed a range of high hills runs from near Cademuir southwards along the W side of the Manor Water valley, with Hunt Law (1591 feet), Breach Law (1884), Scrape (2347), Pykestone Hill (2414), Long Grain Knowe (2306), and Dollar Law (2680), as chief summits. Other hills, still to the SE of the Tweed, and in the parishes of Drummelzier, Lyne and Megget, and Tweedsmuir, are, from N to S, Drummelzier Law (2191 feet), Glenstivon Dod (2256), Taberon Law (2088), Polmood Hill (1548), Lairdside Knowe (1635), Birkside Law (1951), Cramalt Craig (2723), Broad Law (2754), Clockmore (2100), Cairn Law (2352), Erie Hill (2259), Molls Cleuch Dod (2571), and Garelet Dod (2263); and N of the Tweed and Biggar Water are Broughton Heights, with Wether Law (1872) and Flint Hill (1756); to the S and E of these Trahenna Hill (1792) and Penvalla (1764); and Meldon Hill, NW of the town of Peebles (1401), known as 'the hill of fire,' was a place of worship of the ancient Britons.

Rivers and Lakes.—With the exception of the Medwin Water in the NW, which flows into the Clyde, a few streamlets which join the head-waters of the North and South Esks in the N, and some smaller rivulets, all the streams of Peeblesshire are tributary to the Tweed, which has already been indicated as the chief river of the county. Even the waters of the Megget in the S, which flows directly into St Mary's Loch, ultimately join it by way of the Yarrow, which flows out of that lake and falls into the Tweed in Selkirkshire. The source of the Tweed is identified in a small fountain, called Tweed's Well, at the base of the hill Tweed's Cross, in the south-western part of Tweedsmuir parish. Thence it flows in a semicircular course through the heart of the county, traversing first the parish of Tweedsmuir and part of Drummelzier, then dividing Drummelzier from Glenholm and Stobo, cutting next a section of the last-named parish and touching the N boundary of Manor, and thence flowing through Peebles to become the boundary between Innerleithen and Traquair, until it finally leaves the county at Holylee, after a course of 41 miles. On the further side of the range which gives birth to the Tweed, rise the Annan and the Clyde, a fact commemorated in the popular rhyme:

> 'Annan, Tweed, and Clyde,
> Rise a' oot o' ae hill-side.'

The valley of the Tweed in Peeblesshire has already been described. Until the practice of draining became common, the lands on the banks of the river used to suffer from floods in times of heavy rains or snow, though at ordinary times the depth of the stream varies from about 2 to 4 feet. There are several fords within the limits of the county; though for a very long period there was but one bridge, viz., that at the county town. The waters of the Tweed abound in salmon, trout, and other fresh-water fishes. The mountain and hill mosses which flank either side of this main river are intersected by a perfect network of smaller tributary streamlets, few of any great length and confined mostly to narrow ravines and gorges. The chief affluents of the Tweed, from its source to the point at which it quits Peeblesshire, are, on the right bank, Core Water, Glencraigie Burn, Fingland Burn, Hawkshaw Burn, Fruid Water, Menzion Burn, Talla Water, with its feeder, Gameshope Burn, issuing from Gameshope Loch, and Harestanes Burn—all in Tweedsmuir parish; Polmood Burn, between that parish and Drummelzier; Stanhope Burn, Powsail Burn, with its feeders, Drummelzier and Scrape Burns, in Drummelzier parish; Manor Water, with its feeders, in Manor parish; Haystoun or Glensax Burn, joined by Waddinshope and Crookston Burns, in

Peebles parish; and Kirkburn, Quair Water, with its feeders, and Bold Burn, in Traquair parish. On its left bank the chief affluents of the Tweed are Badlieu Burn and Glenwhappen Burn, in Tweedsmuir parish; Kingledoors Burn, in Drummelzier; Biggar Water, in the united parish of Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho; Hopstead or Stobo Burn, in Stobo; the river Lyne, between Stobo and Peebles; Eddleston or Peebles Water and Soonhope Burn, in Peebles parish; and Horsburgh Burn, Leithen Water, Walker Burn, and Gatehope Burn (the boundary of the county), in Innerleithen. Several of these affluents have noteworthy tributaries. The Manor Water in its 10⅝ miles' course receives, on the right, Linghope, Glenrath, and Hundleshope Burns; and on the left, Newholm Hope and Hall-Manor Burns. The Quair in its 7 miles' course receives, on the right, Glenlude or Newhall Burn, Curley or Shillinglaw Burn, Glengaber or Fingland Burn, and Tinniel Burn; and on the left, the Killburn. Biggar Water receives, on the right, Kilbucho Water and Holmes Water; and on the left, Spittal, Kirklaw, and Broughton Burns. Lyne Water, the largest affluent of the Tweed in Peeblesshire, has a course of 18¾ miles through the NW part of the county, which is therefore sometimes called Lynedale. It receives, on the right, Baddinsgill Burn, Polinlarf or West Water, Medwin or Tarth Water, with its feeder, the Deanburn, and Happrew Burn; and on the left, Cairn, Dead, Flemington, and Harehope or Meldon Burns. Eddleston Water in its course of 9 miles receives, on the right, Early, Darnhall, and Wormiston Burns; and on the left, Langcote, Windylaws, and Winkston Burns. Leithen Water, in its 9¾ miles' course receives, on the left, Craighope, Williamslee, Glentrees, and Colquhar Burns. The Megget has a course of 7½ miles E, through part of Lyne and Megget, before it falls into St Mary's Loch in the S, and receives, on the right, Winterhope and Shielhope Burns; and on the left, Wylies, Linghope, Cramalt, Craigier, and Glengaber Burns. The only other independent streams of Peeblesshire are the North and South Esks. The former, rising in the extreme N, forms for 5 miles the boundary with Edinburghshire, and receives from Peeblesshire the Doit, Fairleyhope, Carlops, Deepsyke, and Coaly or Harbourcraig Burns. The only Peeblesshire tributary of the South Esk, which rises in Portmore Loch and flows N, is the Tweeddale Burn, which forms some miles of the E boundary with Edinburghshire. Many of the streams abound in trout or other fish; and the angling waters of the shire attract very many visitors every year. The lakes of this county are neither large nor numerous. Portmore or Eddleston (now a reservoir of the Edinburgh Water Company) Loch is about 2 miles in circuit, and is situated towards the NE, in Eddleston parish; Slipperfield, ½ mile less, lies towards the NW, in Linton parish; Gameshope Loch, a still smaller expanse of water, lies in the far S, in Tweedsmuir parish. All are stocked with such fresh-water fish as perch, pike, or trout. Though St Mary's Loch furnishes 7 furlongs of the SE boundary of the most southerly part of the parish of Lyne and Megget, it belongs properly to Selkirkshire. The chief medicinal springs are those of Heaven-Aqua Well in Linton, and celebrated Spa of Innerleithen.

Geology.—The various geological formations represented in this county may be readily grasped from the accompanying table:—

Recent and Post-Tertiary.		Peat, alluvium.
		Morainic gravels in river terraces and kames, moraines and boulder clay.
Carboniferous.	Millstone Grit.	Reddish sandstones.
	Carboniferous Limestone.	Upper group of limestones, sandstones, and coals.
		Middle group of coals and ironstones.
		Lower group of limestones and coals.
	Calciferous Sandstones.	Upper group of white sandstones, shales, and cementstones.
		Lower group of red sandstones and marls.
Old Red Sandstone.	Lower Old Red Sandstone.	Upper group of conglomerates and sandstones.
		Middle group composed of contemporaneous volcanic rocks.
		Lower group of chocolate-coloured sandstones and marls.
Silurian.	Upper Division.	Sandy shales, sandstones, and grits, with characteristic Ludlow and Wenlock fossils.
	Lower Division.	Upper black shale group.
		Lowther and Dalveen groups, containing the Wrae Limestone charged with Caradoc fossils.
		Queensberry grits.
		Lower black shale groups.

The oldest members of the Lower Silurian formation are exposed along the crest of a sharp anticlinal axis on the hill slope overlooking Megget Water, near the farm of Cramalt. Consisting of black shales, which are overlaid by barren mudstones, they are grouped in virtue of the embedded graptolites with the Hartfell zone of the Moffat black shale series. Additional exposures of the Moffat series are met with near the county boundary, just above Loch Skene, but in these instances only the highest or Birkhill zones are represented. Resting on the black shales just described are found certain finely levigated shales, with occasional pebbly or conglomeratic bands, which are known as the Grieston beds. They are typically developed in this part of the county. Though their thickness is limited, they cover a considerable area, owing to the numerous sharp folds occurring in the series. Among the shales a dark band is met with, which is crowded with the characteristic *Graptolithus Griestonensis*, which takes its name from this locality. The massive grits following the Grieston shales in regular succession, which have been termed the Queensberry grits by the Geological Survey, are met with to the N of Manor Head. The members of this series form some of the highest ground in the south of Scotland. Broad Law and Cramalt, reaching 2754 feet and 2723 feet respectively, are composed of the massive grits of this subdivision. Owing to the amount of decomposed rock, an extensive covering of peat is met with on the surface of this broad tableland, but along the sides of the glens lines of *débris* occur, and especially towards the coomb-shaped hollows at the head of the valleys. The features characteristic of this series may be studied on the hills lying to the S of the Tweed at Peebles. The great elevation of the Hartfell range, which exposes the black shales of the Moffat series along the crest of an anticline, is also due to the presence of the grits; the intervening Grieston shales having thinned away to a few feet of strata. A line drawn in an ENE direction across the Tweed at Peebles marks the upper limit of the Queensberry group. To the N of this boundary-line they pass underneath greywackes and shales, with occasional bands of grit and fine conglomerate containing casts of *Petraia* and encrinites, and these beds are overlaid in turn by a thick group of shales, which are typically developed in the Lowther Hills in Dumfriesshire. These Lowther shales are also well represented at Wrae and Stobo in this county; at the latter locality they have been quarried for slates, and were formerly much used for this purpose in the Vale of the Tweed, but they have been entirely superseded by the Welsh slates. The Wrae shales are dark and finely levigated, possessing a silky lustre when freshly fractured. From the recent researches of the Geological Survey it would appear that the Wrae Limestone, which occurs in nodules and lenticular bands, is regularly interbedded with the shales. The perfect conformity between the two zones is well seen when the shales are followed to the WSW in Lanarkshire. It is important to observe also that the Winkstone beds, which are often highly calcareous, consist of decomposed pebbly grits, occupying the same general horizon as the Wrae Limestone. There are several bands of fossiliferous pebbly grit associated with the Lowther shales both in this county and in Lanarkshire, of which the band at Kilbucho is an example. The fossils from the Wrae Lime-

stone, and the Kilbucho and Winkstone conglomerates, have long been recognised as presenting a Caradoc facies. Among these may be mentioned *Orthis caligramma*, *Leptæna tenuistriata*, *Spirifer biforatus*, *Lituites cornu-arietis*, *Asaphus tyrannus*, etc. It is evident, therefore, that the shales associated with these lenticular bands of limestone are of Llandeilo-Caradoc Age.

Lying in synclines of the Lowther shales are to be found certain bands of black shale, which are overlaid by a zone of dark and light coloured chert. One of the outcrops of the black shale is to be found in the Howe's Water, whence it may be traced to the sources of the Leithen Water and the boundary of the county near Blackhope Scar. From this point N to the edge of the Silurian rocks, several minor undulations are met with ; but as the strata are arranged mainly in a great synclinal fold, only the Lowther shales and the underlying greywackes and shales are represented in this area.

In the Pentland Hills the Upper Silurian rocks occur in several isolated areas in the midst of the Old Red Sandstone, partly in Edinburghshire and partly in this county. Of these the largest and most important development extends from the head of the Lyne Water to the county boundary at the North Esk Reservoir, and E as far as the Greenlaw Hill. Excellent sections are exposed in the stream courses, and especially in the North Esk, where the strata are highly inclined and show various minor foldings. But on the whole there is a general ascending series towards the NW. At the base, grey, green, and red shales are met with, passing upwards through grits and sandstones into brown sandy shales and sandstones, weathering with a concretionary structure, which are overlaid by soft red shale and red sandy conglomerate, forming the basement beds of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. From the fossils obtained from these beds it would appear that they represent the Ludlow and portion of the Wenlock rocks of Wales. These isolated patches of Upper Silurian strata are the oldest rocks of the Pentland chain ; indeed, they are of special importance on account of the perfect gradation which exists between them and the earliest deposits of Old Red Sandstone age.

Of the intrusive igneous rocks associated with the Silurian formation of this county, the oldest consist of quartz-felsites. A group of dykes is well seen in the Leithen Water, and in the neighbourhood of Grieston, where they generally coincide with the line of strike of the sedimentary rocks. The large basalt dykes of Tertiary age, so abundantly represented in Lanarkshire, are also met with in this county, though to a limited extent. A few examples occur near the county boundary at the head waters of the Tweed.

The Lower Old Red Sandstone of Peeblesshire is divisible into three groups like the representatives of the same formation in Lanarkshire. The lower division, consisting of red sandstones and marls, rest conformably on the Upper Silurian rocks of the Pentland Hills as already indicated, and have shared in the convolutions which have affected the latter. The members of the middle group are composed of porphyrites, melaphyres, and tuffs, which are merely a prolongation to the ENE of the volcanic series occurring to the S of Douglas and Tinto in Lanarkshire. An important feature connected with this middle division is the relation which it bears to the lower group. In the Pentland Hills the volcanic rocks of the middle group rest unconformably on the lower series, as is the case on the slopes of Tinto in Lanarkshire, but when they are traced still farther to the SW in the latter county they are found to be perfectly conformable with each other. The upper group consists of conglomerates, the pebbles of which have been derived from the volcanic series, and these are overlaid by sandstones. Occasional beds of porphyrite and tuff are intercalated with these conglomerates and sandstones.

In the Esk section, where the perfect conformity between the members of the lower group and the Upper Silurian rocks is visible, the Lower Old Red strata consist of soft marls and sandstones, with red felspathic

conglomerates containing pebbles of granite, felstone, quartz, and arenaceous rocks. It is interesting to note the occurrence of Ludlow fossils in these strata for some distance upwards from the base of the series. The area occupied by the lower group, however, is very limited compared with the other subdivisions. The latter form a belt of ground stretching across the county in an ENE direction from Skirling to Linton, near which locality they are unconformably overlaid by the Carboniferous formation. Throughout this tract the strata are arranged in a great synclinal fold, the centre of which is occupied by the conglomerates and sandstones of the upper group, while the contemporaneous volcanic rocks rise from underneath them on either side of the trough. It ought to be borne in mind, however, that the volcanic series is not traceable continuously along the SE side of the trough, owing to the existence of a great dislocation which brings different members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone into conjunction with the Silurian rocks. Sometimes only a portion of the volcanic series is exposed on the N side of the fault, sometimes no trace of them is to be found, and the conglomerates and sandstones of the upper division are found in apposition with the Silurian strata. A glance at the Geological Survey Map of the district (sheet 24, 1 inch) shows how the great trough just referred to gradually becomes shallower towards the SW, and hence at the county boundary near Skirling the porphyrites of the volcanic series curve round the conglomerates at the base of the upper group. The deepest part of the basin occurs to the NW of Romanno Bridge, where the highest members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone of this county are to be found.

There is only a small development of the Carboniferous formation within the county. The red sandstones and conglomerates forming the base of the system are exposed in the basin of the Medwin Water at the NW boundary of the county, where they lap round the Lower Old Red strata and stretch E to the Cairn Hills. They are well exposed in the stream courses, and on the slopes of Craigengar, and the hills lying to the S, where they have a gentle inclination towards the W. The most important development of the Carboniferous rocks in Peeblesshire occurs in the neighbourhood of Carlops and Leadburn, where the SW termination of the Edinburgh coalfield is met with. This portion of the basin is bounded on the N and S by two great faults running nearly parallel with each other ; that on the S side brings the Carboniferous rocks into conjunction with the Silurian strata and an outlier of Old Red conglomerate ; while the fault on the N side throws them against the Lower Old Red Sandstone. The former of these two faults has been traced across the country from the neighbourhood of Leadburn in this county to the valley of the Stinchar in Ayrshire—a distance of 70 miles, and throughout the greater part of its course it throws different members of the Old Red Sandstone against the Silurian rocks. It is of importance to observe, however, that it is not traceable at the surface along the boundary line of the Carboniferous formation to the NE of Leadburn in Midlothian. The members of the Carboniferous Limestone series and the Calciferous Sandstones overlie its position without any apparent dislocation, and at this part of its course it may be older than the Carboniferous Limestone. It is probable, therefore, that this fault may have formed a line of weakness during successive geological periods. It is only along the SW side of the basin that the unconformity between the Carboniferous rocks and the Old Red Sandstone is traceable for any distance. In this area the red sandstones and conglomerates which usually form the basal beds of the Carboniferous system are hardly, if at all, represented. The beds are more nearly allied to the Upper or Cementstone group, consisting of green and grey sandstones and shales, with occasional thin seams of limestone. At Hartside a thin limestone exposed at the roadside probably represents the Burdiehouse Limestone of Midlothian.

The members of the lowest division of the Carboniferous Limestone series overlie the strata just described.

There are two prominent seams of limestone which are traceable round the margin of the basin from Carlops by Whitefield to Leadburn. These are succeeded by the representatives of the middle division, which in this area contain few workable coal seams. Of these, the Corby Craig seam has been chiefly mined, but along with this bed occur the Beattie, Stony, and Rumbles seams. The Flaiks Limestone, representing one of the bands which overlie this coal-bearing series, is exposed in the burn below Mitchellhill. An important outlier of the Carboniferous Limestone series occurs near Spittalhaugh to the S of Linton, within the area occupied by the Lower Old Red Sandstone. A band of limestone forms the lowest member of the series, which is succeeded by false-bedded sandstones and shales containing a thin seam of coal. Like the outliers of similar strata occurring in the Old Red Sandstone area S of Tinto, the existence of this fragment of Carboniferous Limestone resting unconformably on Old Red strata points to a gradual subsidence of the land barrier, and the overlap of higher members of the Carboniferous system.

In the neighbourhood of Auchincorth Moss the Millstone Grit is believed to exist, though the ground is much obscured with peat and glacial deposits.

During the great extension of the ice, the general direction of the ice movement was towards the E. Striæ and *roches moutonnées* are not very abundant, but in the valleys of the Silurian table-land, as well as over the lower grounds, there is a great development of boulder clay. An interesting feature connected with the boulder clay of Peeblesshire is the occurrence of stratified sands, gravels, and clays in the deposit. Professor James Geikie has described some examples which were exposed during the cutting of the tunnel at Neidpath, where the stratified beds were inclosed in boulder clay. The sands, gravels, and clays were in all probability more extensive when originally deposited, but had been denuded by the ice sheet which accumulated the upper boulder clay. Along the valley of the Tweed and all its chief tributaries there are high level gravels, probably of glacial origin, which are frequently arranged in the form of kames. Still more interesting is the great development of moraines in the valleys draining the high grounds of the county. Indeed, nearly all the valleys in the White Coomb and Broad Law area contain traces of the later glaciers. Perhaps the best examples are to be met with in the Winterhope Burn and along the banks of the Megget Water. The glacier which gave birth to the Winterhope moraines took its rise on the height above Loch Skene ; at the loch it divided in two portions, one branch descended by the Grey Mare's Tail into Moffatdale, while the other crossed the watershed into the Winterhope Valley and joined the trunk glacier which followed the course of the Megget Water. No finer examples of lateral and terminal moraines are to be found in the S of Scotland. Moraines are to be met with also in various tributaries of the Megget Water, such as the Cramalt, Longhope, and Wylies Burns, and also in some of the tributaries of the Tweed, as in the Talla and Fruid valleys. (See Geological Survey Map, sheet 24, and memoir descriptive of the sheet.)

Minerals and Soil.—Blue clay slate is found in Traquair and Stobo parishes, and has long been extensively worked. Coal is found in the NE extremity of the county, and there are mines at Carlops, Coalyburn, and Harlawmuir, and white sandstone abounds in the same district. Red sandstone of a firm texture and useful for building forms the hilly ridge of Broomylees, on the mutual border of Newlands and Linton. Limestone also abounds in the carboniferous district, and is extensively quarried and calcined for manure at Carlops, Whitefield, and Macbiehill. A bed of ironstone and some iron ore lie in the coal-field section, but are not rich enough to be remuneratively worked. Lead used to be worked in the vale of Leithen and on the Medwin estate ; and silver has been found mixed with the galena in the latter quarter. Galena was also found in the glens of some of the tributaries of Quair Water ; and gold used to be discovered on the Glengaber Burn in Meggetdale. A great variety of clays lies over a considerable part of the Carboniferous formation, including a very thick bed of fire-clay, like that of Stourbridge, and a small seam of fuller's earth. Alum-slate is also found ; and red and yellow ochres, with veins of manganese, occur. Much of the soil of Peeblesshire must remain unturned by the plough ; and there is very great diversity in the character of the arable land. Among the hills every hollow or level patch is occupied with moss of various depths, generally yielding supplies of peat. Moss of another kind, found on the higher slopes, though in its natural state moist, forms under the influence of ploughing and manuring a more or less fertile character. The skirts of the heath-clad hills and the high dry-lying flats, especially in Linton, are covered generally with a sandy moorish soil ; and sand and clay, often mingled with gravel, extend over most of the other high-lying lands. The river-plains or haughs have generally a prevailingly light and sandy soil, though sometimes there is a more or less strong admixture of clay. Loam, whether clayey, sandy, gravelly, or stony, occurs only in the old croft lands, which have been blackened and mellowed by long and constant manuring and cultivation.

Climate.—'With its rounded grassy hills,' says Chambers, 'offering the finest sheep pasture, its alluvial vales, and clear streams, the county is free of any properties detrimental to general salubrity. With the absence of stagnant pools or unwholesome marshes is now to be remarked a high degree of improvement by the reclamation of waste lands and subsoil drainage, resulting in a singular lightness and dryness of atmosphere.' It may be added that the numerous plantations throughout the county aid this effect. The average annual rainfall is 29 inches, less than that of the adjoining counties.

The flora and fauna of Peeblesshire have been described in Chambers's *History of Peeblesshire* as somewhat limited. The same authority mentions as the chief indigenous trees and shrubs, the Scotch fir, ash, oak, elm, aspen, rowan or mountain ash, birch, alder, willow, hazel, hawthorn, elder, wild cherry, hagberry, sloe, juniper, whin or furze, dog rose, Scots rose, honeysuckle, ivy, common bilberry, whortleberry or blaeberry, red bilberry, cranberry, and three species of heath. Among trees not indigenous are the sycamore or plane, larch, spruce, silver and other firs, and yew. Alpine plants are scarce, but ferns are abundant in many parts. The most abundant kind of heath is the common ling or heather ; but bell-heather and cross-leaved heath also abound ; but many, even of the high hills, are covered with grass and not heath. Wild flowers are numerous and varied. Among the rarer plants that have been found in Peeblesshire are the flowering rush, spindle-tree, bird's-eye primrose, filmy fern, and the moss *Buxbaumia aphylla.* Red deer and roe-deer are now extinct in this county, though Meggetland, formerly called Rodonna, was a royal deer-forest ; and in 1530 James V. and his nobles killed eighteen score of deer in one day there. The chief mammals now are the fox, otter, weasel, stoat, hedgehog, common and water shrew, mole, squirrel, brown and water rat, common and field mouse, field vole, common and Alpine hare, rabbit, and the common and long-eared bat. The badger and polecat are now rare. The white eagle used to build in some parts of this county, but has long ceased to do so. The peregrine falcon is now rare, though at one time Posso Craigs were famous for its falcons of this breed. Other hawks and a great variety of smaller birds are indigenous to the shire. Black and red grouse, partridge, and pheasant (the latter artificially introduced) afford good sport in the season. The quail, golden plover, and dotterel are sometimes seen. The adder or viper is common, but very irregularly distributed. The chief fishes are the salmon, salmon-trout, common trout, pike, perch, and eel.

Industries.—The industries of Peeblesshire are agriculture, sheep-farming, and manufacturing, and a little

mining. According to the returns for 1881, 20 per cent. of the male population were engaged in agriculture, 32½ per cent. in industrial employments, 3 per cent. in commerce; 37 per cent. unproductive, and the remainder variously employed. Of the women 73 per cent. were unproductive, 9 per cent. were in domestic service, and the rest variously employed. The ancient forests of Leithen, Traquair and Ettrick, and a vast extent of copses in the centre, W and N, formerly adorned and sheltered nearly all Tweeddale, protecting the pasturage and encouraging agriculture. So early as the reign of David I. this woodland district was dotted with the parks of manors of princes and barons, and the granges and churches of monks, and with mills and kilns and brew houses. Farming and grazing flourished, corn was raised in abundance, dairies and orchards were numerous. This time of prosperity lasted for about two centuries from 1097; but it was followed by 400 years of retrogression and wretchedness, in which the demolition of the natural protection of the woods was one of the first and most fatal steps. Dr Pennicuik, who published his well-known *Description of Tweeddale* in 1715, saw the work of renovation commence; and he praised the young landowners for beginning to form plantations, which, as he foresaw, have enriched as well as embellished the country to the present day. The rural population, though industrious enough, were 'yet something artful, stubborn, and tenacious of old customs. There are,' Pennicuik goes on, 'amongst them that will not suffer the wrack to be taken out of their land, because (say they) it keeps the corn warm, nor sow their bear-seed, be the season wet or dry, till the first week of May be over, which they call *Runchie* week, nor plant trees nor hedges, for wronging the undergrowth, and sheltering the birds of the air to destroy their corn; neither will they trench and ditch a piece of useless boggy ground, for fear of the loss of 5 or 6 feet of grass, for a far greater increase; which, however, with a custom they have of overlaying [overstocking] the ground, which they term *full blemishing*, makes their cattle generally lean, little, and give a mean price in a market.' In 1830, Archibald, Earl of Islay, afterwards third Duke of Argyll, began his famous attempt to reclaim a piece of boggy ground (which he appropriately rechristened as Whim) by draining and planting; and about the same time Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope raised his plantations and wrote his tracts on agricultural matters; while the desire for improvements gradually spread among other proprietors in the county. The agricultural history of Peeblesshire has been written by Rev. Charles Findlater in 1802, who chronicles the successive steps in the advance. About 1763 or 1764 Mr George Dalziel, innkeeper, first at Linton and then at Noblehouse, was the first who sowed turnip in the open fields; while Mr James Macdougal, a small farmer of Linton, originally from the neighbourhood of Kelso, was, in 1778, the first person to introduce the rotation of cropping, the cultivation of turnips for the use of sheep, the growing of potatoes in the open fields, and some other reforms. Till 1750 grain used to be winnowed by the wind on hill tops; but about that date fanners were introduced. The flail had almost disappeared by 1832, its place being taken by thrashing-mills, worked by water or horse-power. A very considerable impetus was given to agriculture in 1788, by the security of tenure introduced by the Earl of March, who gave long leases of 57 years. The tenants were encouraged to erect better farm buildings, and to lay out more labour and capital in clearing, enclosing, and improving the land; and although, ultimately in 1821, the leases were reduced by the House of Lords as incompetent on an entailed estate, the advantages were not wholly allowed to disappear. During the present century the farmers and landowners of Peeblesshire have made steady progress; and in proportion to its natural capacities, Tweeddale rivals even Haddingtonshire itself in the enlightened methods and skill of its agriculturists. The introduction of guano and other light fertilizers has enabled cultivation to be

extended to much land to which previously the steepness of the hills had prevented the carting of dung; much hill-pasture has, in this way, been converted into productive arable land. So early as 1775 observers had begun to notice the diminution in the number of small farms and peasant proprietors in Peeblesshire; and the process has gone on since then, although even yet there are small holdings in all parts of the shire. According to the returns of 1881, there were 34 farms of 1000 acres or more; 26 between 500 and 1000; 65 between 100 and 500; and 45 between 5 and 100 acres. Chambers, writing in 1864, says that rents are generally from £250 to £800, though in some instances upwards of £1000 is paid. The general average per acre he puts at 32s. or 33s. per acre, except in the neighbourhood of towns or villages, where as much as £4 per acre is paid. Leases are generally for 19 years, rarely for 21 or any other number of years, except in the case of sheep-farms, which are let on leases of from 9 to 15 years. The most common rotation, according to the same authority, is a five years' one:—(1) Oats after lea; (2) potatoes, turnips, or other green crops; (3) barley, oats, or wheat; (4) grass, for hay or pasture; (5) grass, as pasture. Hinds or married ploughmen receive from £13 to £15 in money, together with various perquisites, such as a cow's keep, 65 stones of oatmeal, a month's food during harvest, etc. A grieve receives about £24 in money. Young men living with the farmer receive £18 to £20; boys, up to £8 a year; female servants, from £8 to £10. The bothy system of lodging farm labourers is unknown in the county; but the bondager system prevails to a certain extent. The following table indicates the principal crops, and the acreage under each in various years:—

	1867.	1873.	1874.	1880.	1882.
Barley,	1,415	1764	1,881	1,318	1,183
Oats,	9,000	9561	9,319	9,057	9,263
Pease,	146	26	28	6	73
Turnips,	5,297	5775	5,144	4,820	4,748
Potatoes,	616	690	626	1,006	671
Cabbage, etc.,	94	286	380	268	333
Other Green Crops,	159	127	134	151	135
Bare Fallow,	..	..	137	91	4
Grass, Permanent Pasture,	13,516	..	10,371	11,297	13,977
Grass in Rotation,	11,733	..	13,001	13,995	12,044

In 1874 there were 9041 acres under plantation; in 1882, 10,177. Market gardens and nursery grounds occupied only 7 acres in 1882.

The following table shows the quantity of farm stock at various dates:

	1867.	1874.	1880.	1882.
Horses,	..	916	1,184	892
Cattle,	4,966	6,533	5,934	5,643
Sheep,	180,796	201,259	199,512	189,753
Pigs,	1,174	955	719	872

In Peeblesshire, as may be inferred from the preceding statistics, as well as from the nature of the surface, sheep-farming is a highly important industry. In many cases, arable farming is combined with it by the same farmer, but the hills in Tweedsmuir near the upper course of the Tweed, and those flanking the valleys of the Leithen, Manor, and Megget, are too high for agriculture, and are entirely devoted to sheep-pasturing. This industry had already begun to be of importance in Peeblesshire in the beginning of the 17th century. In the short account of the county which appeared in 1654, along with Timothy Pont's Map in Blaew's *Atlas*, mention is made of the good and wholesome pasturage for sheep to be found, especially in the S next Selkirkshire; and Pennicuik, in 1715, mentions that the county is 'stored with such numbers of sheep that in the Lintoun mercats, which are kept every Wednesday during the months of June and July, there have frequently been seen 9000 in the customer's

roll, and most of all these sold and vented in one day.' The introduction of turnip growing on a large scale doubtless encouraged the keeping of sheep, during the 18th century, which has very much developed in the present century. The Cheviot breed predominates generally; but in the more exposed and inclement lands the Black-faced breed is found to be hardier. In some parts a cross between one of these breeds and the Leicester breed is found suitable. Linton market ceased to be held in 1856; Melrose, Lanark, and Lockerbie are now the chief marts for the Peeblesshire flock-masters. Sheep-farms are let on leases generally from 9 to 15 years; the rent is usually calculated according to the number of sheep a farm can support, and the kind of sheep is also taken into account, with their estimated value and productiveness. Rents thus vary from 5s. to 10s. and even 12s. per sheep. Shepherds are sometimes paid in the same manner as hinds, receiving about £20 in money, besides perquisites; but in most cases he receives no money, but is entitled to the proceeds from a certain number of sheep, known as the 'shepherd's pack,' which feed along with his master's flock. The Teeswater or other short-horn black cattle are kept for grazing and stock purposes; while the Ayrshire breed is preferred for dairy purposes, to which most attention is given in the northern parishes. The horses are chiefly of the Clydesdale breed. Pigs and poultry are tolerably ubiquitous; and bees are kept, chiefly in the lower parts of the county.

The manufacturing industries of Peeblesshire are wholly centred in a few towns and villages, in spite of the abundant water power and other natural advantages of the county. The woollen manufacture, carried on chiefly at INNERLEITHEN, WALKERBURN, and PEEBLES, is the chief staple, and employed 1459 hands in 1881. Other industries are referred to in our articles on these places, and BROUGHTON, CARLOPS, and LINTON. The commerce of the county restricts itself to the export of the produce of the sheep, arable, and dairy farms; and import and retail of the small amount of goods required for local consumption. There is some coal mining in the northern parishes, chiefly near Carlops; slate and other quarries have been already referred to.

Railways and Roads.—The county is very well provided with means of communication. A branch of the North British railway enters it at Leadburn Junction in the N, passes Eddleston station before reaching Peebles, where it turns eastwards along the Tweed, passing Cardrona and Innerleithen stations before it enters Selkirkshire, where it joins the main line at Galashiels. Another line from the Caledonian station at Symington crosses the W boundary about the middle, and follows the course of the Biggar Water and Tweed to Peebles, passing Broughton, Lyne, and Stobo stations. A shorter reach of the North British railway branches off at Leadburn towards the W, and runs through the northern part of the county, past the stations of Lamancha, Macbie Hill, and Broomlee, and joins the Caledonian line at Carstairs. In spite of the hilly nature of the county, good roads are tolerably plentiful, except in the mountainous and rough districts to the S of the Tweed, where there are only rough tracks. The high road from Edinburgh enters Peeblesshire at Leadburn, and runs directly S alongside the railway and Eddleston Water to Peebles; thence a road runs down Tweeddale, through Innerleithen and Walkerburn, into Selkirkshire; while a second proceeds up the valleys of the Tweed and Biggar Water, through Broughton, and thence to Glasgow *viâ* Biggar, throwing off, near Lyne church, another branch, which runs up part of the Lyne and Tarth Waters and through Kirkurd parish, and thence also to Glasgow. A third road from Peebles runs S along the course of the Manor Water to Megget and St Mary's Loch. A road from Edinburgh to Dumfries enters the county at Leadburn, runs SW to Kirkurd, where it is joined by another road entering the county at Carlops, and thence proceeds through the western part of the shire parallel to the head waters of the Tweed, till it leaves Peeblesshire in the extreme S of Tweedsmuir parish. Another branch of the Carlops road turns more to the W at Linton, and enters Lanarkshire at Kippis, whence it proceeds to Dumfries *viâ* Biggar and Moffat. Most of the larger river-valleys, as those of the Lyne, Leithen, Quair, etc., are traversed by shorter roads connecting with one or more of these main arteries of traffic. A turnpike road runs along the S bank of the Tweed to Traquair, and thence on into Selkirkshire. A mountain track, which strikes off near Traquair, and passes over the summit of Minchmoor, was at one time an important thoroughfare between Peebles and Selkirk, and was the route by which the Marquis of Montrose fled after the battle of Philiphaugh. Another mountain track in the S, traceable from the neighbourhood of Drummelzier over the left shoulder of Dollar Law, and along part of Craigier Burn, is called 'The Thief's Road,' from having been a common route of the Border forayers. It is sometimes also called the 'King's Road,' because James V. is said to have gone by it to execute justice on the notorious Cockburn of Henderland.

The only towns are Peebles and Innerleithen; the only villages with more than 400 inhabitants are Walkerburn (1026) and Linton (434). The remaining chief villages are, in order roughly from N to S, Carlops, Eddleston, Skirling, Broughton, and Drummelzier. The chief seats are Traquair House, The Glen, Cardrona House, Kailzie House, Glenormiston, Holylee, Venlaw, Kerfield House, Kingsmeadows, Portmore, Darnhall, Cringletie, Medwyn House, Garvald House, Spitalhaugh, Bordland House, Callands, Scotston, Romanno House, Castle Craig, Netherurd, Rachan House, Mossfennan, Glencotho, Stobo Castle, Barns, Hallyards, Drummelzier House, Dawick House, Whim, Polmood, Quarter, Cairnmuir, Lamancha, Macbie Hill, Pirn, Hartree, Badlieu, Leithen Lodge, Logan, Braxfield, Fingland, Winkston, and Halmyre. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879) 232,410 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £142,614, were divided among 699 proprietors; one holding 41,247 acres (rental £14,316), five together 68,586 (£22,190), six 45,388 (£21,102), sixteen 50,848 (£24,337), twelve 16,633 (£8945), seven 5140 (£4091), etc. Peeblesshire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, a convener, 14 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 52 justices of the peace. The meetings of the sheriff court are noted in our article PEEBLES. The police force in 1884 consisted of 10 men, and a chief constable with a salary of £200. Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire together have one representative in parliament. The county constituency in 1883-84 was 980. Heritable property in the county has advanced very much in value along with the advance in the general prosperity. According to the valuation made in the reign of Alexander III., and known as the Old Extent, the annual rental of lands in Peeblesshire was £1274, but by the destructive wars of succession that was reduced to £863 in 1368. In 1657 the assessed annual rental had again risen to £4328; in 1802 it was estimated at £26,000; and in 1863 (exclusive of burghs and railways) it was £90,927; in 1876 (also exclusive) it was £115,162; and in 1883-84 £118,260; railways £24,718; Edinburgh District Water Works, £1139. Peebles is one of the least densely populated of Scottish counties, having only 39 persons to the square mile; the average for the entire country being 125. Ross and Cromarty, Argyll, Inverness, and Sutherland, alone have a scantier population. Pop. (1801) 8735, (1811) 9935, (1821) 10,046, (1831) 10,578, (1841) 10,499, (1851) 10,738, (1861) 11,408, (1871) 12,330, and (1881) 13,822, of whom 7196 were females, 108·6 to every 100 males. Only 3 persons, or ·02 of the population, were Gaelic-speaking. Separate families 2953. Houses (1881) occupied 2696, vacant 247, building 45.

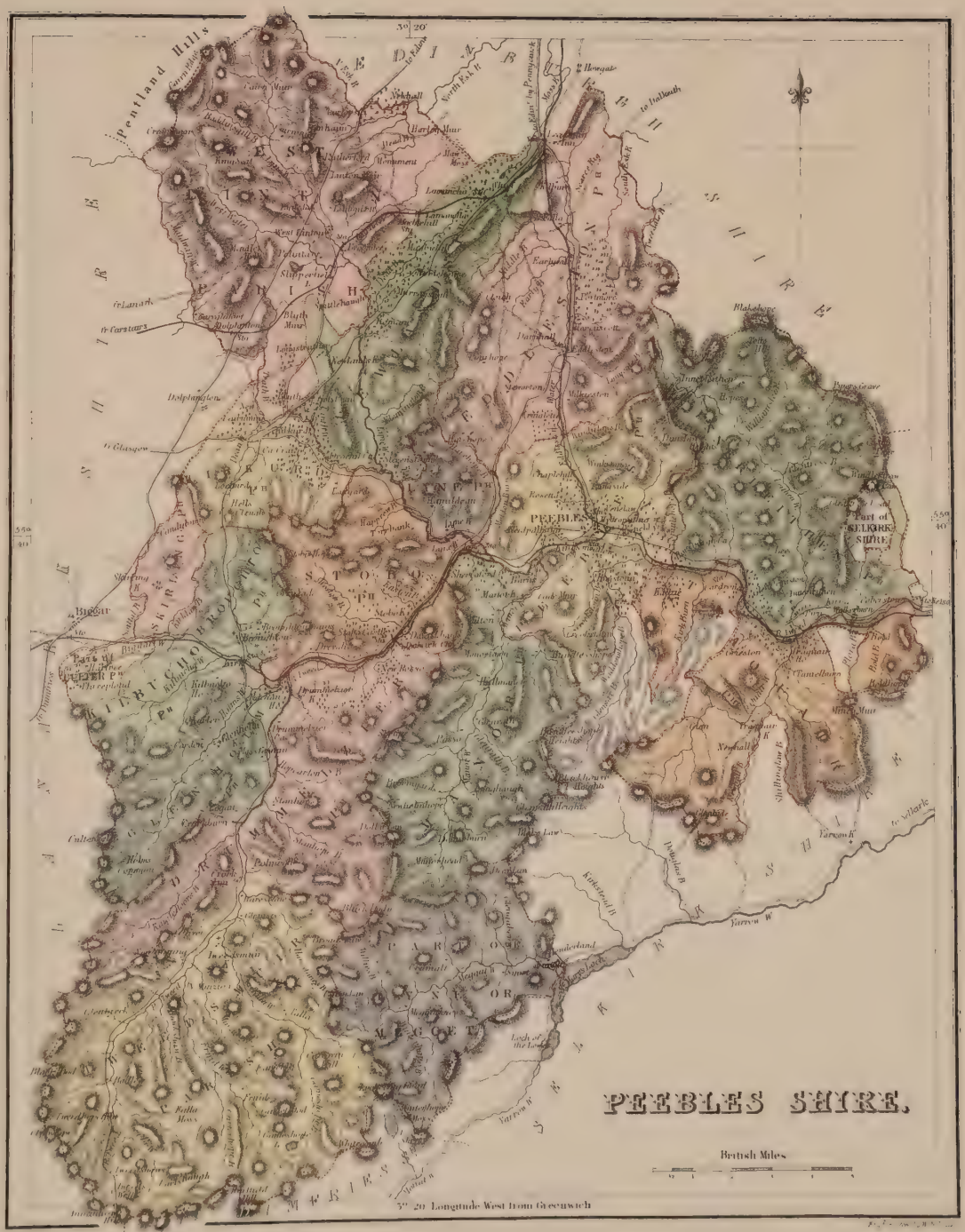
There are sixteen *quoad civilia* parishes in Peeblesshire, viz., Linton, Newlands, Lyne with Megget, Eddleston, Peebles, Innerleithen, Traquair, Manor, Stobo, Kirkurd, Skirling, Broughton, Kilbucho, Glenholm, Drummelzier, and Tweedsmuir. The two former

parishes of Dawick and Kailzie have been suppressed. Of the existing sixteen, Broughton, Glenholm, and part of Kilbucho are treated as one parish *quoad sacra;* while the remainder of Kilbucho is united with Culter parish in Lanarkshire. Lyne and Megget, though there are some 8 miles between their respective nearest points, are treated as a single parish *quoad omnia.* Tweeddale and Lothian give name to a synod in the Established Church of Scotland, and to one in the Free Church also. Twelve of the fourteen parochial charges in Peeblesshire belong to the presbytery of Peebles; the other two, Skirling and the united parish of Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho, belong to the presbytery of Biggar in the same synod. A small part included in Yarrow parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The Established Church has 15 places of worship in the county; the Free Church, 5; U.P. Church, 4; Scottish Episcopalian, 2; Roman Catholic, 2; Congregational, 1. There are in the shire 23 schools (20 of them public), which, with total accommodation for 2489 children, had (1882) 1973 on the registers, and an average attendance of 1611. The staff included 30 certificated and 14 pupil teachers. All the parishes, save four, are assessed for the poor. There were, in 1882-83, 177 registered and 157 casual poor, on whom was spent a total of £2766. The only poorhouse is that of Peebles Union at Peebles. There is no hospital in the county. There is a joint lunacy board for Midlothian and Peeblesshire, with an asylum at Rosslynlee in the former county. The percentage of the illegitimate births was 8·9 in 1871, 9·1 in 1873, 6·5 in 1876, 10·3 in 1880, and 8·6 in 1882. The 2d Midlothian and Peeblesshire Rifle Volunteer Corps has its headquarters at Penicuik in Midlothian, and the Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Artillery Militia (2d Brigade) at Dunbar. The registration county gives off parts to Selkirkshire and Lanarkshire, and includes parts of Selkirkshire; its population is 13,688.

Tweeddale gives the title of Marquis to the family of Hay, whose family seat is Yester House in Haddingtonshire. The creations are Baron Hay of Yester, 1488; Earl of Tweeddale, 1646; and Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, and Viscount of Walden in 1694. Other noblemen and baronets connected with the county are Lord Elibank of Darnhall; the Earl of Wemyss and March, Viscount of Peebles, Baron Douglas of Neidpath, Lyne, and Minan, with his seat at Barns; the Rev. Sir William Henry Gibson-Carmichael, thirteenth baronet of Durie and Skirling, with his seat at Castle Craig; Sir Robert Hay, eighth baronet of Smithfield and Haystoune, with seat at Kingsmeadows; Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, third baronet of Stanhope, with seat at Stobo Castle; and Sir James Naesmyth, fifth baronet of Posso, with seats at Dawick and Stobo.

Antiquities.—Peeblesshire abounds in relics of its early British inhabitants and their Teutonic invaders, and not the least interesting of these is the topographical nomenclature, which, though very largely Celtic, also affords examples of the blending of the two races of languages. There are remains of what are called Druid circles at Sheriffmuir in Stobo, near Tweedsmuir church, and at Gatehope in Innerleithen. Tombs and tumuli with stone coffins and human remains have been found in nearly every parish, chiefly in the W, and especially along the valley of the Lyne. A tumulus near the junction of the Powsail and Tweed is pointed out as the burial-place of the great enchanter Merlin. Standing stones, whatever they serve to mark, are found at Bellanrig in Manor, Sheriffmuir in Stobo, Cademuir in Peebles, and on the Tweed in Traquair and Innerleithen, and at Harestanes. On very many of the tops of the lower hills and knolls are found relics of ancient hill-forts, oval and round, of various sizes and probably of various ages. They seem to have been placed so as to command the routes and passages through the county. Chambers enumerates over 50 of these—5 in Eddleston parish, 8 in Peebles, 3 in Innerleithen, 6 in Traquair, 4 in Manor, 3 in Stobo, 1 in Drummelzier, 1 in Tweedsmuir, 1 in Lyne, 2 in Skirling, 10 in Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho, 3 in Kirkurd, 2 in Linton, and 5 in Newlands. The largest is Milkieston Rings in Eddleston. Large artificial earthen terraces, like gigantic flights of steps, are seen on some of the steep hill-sides. They are probably connected with ancient methods of agriculture. The chief are at Purvis Hill in Innerleithen, on Noblehall farm in Newlands, Roger's Crag in Halmyre, Torwood near Kailzie, on a hill below Venlaw House, and at Kilbucho. There are the remains of a large and interesting Roman camp at Lyne, of a smaller one at Linton near Whitefield, and doubtful traces of a third in Manor. Castles and peel-towers, consisting for the most part of a single tower, are very abundant in the county, and are to be referred to feudal times. Their number and their relative position are a tacit testimony to the wildness of the times that built them, for they are generally built so that one might signal by fire to its neighbour the approach of the hostile invader. Chambers enumerates the chief as follows:—'Thence [Holylee, at the issue of the Tweed into Selkirkshire] communication through Peeblesshire was kept up, generally zigzagging across the river, to Scrogbank, Caberstone, Bold, Plora, Purvis Hill, Pirn, Traquair, Grieston, Ormiston, Cardrona, Nether Horsburgh, Horsburgh, Peebles, and Neidpath. At Peebles signals went northwards to Smithfield, Hutchinfield, Shielgreen, Foulage, Cringletie, Blackbarony, and the high grounds on the borders of Midlothian. Southwards Peebles communicated with Haystoun. Pursuing the course of the river Neidpath was seen at Caverhill, which sent signals up Manor Water, and also to Barns, whence there were communications with Lyne, Easter Happrew, Dawick, Stobo, Dreva, Tinnis, Drummelzier, Stanhope, Quarter, Wrae, Mosfennan, Kingledoors, Oliver Castle, Polmood, and Hawkshaw. Ascending the Lyne there were towers to be communicated with at Wester Happrew, Stevenston, Callands, Kirkurd, and Skirling; also at Romanno, Halmyre, Carlops, Coldcoat, Briglands, Whiteford, and probably some other places.' The more interesting and important towers and castles are mentioned in separate articles; and additional antiquities are noted in the articles on PEEBLES and the various parishes and villages.

History.—When the Romans penetrated to the south of Scotland the district that is now Peeblesshire was inhabited by a tribe to whom the invaders gave the name of Gadeni. The Roman occupation of the region was probably neither very intimate nor very long, and traces of their camps, etc., are few; while their northern thoroughfare, known as Watling Street, passes half a mile outside the nearest point of Tweeddale. After the departure of the Romans the county became exposed to the successive attacks of the Scoto-Irish and the Angles and Frisians; and though it formed for some time part of the Cymric kingdom of Strathclyde or Cumbria, it was afterwards included in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria; and finally, when the whole south of Scotland was handed over to Malcolm, King of Scots, in 1088, became amalgamated with the Scottish kingdom. Peeblesshire shared in the benefits which Scotland received from the influx of the more civilised Saxons who fled before the Norman invasion of England in 1066; and after Henry II.'s edict in 1155 banishing all foreigners from England a number of industrious and skilful Flemings are said to have settled at Peebles, and possibly to have planted and fostered the woollen industry there. In the reign of David I. (1124-53) Peeblesshire advanced in importance; there were royal castles at Peebles and at Traquair; and the town of Peebles began to be visited and privileged by the successive Scottish monarchs. It is probably to the 12th century that the older castles in the county should be referred. Early in that century the deanery of Peebles—answering tolerably closely to the present shire—was erected and placed in the archdeaconry of Teviotdale, in the new diocese of Glasgow. There were, however, no large abbeys or important religious houses ever founded in Peeblesshire, the chief ecclesiastical building being the


PEEBLES SHIRE.
British Miles
3° 20' Longitude West from Greenwich
Pentland Hills
PEEBLES
Part of SELKIRK SHIRE
Biggar
to Edinburgh
to Glasgow
to Carstairs
to Lanark
to Hawick
to Selkirk
to Moffat
to Dumfries

Church of the Holy Rood, founded at Peebles by Alexander III. Before 1286 the shire had already been recognised; and two sheriffs—one at each of the royal seats—exercised jurisdiction. These, however, were superseded by a single sheriff in 1304, while Edward I. held the district. Carlops and Crosseryne Hill were the northern limits of the region surrendered in 1334 by Edward Baliol to Edward III. In the wars of the succession Peeblesshire suffered severely, and was several times harried by the English in spite of its mountain barriers; while the turbulent and lawless Border barons distracted this along with the other southern counties with their feuds and forays. This state of disturbance continued more or less violently down to the time of Charles I. and Cromwell. In 1650 Cromwell's troops besieged and took Neidpath; and the justice of peace records of the county, which begin in 1656, contain in the first volume a series of instructions from the council of the Protector. Peeblesshire was not one of the centres of the Covenanters; nor did the rebellion of 1715-45 affect it very much, though in the latter year a division of the Chevalier's army marched through the county on their way to England. The high sheriffship of Peebles had become almost hereditary in the family of the ancestors of the Earl of Tweeddale, who in 1686 sold his lands, etc., to the second Duke of Queensberry. The latter gave them to his son, the Earl of March, and the representatives of the last, in 1747, claimed £4000, but received only £3200, for the sheriffdom of Peebles on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions. The first sheriff-depute under the new order was James Montgomery, who afterwards rose to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer and first baronet of Stanhope. From the union of the Scottish and English parliaments in 1707 till 1832 Peeblesshire returned one member; while the burgh of Peebles united with Selkirk, Linlithgow, and Lanark in returning a second. In 1832, however, the burgh and county were made a united constituency with one member, and this continued till 1868 when the present division was made.

Eminent Men.—There are few old families in Peeblesshire, for lands and houses there have changed hands repeatedly; and even the nobleman who derives his title of Marquis from the shire is not in possession of his ancestral lands. The Horsbrughs of Horsbrugh boast the longest unbroken line of descent in the shire. Among the old historical families most frequently heard of in connection with some feud or raid are the Tweedies of Drummelzier and the Veitches of Dawick, the Hays of Yester, Geddeses of Rachan, Hunter of Polmood, Murrays of Blackbarony and Elibank, and the Frasers of Neidpath. The mighty wizard Merlin is said to have lived, died, and been buried in Peeblesshire; and some authorities identify Caetcoit Celedon, the site of King Arthur's seventh battle, with Cademuir. St Ninian, otherwise Ringan, is said to have introduced Christianity to the district; and St Kentigern, called also St Mungo, is said to have preached here in the middle of the 6th century. Among less mythical personages we note Sir John Stewart of Traquair, who became Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and in 1633 was created Earl of Traquair; the lords of session Cringletie, Murray, and Henderland; Sir David Murray, fourth baronet of Stanhope, who was the Chevalier's secretary in the '45; and James Geddes, younger of Rachan (1710-48), author of *An Essay on the Composition and Manner of the Ancients, particularly Plato.* Alexander Pennicuik, author of the *Description of Tweeddale,* was, though he spent his life in Peeblesshire, probably a native of Midlothian. Other noteworthy natives of Peeblesshire are noted under PEEBLES and the various parishes.

The literary associations of Peeblesshire are both numerous and interesting. Very frequent reference is made to Tweeddale person and place in the minstrelsy of the Scottish border, whether ballad or simple song, and the Tweed has given rise to more poetry than any river in Scotland. One of the most pathetic ballads in the language is *The Lament of the Border Widow,* placed in the mouth of the wife of the notorious Cockburn of Henderland, whom James V. 'justified' in 1529. Among the poems which have rendered various spots in the county famous are *Tweedside,* by John, Earl of Tweeddale (1645-1713); the old ballad of the *Logan Lee,* a place about 14 miles from Tweed's-Well; Robert Crawford's (1695-1732) *Bush aboon Traquair,* and Principal Shairp's new version under the same name; and William Laidlaw's tender ballad *Lucy's Flittin',* which has immortalised the Glen. A graphic, if somewhat burlesque, picture of Scottish lowland life in the early 15th century is given in *Peblis to the Play,* usually ascribed to James I.; and a more satirical account of clerical vices towards the end of the same century, in the anonymous *Thrie Priestis of Peebles.* Alexander Geddes (1737-1802), formerly tutor in the Earl of Traquair's family, wrote about 1781, *Linton; a Tweeddale Pastoral,* in honour of the birth of the eighth Earl of Traquair. Scotston House in Newlands parish was for a time the residence of Smollett the novelist, whose sister had married Mr Telfer, the proprietor. The banks of a small rivulet flowing into the North Esk near Carlops are popularly identified as the scene of Allan Ramsay's famous pastoral *The Gentle Shepherd;* four trees near the Tweed, on the farm of Patervan in Drummelzier, mark the former site of the hamlet referred to by Burns in his song,

> 'Willie Wastle dwelt on Tweed,
> The spot they ca'd it Linkumdoddie;'

and several of James Hogg's songs have their scenes in Peeblesshire, as *Over the Hills to Traquair, The Bridal of Polmood, The Brownie of Bodsbeck.* Sir Walter Scott has many allusions to Peeblesshire in his works—prose and poetry; thus, *e.g., St Ronan's Well* is identified with Innerleithen Spa; and the old house of Traquair is one of the prototypes of 'Tullyveolan' in *Waverley.* In Manor parish, also, stood the cottage of David Ritchie, 'The Black Dwarf,' whom Scott visited in 1797, while staying with the aged Professor Adam Ferguson at the neighbouring mansion of Hallyards. The conduct of the fourth Duke of Queensberry in ruthlessly denuding the banks of the Tweed at Neidpath of their beautiful timber, called forth an indignant sonnet from Wordsworth. More modern poets are the Rev. James Nicol (1793-1819), native of Innerleithen, and minister of Traquair, who wrote *Where Quair rins sweet amang the Flowers;* Thomas Smibert (1810-45), born at Peebles, whose *Io anche! Poems chiefly Lyrical,* contains some local pieces; and Professor Veitch of Glasgow, who, besides his *Tweedside* and *Hillside Rhymes,* has written a sympathetic account of Border history and poetry.

See Dr Alexander Pennicuik's *Description of Tweeddale* (1715; reissued with notes 1815; 3d ed. 1875); Captain Armstrong's *Companion to the Map of Tweeddale* (1775); Rev. Charles Findlater's *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles* (1802); Dr William Chambers' *History of Peeblesshire* (1864); an article on the 'Topography and Agriculture of Peeblesshire,' by Lawrence Anderson, in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1872); Professor John Veitch's *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878); and Watson's *Guide to Peeblesshire* (2d ed., Peebles, 1881). A small annual almanac is published at the office of the *Peeblesshire Advertiser.*

Peel Fell. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Peelwalls. See AYTON.

Peffer or **Peffery,** a picturesque stream of Fodderty and Dingwall parishes, Ross-shire, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet above sea-level, and winding 9§ miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward, till it falls into the Cromarty Firth, near its head, and just below the town of DINGWALL. See STRATHPEFFER.—*Ord. Sur.,* shs. 93, 83, 1881.

Peffer Mill. See LIBERTON.

Peffers, The, two streamlets in the N of Haddingtonshire, rising within a brief distance of each other in a meadow in Athelstaneford parish, and flowing the one

westward to Aberlady Bay, the other eastward and north-eastward to a creek 1⅝ mile N of Tyninghame House. West Peffer Burn has 6½ or 7 miles of course; and, except for the ⅝ mile immediately below its source, flows the whole way between Dirleton on its right bank, and Athelstaneford and Aberlady on its left. East Peffer Burn has 6 miles of course, though, measured along its nominal tributary but real head-water of Cogtal Burn, it has at least 8; and it flows, over most of the distance, through Prestonkirk and Whitekirk parishes. Each stream has a fall, from source to mouth, of not more than 25 or 30 feet, and is, consequently, sluggish in its motion, looking like a large drain, and corresponding in character to the import of its name, 'the slowly running river.' The entire strath, traversed by both streams, though now a rich alluvial mould, was anciently a morass, bristling with forest, and tenanted by wild boars and beasts of prey. Large oaks have often been found inhumed in moss on the banks, their tops generally lying towards the S. At the widening and deepening of the bed of the streams a number of years ago, for preventing an overflow and stagnation of water during winter, several stag-horns were dug up very near the surface of the former bed.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Peirceton. See PERCETON.

Pencaitland (Cymric *pen-caeth-llan*, 'head of the narrow enclosure'), a village and a parish in the W of Haddingtonshire. The village, lying 271 feet above sea-level, is 3½ miles SE of Tranent, 5¼ SW of Haddington, and 1⅝ mile SE of Winton station on the Macmerry branch of the North British, this being 13 miles E by S of Edinburgh. 'The Tyne,' wrote Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in 1847, 'divides it into two parts, called Easter and Wester Pencaitland. Wester Pencaitland contains an ancient market-cross; but the most interesting and picturesque feature of the village is the old church, with its small octagonal belfry, in Easter Pencaitland, embosomed in a grove of tall and stately trees. We have long been in the habit of considering the manse as a gem amongst clergymen's residences of the same kind. Situated on the sunny slope, amid shrubberies and garden stretching down the river, it seems to be the very nest of human content' (*Scottish Rivers*, Edinb. 1874). Everard de Pencaithlan granted the church to Kelso Abbey for the salvation of his lord, King William the Lyon (1165-1214); but John de Maxwell in the first half of the 14th century conveyed the advowson to the monks of Dryburgh, and with them it continued till the Reformation. The Pencaitland aisle is of pre-Reformation date; but the body of the church was built towards the close of the 16th century, the tower in 1631. As restored in 1882, at a cost of £275, it contains 480 sittings. At the W end is a quaint epitaph 'to the memorie of umq^le^ Ka. Forbes, spouse to M. Io. Oswald, Anno dom. 1639;' and in the churchyard is an Iona cross to James, sixth Lord Ruthven (1777-1853). David Calderwood (1575-1650), the historian, and Robert Douglas (*c.* 1600-73), were ministers here. Pencaitland has also a Free church and a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. An elegant public hall has been lately built in Wester Pencaitland by Mrs Trevelyan of Tyneholm at a cost of over £1200, in memory of her husband, Arthur Trevelyan, Esq., who died in 1880.

The parish, containing also Newtown village, is bounded N by Gladsmuir, SE by Salton, S and W by Ormiston, and NW by Tranent. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 4⅜ miles; its breadth varies between 4⅛ furlongs and 4 miles; and its area is 5075¼ acres. The TYNE meanders 5 miles east-north-eastward—for 2⅛ miles across the middle of the parish, and elsewhere along or close to the Ormiston and Salton boundaries; Birns, Keith, or Salton Water flows to it 1¼ mile northward along the boundary with Salton; and Kinchie Burn, a feeder of Birns Water, runs 2⅜ miles east-by-northward across the southern interior and along the southern boundary. Beside the Tyne the surface sinks to 200 feet above sea-level; and thence it rises gently northward to 400 feet at Winton Hill, and southward to 479 near Fountainhall. Thus while it offers no marked natural feature, this parish wears a pleasant English aspect, its well-enclosed, well-cultivated farm being prettily diversified with meadows and woods. The rocks belong mainly to the Carboniferous Limestone series. Coal, though lying on the outer margin of the Lothian coalfield, abounds, and is mined for the supply of the southern and south-eastern district of the county and of part of Lauderdale. Carboniferous limestone, enclosing numerous fossils of the kinds usual to this rock, is also found and worked to a small extent. Sandstone has been worked in several quarries; and that of the Jerusalem quarry has long been celebrated, being of laminated texture, of an uniform grayish-white hue, and yielding blocks of from 20 to 30 feet in length. The soil is naturally wet and clayey, but has been greatly improved. About one-thirteenth of the entire area is covered with wood, partly plantation and partly natural oak and birch; nearly 200 acres are laid out in artificial pasture; and all the rest are regularly tilled. Pencaitland House, now a ruin, in the immediate vicinity of Wester Pencaitland, was the seat of James Hamilton (1660-1729), who on his elevation to the bench assumed the title of Lord Pencaitland. The estate of Pencaitland belongs now to his descendant, the Dowager Lady Ruthven, whose seat, WINTON CASTLE, is noticed separately, as also is a third mansion, FOUNTAINHALL. Her Ladyship is chief proprietor, 3 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Pencaitland is in the presbytery of Haddington and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £350. Pencaitland public, Newtown, and New Winton schools, with respective accommodation for 135, 74, and 101 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 46, 49, and 37, and grants of £35, £42, 14s. 6d., and £26, 2s. Valuation (1860) £8628, (1884) £7891, 13s. Pop. (1801) 925, (1831) 1166, (1861) 1187, (1871) 1320, (1881) 1107.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Penersax. See MIDDLEBIE.

Penicuik (Cymric *pen-y-cŏg*, 'hill of the cuckoo'), a town and a parish in the S of Edinburghshire. A burgh of barony and a police burgh, the town, which stands, 600 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the river North Esk, by road is 12 miles N by W of Peebles and 10 S of Edinburgh; whilst its station at the terminus of a branch line (1872) of the North British railway is 15¾ miles distant from the latter city. It is also easily reached from GLENCORSE and POMATHORN stations. From its wide main street, running NE and SW, two streets diverge north-north-westward and south-south-eastward; the Valleyfield suburb lies close beside the river; and KIRKHILL, ½ mile to the NE, though treated in the Census as a separate village, is likely in time to become absorbed into Penicuik. The place wears a well-built airy appearance, superior to that of most towns of its size; contains some good shops and spacious well-to-do dwellings; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 2 hotels, a gas company, a drinking fountain (1864), angling, bowling, cricket, and curling clubs, horticultural and ornithological societies, a reading club (1841), Liberal and Conservative associations, hiring fairs on the third Friday of March and the first Friday of October, etc. In the churchyard, at the NE end of the main street, stands the Romanesque tower of the old parish church, St Kentigern's, whose nave has been converted into three mausoleums. In front is the present church, a plain edifice of 1771, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, a clock, and a stone cross. It was enlarged in 1837, and greatly improved in 1880, being now sufficiently commodious. The Free church, built in 1862-63 at a cost of £2050, is a Gothic structure, with a large four-light window, 600 sittings, and an unfinished spire. Designed by Mr F. T. Pilkington, it is not so unlike his Barclay Church at Edinburgh. Other places of worship are a U.P. church (1867), a

Roman Catholic chapel school (1883), and St James's Episcopal church (1882), the last an Early English edifice, with nave and apsidal chancel, a marble altar, and over 200 sittings.

Messrs Alexander Cowan & Sons—we abridge from Bremmer's *Industries of Scotland*—are among the oldest, best-known, and most extensive manufacturers of paper in Scotland. They have three mills at Penicuik; but as these stand within a few hundred yards of each other, they are worked as one establishment. The central position is occupied by the Valleyfield Mill, which is by far the largest of the three. Its nucleus was built in 1709* by Mr Anderson, printer to Queen Anne, or by his widow. In 1779 Mr Charles Cowan bought the mill; and, with the exception of the years 1810-14, when it was fitted up by Government for the reception of 6000 French prisoners of war,† the premises have since continued in the family. As time wore on, the accommodation in the Valleyfield Mill became unequal to the requirements of an increased trade, and a neighbouring corn-mill was acquired in 1803 and converted into a paper manufactory. This mill is now known as Bank Mill, because it was at first devoted to making paper for bank-notes. In 1815 the operations of the firm were further extended by the purchase of a paper-mill belonging to Mr Nimmo of Edinburgh, and now known as the Low Mill. A few years after the close of the French war the Valleyfield Mill was repurchased from Government, fitted out with the most improved appliances, and started afresh in 1821. The late Mr Alexander Cowan was among the first in Britain to appreciate the value of the paper-making machine, and to introduce it into the trade; and both he and his successors have ever shown a readiness to seek out and adopt whatever appliances or arrangements gave promise of improving or facilitating the manufacture of paper. Besides their three mills at Penicuik, Messrs Cowan have a fourth at Musselburgh. At Penicuik they have in operation five machines of the most perfect construction; and these of themselves occupy several large buildings. The machine most recently set up is one of the largest and finest in Britain. Including the drying apparatus, it is 250 feet in length, and is capable of turning out 2500 square yards of paper in an hour. Between 2000 and 3000 tons of paper are made annually, all being the finer kinds of writing and printing papers. The quantity made daily is probably equal to a web 20 miles long and above 5 feet wide. The water-wheels and steam-engines employed in the mills are equal to over 200 horse-power. About 600 persons are engaged in the various departments, and these are treated with great consideration and liberality by Messrs Cowan. There are also two saw-mills and an iron-foundry; but, next to paper-making, the most important industry is the raising of coal, shale, and ironstone. To its recent development is chiefly due the marked increase of population in the course of the last few years, though the mines are mainly situated in the adjacent parishes of Glencorse and Lasswade.

Under the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act of 1862, Penicuik is governed by a senior and two junior magistrates, with 5 police commissioners, a town-clerk, and a treasurer. The municipal voters numbered 619 in 1884, when the annual value of real property amounted to £9765, whilst the revenue, including assessments, was £297. Pop. of town (1841) 907, (1861) 1570, (1871) 2157, (1881) 3793, of whom 3051 were in the police burgh, 46 were in Lasswade parish, and 2016 were females. Houses (1881) 755 inhabited, 32 vacant, 9 building.

The parish, containing also Howgate village, was anciently called St Mungo. In 1616 it gave off a portion of its territory to form with Pentland the parish of Glencorse, and since 1635 it has included the quondam parishes of Mount Lothian and St Catherine. It is bounded NW by Currie, NE by Colinton, Glencorse, Lasswade, and Carrington, E by Temple, S by Eddleston and Newlands in Peeblesshire, SW by Linton in Peeblesshire, and W by Kirkliston (detached). Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $29\frac{3}{8}$ square miles or $18{,}966\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $86\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The beautiful river North Esk flows 5 miles south-south-eastward and east-by-northward along the Peeblesshire border, and not far below its source expands into the North Esk reservoir ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$ mile). It next goes $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through the interior, and lastly, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile north-north-eastward along the Lasswade boundary. During this course it is joined from Penicuik parish by Monks Burn, Black Burn, and Cuiken Burn, the two last tracing parts of the Lasswade and Glencorse boundaries. Another of its affluents, Logan or Glencorse Burn, has been fully described in our article on Glencorse parish. Fullarton Water runs north-north-eastward along the Temple boundary on its way to the South Esk; and Bavelaw Burn, a feeder of the Water of Leith, traces part of the Currie border. Copious springs of excellent water afford abundant supplies to every district; and some are known to have petrifying or chalybeate qualities. At Cuiken Burn's influx to the North Esk the surface declines to 496 feet above sea-level; and the highest point in the south-eastern division of the parish is Auchencoth Moss (976 feet) at the Linton boundary. The north-western is very much hillier, occupied as it is by the slopes and summits of the Pentland Hills—Paties Hill (1500), West Kip (1806), Scald Law (1898), Carnethy Hill (1890), Hare Hill (1470), and Black Hill (1628), of which Scald Law, or the Sisters, is the highest point in the range. Including some lesser summits and a number of intersecting glens and hollows, the parish of Penicuik presents a grand western background to a great expanse of rich lowland landscape, and embosoms a variety of charming scenes, of which the most famous are noticed under Habbie's Howe. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, for the most part porphyry; whilst those of the south-eastern district are variously Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous, thickly overlaid in places with diluvium. Sandstone, of various qualities, is plentiful; limestone has been largely quarried; coal abounds, but is so much intersected by trap dykes, that it has not been very much worked; iron ores occur in beds, veins, and small masses; and a few garnets and pieces of heavy spar have been found. The soil of the arable lands is exceedingly various, and comprises clay, sand, gravel, moss, and numerous combinations of two or more of these. About two-fifths of the entire area are in tillage; one-twentieth is under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Penicuik House, near the North Esk's left bank, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of the town, was built in 1761 by Sir James Clerk from his own designs, and is a large oblong Grecian edifice, with an octostyle Ionic portico. The lofty entrance-hall is adorned with statuary and with Roman antiquities from Cramond and Middlebie; and the roof of the great drawing-room or 'Ossian's Hall' is painted with twelve life-size figures, by Runciman, of characters in the poems of Ossian. The grounds, 1000 acres in extent, are of great beauty, the house itself standing on a level holm in a bend of the river, with a picturesque glen behind carrying up the view to the ruins of Brunstane Castle and the western extremity of the Pentlands—a little plain in front, gemmed with pond and garden, and overhung by

* Among several curious old tombstones in the churchyard is one to 'Annabel Millar, spouse to Thomas Rutherfoord, paper-maker at Pennycuik, who died 1 April 1735.'

† Eskmill Paper Mill (James Brown & Co.), which then was a cotton factory, was at the same time converted into barracks for 1500 soldiers. Penicuik became active and stirring, and was considerably enriched, but suffered damage in the moral tone of its people. The reversion of the mills, at the close of the war, from their warlike occupancy to the manufacture of paper, was felt to be an event of general joy, and was celebrated by a general illumination. On a spot in the grounds of Valleyfield, where upwards of 300 of the prisoners of war were interred, stands a neat chaste monument, from a design from Hamilton, with the inscriptions, 'Grata quies patriæ, sed et omnis terra sepulchrum,' and 'Certain inhabitants of this parish, desiring to remember that all men are brethren, caused this monument to be erected.'

wooded ascents, by swells and eminences on either side, dissevered by ravines, and moulded into many curves of beauty. In front of the house is an artificial lake, and westward is another large piece of water well-stocked with fish. These ponds are notable as the scene of the boyish boatings which kindled the enthusiasm of John Clerk of Eldin (1736-1812), the brother of Sir James, for nautical studies, and remotely led to the production of his *Essay on Naval Tactics*. The offices, 280 feet distant, form a large square, with a rustic portico and an elegant spire and clock; and, behind them, serving as a pigeon-house, is an excellent model of the quondam celebrated Roman Temple on the Carron, called by Buchanan 'Templum Termini,' but popularly denominated ARTHUR'S OVEN. On the opposite side of the river, at the end of an avenue on the top of the bank, and ½ mile from the house, stands an obelisk, raised by Sir James Clerk to the memory of his own and his father's friend and frequent visitor, Allan Ramsay (1686-1758). On a conical eminence directly in front of the house, and 3 furlongs distant stands the round Flag Tower (1750), which is seen at a great distance. On another eminence close on the Esk, and midway between the house and the town, stands another tower, formerly called Terregles, the original seat of the ancient proprietor of the parish; and onward from it to the termination of the grounds at the village is a profusion of pleasant and striking scenes. About a furlong above the garden, on the margin of the Esk, is Hurlycove, a subterranean passage 147 feet long, 7 high, and 6 broad, with a dark cell in the middle in which are seats for 6 or 8 persons, the whole cut out of the solid rock in 1742. Directly opposite this is another artificial sheet of water, stored with perch and trout. John Clerk (1611-74), the son of a Montrose merchant, having made a fortune in Paris, in 1646 purchased the lands and barony of Penicuik from Dr Alexander Pennicuik; and John, his son, was created a baronet in 1679. *His* sixth descendant, Sir George Douglas Clerk, present and eighth Bart. (b. 1852; suc. 1870), holds 13,196 acres in Edinburgh and Peebles shires, valued at £11,415 per annum. (See J. Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians*, Edinb. 1883.) Other mansions, noticed separately, are NEWHALL and LOGAN HOUSE; and six lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, eleven of between £100 and £500. Penicuik is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £200. In 1883 the following were the six schools under the school-board, with accommodation, average attendance, and grant:—Howgate public (100, 66, £62, 5s.), Kirkhill public (256, 247, £211, 19s.), Nine Mile Burn public (100, 36, £26, 11s.), Penicuik public (463, 346, £310, 7s.), Penicuik female (126, 66, £49, 4s.), and Valleyfield infant and industrial (192, 156, £118, 14s.). The Wellington Reformatory Farm School (1857), 2 miles from the town, had an average of 109 inmates in 1882, when its total receipts were £1889. Valuation (1871) £19,143, 0s. 6d., (1884) £27,464, 13s. 5d., of which £2499 was for railways and water-works. Pop. (1801) 1705, (1831) 2255, (1861), 3492, (1871) 3765, (1881) 5309.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64.

Penielheugh. See CRAILING.

Penkill Burn. See MINNIGAFF.

Penkill Castle, a mansion in DAILLY parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles E by N of Girvan.

Penkiln. See KIRKMADRINE.

Pennan, a fishing village in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, on a small bay adjacent to the boundary with Banffshire, 4 miles ENE of Gardenstown. It nestles snugly at the foot of steep acclivities flanking the shore, and owns 37 fishing boats. Pennan Head is a slight projection, 1 mile ENE of the village, and, rising rapidly inland to a height of 562 feet, commands an imposing view of the seaboard westward to the Bin of Cullen, and eastward to Kinnairds Head. The fourth and last Lord Fraser, who was hiding after the '15, lost his life through a fall from the cliff here, 12 Oct. 1720.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 97, 1876.

Pennick, a small village in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire, 4 miles E by S of Nairn. An old house stood here till about 1835, the former residence of the Deans of Moray.

Penninghame, a parish of NE Wigtownshire, containing the post-town and station of NEWTON-STEWART, 7 miles N by W of Wigtown and 49¾ W by S of Dumfries. It is bounded N by Colmonell in Ayrshire and Minnigaff in Kirkcudbrightshire, E by Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck in Kirkcudbrightshire, S by Wigtown, and W by Kirkcowan. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 14⅝ miles; its breadth varies between 9 furlongs and 5⅞ miles; and its area is $54\frac{3}{10}$ square miles or 34,762 acres, of which 851 are foreshore and 262½ water. The 'crystal CREE' winds 18 miles south-south-eastward along part of the northern and all the eastern boundary to the head of WIGTOWN BAY; and the BLADENOCH, issuing from Loch MABERRY (1¼ mile × 3 furl.; 405 feet), at the meeting-point with Colmonell and Kirkcowan, winds 17 miles south-south-eastward along all the western and ¼ mile of the southern boundary till it passes off into Wigtown parish. Bishop Burn, rising near Merton Hall, runs 6¾ miles south-eastward—for the last 4 along the Wigtown border—to the upper part of Wigtown Bay; and seven burns or rills rise in the interior and run to the Cree, ten to the Bladenoch. Of twelve other lakes and lakelets the largest are Loch DORNAL (5 × 4⅓ furl.; 380 feet), on the Ayrshire boundary; Loch Ochiltree (7 × 4½ furl.; 390 feet), 1¼ mile ESE of Loch Dornal; and triangular Loch Eldrig (2⅔ × 1 furl.; 180 feet), 3¾ miles W of Newton-Stewart. Springs of pure water are numerous; and one is chalybeate and medicinal. Cree Moss, occupying the SE corner, along the Cree to Wigtown Bay, is a flat tract of nearly 2000 acres, which seems to have been successively submarine, forest, and moss; and has, to a considerable extent, undergone reclamation into productive corn land. The rest of the surface, in a general view, is a long, broken swell, inclining to the rivers, and, from S to N, attaining 401 feet at Barraer Fell, 322 at Eldrig Hill, 451 at Glenhapple Fell, 493 at Glassoch Fell, and 604 at a point ⅜ mile E by S of Loch Ochiltree. It presents, for the most part, a tumulated moorish aspect; and, though somewhat embellished in portions of the southern district, is everywhere else prevailingly bleak. Many beautiful and agreeable spots lie among the moorlands, especially along the Cree; and much of the moorlands themselves is capable of reclamation into arable land. Greywacke of several varieties is the predominant rock, and in one place has been quarried for building; whilst granite, abounding in boulders from a few pounds to many tons in weight, is sometimes mixed with red or green syenite, and is much used for both rubble and polished masonry. The soil in Cree Moss is a heavy clayey loam; on the higher arable lands is dry, and suitable for various crops, particularly barley; and in the northern district, ranges from marsh to a quality similar to that on the higher arable lands. Rather less than one-third of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage; some 1450 acres are meadow, and 570 under wood; and the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. The old military road ran from Newton-Stewart towards Glenluce; and near Loch Ochiltree are traces of the DEIL'S DYKE. Other antiquities are CASTLE-STEWART, 3 miles NNW of Newton-Stewart; ruins of the old parish church at the decayed hamlet of Penninghame, 3 miles S of Newton-Stewart; the site of Penninghame Hall, a little further S; ruins of St Ninian's chapel (1508), 1¼ mile N of Castle-Stewart; and the site of Kery or Keir chapel, of earlier erection, 2½ miles further N. The bishops of Galloway resided at Penninghame Hall; and the Rev. Dr William M'Gill (1731-1807), a minister of Ayr, whose *Practical Essay on the Death of Jesus Christ* occasioned a strong sensation in the latter part of last century, was born at Carsenestock. Penninghame House, on the right bank of the Cree, 4 miles NNW of Newton-Stewart, is a fine building, with very beautiful grounds. Its owner, Edward James Stopford-Blair,

Esq. (b. 1826; suc. 1868), holds 37,268 acres in the shire, valued at £9036 per annum. Other mansions are Corsbie, Corvisel, and Merton Hall; and 4 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 14 of from £50 to £100, and 54 of from £20 to £50. Giving off its northern portion to BARGRENNAN *quoad sacra* parish, Penninghame is in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £490. Its five churches have all been noticed under NEWTON-STEWART. In 1883 seven schools, with accommodation, average attendance, and grant, were:—Corsbie infant (121, 118, £76, 11s.), Grange (100, 50, £56, 11s.), Loudon (54, 38, £43, 5s.), Newton-Stewart (150, 89, £78, 16s.), Challoch Episcopal (30, 31, £26, 10s. 6d.), Douglas Academy (187, 62, £61, 19s.), and Roman Catholic (180, 43, £37, 18s. 6d.). Valuation (1860) £15,490, (1884) £22,248, 3s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 2569, (1831) 3461, (1861) 4061, (1871) 3940, (1881) 3940, of whom 2645 were in Newton-Stewart and 3777 in the ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 8, 1857-63.

Pennon. See PENNAN.

Pennycross, a modern mansion in Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, near the NW shore of Loch Buy, 4 miles SSE of Pennyghael.

Pennycuick. See PENICUIK.

Pennyghael, a modern mansion in Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, near the southern shore of Loch Scridain, 16½ miles WSW of Auchnacraig. Here is a post and telegraph office under Oban.

Penpont (Cymric *pen-y-pont*, 'head of the bridge'), a village and a parish of Upper Nithsdale, NW Dumfriesshire. The village stands 200 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Scar Water, 15 miles NNW of Dumfries, 3 WSW of Thornhill station, and 2 W by S of Thornhill town, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. A pleasant little place, it is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Pop. (1861) 494, (1871) 632, (1881) 437.

The parish is bounded N by Sanquhar, NE by Durisdeer, E by Morton, SE by Closeburn, S by Keir, and SW by Tynron and the Kirkcudbrightshire parish of Dalry. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 13 miles; its utmost breadth is 4 miles; and its area is 34½ square miles or 22,099¾ acres, of which 138½ are water. SCAR WATER, rising in the extreme NW at an altitude of 1600 feet above sea-level, winds 17 miles east-south-eastward—for the last 5⅝ miles along the Tynron and Keir boundary—until, at a point 1⅜ mile above its influx to the Nith, it passes off into Keir. During this course it is joined by GLENMANNO, CHANLOCK, and eighteen other burns. The NITH curves 2⅜ miles east-by-southward along the eastern border; and MAAR or Park Burn, its affluent, traces much of the Durisdeer boundary. The surface is hilly, sinking at the south-eastern extremity to 190 feet above sea-level, and rising thence to 717 feet near Auchenaight, 996 at Auchenbainzie Hill, 1211 at Merkland Hill, 1813 at CAIRNKINNA Hill, 1441 at Craigdasher, 1581 at Glenwhargen Craig, 1640 at Countam, 1658 at Rough Hill, and 1902 at Corse Hill, of which the three last culminate right on the confines of the parish. The scenery in the NW is wildly but romantically upland, sending up summits which compete in all the elements of mountain landscape with any S of the Grampians; in the central district it is still upland, but of softer feature and lessened elevation; and in the SW it passes through the gradations of towering hill, considerable eminence, and gentle swell, till it finally subsides into a belt of alluvial plain. Two-thirds or more of the whole area are arranged lengthwise into four steep ridges and three deep narrow glens, each of the latter watered by a very pure and plentiful stream. Scar Water's hill-screens over great part of its course are so steep and high, tufted with copses below, and dotted over with sheep in the ascent, and its basin is so narrow and rocky, so rapid in gradient, and so embellished with trees and cultivation, as to be rife with picturesqueness and romance. The ridge between it and Chanlock Burn comes boldly and steeply down in the form of a mountain-wedge, to their point of confluence, there being feathered all over with trees, and confronting hill-screens on the opposite sides of the glens, arrayed in the richest green, with which it forms, as seen a little down the course of the united stream, one of the finest landscapes. In the bosom of the Scar's left mountain flank, 2½ miles above this point, rises almost sheer from the glen the stupendous crag of Glenwhargen, a mountain mass of nearly naked stone, amidst highlands where all else is green or russet—one of the greatest curiosities in the South of Scotland. About 1¾ mile SE of it appears the summit of Cairnkinna, crowning a gradual ascent and commanding a view of large parts of Nithsdale and Annandale, considerable portions of Ayrshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Clydesdale, and some blue and hazy summits in Cumberland. Park Burn runs cheerily through the pleasure-grounds of DRUMLANRIG Castle, and on the Durisdeer side is overlooked by that stately ducal pile. The prospect down both the Nith and the lower Scar is extensive and enchanting, and presents a foreground of highly cultivated haughs and hanging plains, diversified by swells and gentle eminences, thriving woods, and pretty villas, with a singularly varied back-ground, now boldly and abruptly mountainous, and now retreating slowly upward from lowland to soaring summit. From a plain, the site of the church and manse, on the Scar's left bank 1 mile from the nearest reach of the Nith, both rivers are distinctly seen for about 8 miles, first separate, and then united, their pools appearing at intervals as smooth sheets of water, and their haugh-ground converted, on occasion of a heavy freshet, into a little island sea a mile in breadth. Not far from this point a modern bridge spans the Scar between two steep rocks, on the site of an antique so-called Roman bridge, whose one large semicircular arch, completely mantled with ivy and woodbine, was removed in 1801. The banks of the stream here are high and skirted with wood, the channel rocky and obstructed with loose blocks; and, at GLENMARLIN Pool a little way above, the stream forms a series of foaming cataracts.

Barely one-eighth of the entire area is capable of cultivation; but improvements of every sort on the land have been conducted, and still are carried forward, with the greatest energy and success. The woods of Drumlanrig are very extensive; and its magnificent gardens (1830-36), which, together with the elegant cottage for the gardener, from a design by Mr Burn, cost upwards of £11,000, fling enchantment over the district along the Park Burn. Orchards and small gardens are objects of general care. The soil in the many arable spots among the hills is light, early, easily improvable, and very fertile. The herbage on the uplands is excellent. White and red sandstone abounds in the lower district; trap has been quarried for building material from among the hills; lead ore exists, and is thought to be plentiful; and coal is said to have been accidentally stumbled upon, but has never been formally searched for. Dow or Dubh Loch was famed, in the days of superstition, for its alleged power of healing all sorts of diseases, and had its water-spirit, to whom devotees left some part of their dress as an offering. Glenmanno Burn, an early and wild little tributary of the Scar, through a bleak sheep-walk among the hills, is associated with curious and stirring anecdotes of a sheep farmer, John M'Caul or 'Strong Glenmanno' (1621-1705), an account of whose strange feats of physical strength is still preserved in the Session Records. At the confluence of Park Burn with the Nith are vestiges of Tibbers' Castle, supposed to have been of Roman origin, and to have got its name in honour of Tiberius Cæsar. This castle was garrisoned by the English in the early part of the wars of the succession, and was taken by surprise by Sir William Wallace. The barony on which the castle stands, and a hill in its vicinity, also bear the name of Tibbers. A Roman causeway is traceable up the Scar and into Tynron; and there are vestiges of a Roman encampment. An ancient obelisk or Runic cross, 10 feet high, fixed in a socket of two steps, stands on the Boatford estate. Its sculptures or inscriptions are almost defaced; nor does it figure in

either record or any distinct tradition. There are likewise in the parish two motes, and four very large cairns. For 4½ miles at the upper end, the parish has no road; for 5½ more it has only one along the Scar, but elsewhere it is tolerably well provided. Its southern margin is traversed by the road from Thornhill to Moniaive; and all its south-eastern district has near access to the Thornhill and Carronbridge stations of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The Duke of Buccleuch owns six-sevenths of all the parish, 3 other proprietors holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 12 of from £20 to £50. Penpont is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £461. The parish church, built in 1867 at a cost of £3000 from plans by the late Charles Howitt, architect to His Grace, is a handsome Gothic edifice, said to be one of the finest parish churches in Scotland, with 500 sittings, an organ, and a spire 120 feet high. The East Free church dates from Disruption times; the West (1791; 500 sittings) till 1876 was Reformed Presbyterian; and the present Reformed Presbyterian church was built in 1875, and contains 300 sittings. At BURNHEAD is a U.P. church (1800; 700 sittings); and two public schools, Penpont and Woodside, with respective accommodation for 210 and 41 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 121 and 37, and grants of £120, 8s. 6d. and £40, 13s. Valuation (1860) £7123, (1884) £8738. Pop. (1801) 966, (1831) 1232, (1861) 1326, (1871) 1323, (1881) 1176.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 15, 1863-64.

The presbytery of Penpont, meeting at Thornhill, comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Closeburn, Durisdeer, Glencairn, Keir, Kirkconnel, Morton, Penpont, Sanquhar, and Tynron, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Wanlockhead. Pop. (1871) 13,171, (1881) 12,932, of whom 1379 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Penpont, with churches of Closeburn, Glencairn, Penpont, Sanquhar, and Wanlockhead, which six churches together had 1636 members in 1883.

Penshiel. See WHITTINGHAM.

Penston, a collier village in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 miles S of Longniddry station, and 2¾ E by S of Tranent. The barony of Penston, lying around the village, belonged towards the close of the 13th century to William de Baliol, nephew of John Baliol of Barnard Castle, the father of King John Baliol; and passed to his descendants, the Baillies of LAMINGTON. It had, near the village, a strong old mansion, now represented by only the garden; has been famous, since the 14th century, for excellent coal; yielded coal, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, under a yearly rental of £400; and, in 1834, when its old mines seemed to be near exhaustion, had a new pit sunk in another quarter. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Pentland, an ancient but suppressed parish near the centre of the county of Edinburgh, and containing the hamlets of Pentland and New Pentland, which stand on or near the road from Edinburgh to Peebles by Liberton, and 4½ miles S of Edinburgh. The name has, probably, notwithstanding the author of *Caledonia* to the contrary, been taken from the adjoining hills, the old name of which, as well as of the Firth, seems to have been Petland or Pictland. This title they are now supposed to have acquired from having formed the debatable ground or boundaries to the S and the N of the Pictish territories. The parish church, which stood at the village of Pentland, seems to have been granted to the monks of Holyrood at the founding of that abbey, and was confirmed to them in 1240, but before the death of Alexander III. it was an independent rectory, which in the 14th and two following centuries was under the patronage of the earls of Orkney and barons of Roslin. The parish was suppressed after the Reformation, and the northern part annexed to Lasswade, while the southern, comprehending the barony of Falford, was united to the parish of St Catherine, now Glencorse.

Pentland Firth, a strait along the E portion of the N coast of Caithness, separating the Orkney islands from the mainland of Scotland. Its length, from a line drawn on the E from Duncansbay Head to Old Head at the SE point of South Ronaldsay, to a line drawn on the W from Dunnet Head to The Barry in Hoy, is 14 miles. The width from Duncansbay Head to Brough Ness in South Ronaldsay is 6¼ miles, and the width from Dunnet Head to Tor Ness in Hoy is 7¾ miles. In the centre the width is greater, as a triangular projection, measuring 10 miles along the base from E to W and 4 deep, is sent off to the N between the islands of South Ronaldsay and Flotta and Walls, and passes by the Sound of Hoxa into Scapa Flow. Three and a half miles WNW of Duncansbay Head is the island of Stroma, included in the county of Caithness, and separated from the mainland by the Inner Sound (1½ mile). Six and a half miles N by W of Duncansbay Head is the island of Swona, included among the Orkneys and belonging to the parish of South Ronaldsay, and 4¾ miles NE of Duncansbay Head; and at the eastern entrance to the Firth are the PENTLAND SKERRIES, consisting of Muckle Skerry, with Little Skerry ⅝ mile S by E, Louther Skerry ¾ mile SE, and Clettack Skerry 1 mile E by S. The two last are tidal, and as the whole group lies right in the middle of this much frequented passage, and at a point where approach to either shore is dangerous from the strength of the current, it early became necessary to mark them by night, for which purpose a lighthouse was erected on the Muckle Skerry in 1794. The rocks are at present marked by two fixed lights placed in towers, one of which is 170 feet, and the other 140 feet, high. These are 100 feet apart from SSW to NNE, and are visible at a distance of 18 and 19 nautical miles. The only inhabitants of the Skerries are the lighthouse keepers and their families, who numbered 19 in 1861, 14 in 1871, and 17 in 1881.

Though the Pentland Firth is the most dangerous passage in the British seas, it must be traversed by all vessels passing from the E of Scotland to the Atlantic, or from the W to the North Sea, except those small enough to be accommodated by the Caledonian Canal, and hence over 5000 vessels pass through every year in spite of the danger and difficulty of the navigation. This danger and difficulty arises from the extreme rapidity with which the tidal current here runs—from 6 to 12 miles an hour—and from the eddies by which it is in many cases accompanied. The chief of these latter, which are caused either by turns of the tide-race or by sunk reefs forming obstructions along the bottom, are the line of breakers off Duncansbay Head known as the 'Boars' or 'Bores of Duncansbay;' the line of breakers off St John's Point midway between Duncansbay Head and Dunnet Head, known as the 'Merry Men of Mey;' the whirlpool at the N corner of Stroma, known as the 'Swelkie' (see ORKNEY); and the whirlpool near Swona called the 'Wells of Swona.' The current during flood flows from W to E, and during ebb from E to W, and ships have to wait at either end till the set of the stream is in the direction in which they wish to pass, as it is utterly useless to attempt to push on against the flow. The stream along the coasts flows in a direction opposite to that of the central or main current. 'The flood tide,' says the writer of the account of the parish of Dunnet in the *New Statistical Account*, 'runs from west to east at the rate of ten miles an hour, with new and full moon. It is then high-water at Scarfskerry [midway between Dunnet Head and St John's Point] at nine o'clock. Immediately as the water begins to fall on the shore, the current turns to the west; but the strength of the flood is so great in the middle of the firth that it continues to run east till about twelve. With a gentle breeze of westerly wind, about eight o'clock in the morning, the whole firth seems as smooth as a sheet of glass, from Dunnet Head to Hoy Head in Orkney. About nine the sea begins to rage for about 100 yards off the Head, while all without continues smooth as before. This appearance gradually advances towards the firth and along the shore towards the east, though the effects are not much felt upon the shore till it

reaches Scarfskerry Head, as the land between these points forms a considerable bay. By two o'clock the whole firth seems to rage. About three in the afternoon it is low-water on the shore, when all the former phenomena are reversed—the smooth water beginning to appear next the land and advancing gradually till it reaches the middle of the firth.' These opposite currents are perplexing to those unacquainted with the Firth, but the boatmen of the adjacent coast know them well, and invariably make use of them when sailing about. In a calm, more particularly during a fog, the danger is increased rather than diminished, for ships drift along while the crew believe them to be stationary. At full spring tides the rise of the sea is 8 feet, and on extraordinary occasions 14 feet, while at neap the rise is from 3½ to 6 feet, and the firth is most stormy when a spring flood-tide is running against a gale blowing from the opposite direction. The islands and the adjoining coast suffer most severely when gale and flow act together. 'The great storm of December 1862,' says Mr C. W. Peach, 'in particular distinguished itself by the havoc which it wrought along these shores. It swept the sea over the north end of the island of Stroma, which lies in the Pentland Firth, and redistributed the ruin-heaps there. The waves ran bodily up and over the vertical cliffs on the west side, 200 feet in height, lodging portions of the wrecked boats, stones, seaweeds, etc., on the top. They rushed in torrents across the island, tearing up the ground and rocks in their course towards the old mill at Nethertown on the opposite side. This mill had often before been worked by water collected from spray thrown over these cliffs, but never had such a supply been furnished as by this gale. One curious phenomenon was noticed at the south end of Stroma: the sea there came in such a body between the island and the Caithness coast, that at intervals it rose up like a wall, as if the passage was too narrow for the mass of water which, forced onwards from the Atlantic between Holburn Head on the Caithness shore and the Old Man of Hoy on the Orkney side, passed bodily over the cliffs of Stroma.' Even in summer the effects of a gale is often grand and almost sublime. 'Nowhere else,' says Dr Archibald Geikie, 'round the British islands can the tourist look down on such a sea. It seems to rush and roar past him like a vast river, but with a flow some three times swifter than our most rapid rivers. Such a broad breast of rolling, eddying, foaming water! Even when there is no wind the tide ebbs and flows in this way, pouring now eastwards now westwards, as the tidal wave rises and falls. But if he should be lucky enough to come in for a gale of wind (and they are not unknown there in summer, as he will probably learn), let him by no means fail to take up his station on Duncansbay Head or at the Point of Mey. He will choose if he can a time when the tide is coming up against the wind. The water no longer looks like the eddying current of a mighty river. It rather resembles the surging of rocky rapids. Its surface is one vast sheet of foam and green yeasty waves. Every now and then a huge billow rears itself impatiently above the rest, tossing its sheets of spray in the face of the wind which scatters them back into the boiling flood. Here and there, owing to the configuration of the bottom, this turmoil waxes so furious that a constant dance of towering breakers is kept up. . . . solid sheets of water rush up the face of the cliffs [of Duncansbay Head] for more than 100 feet, and pour over the top in such volume, that it is said they have actually been intercepted on the landward side by a dam across a little valley, and have been used to turn a mill.'

Pentland Hills, a group of hills commencing in Edinburghshire, 3 miles SW of Edinburgh, and extending thence south-westward for 16 miles through the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark, to near Carnwath, where they slope into Clydesdale. The average breadth is from 4 to 6 miles. They nowhere form a continuous chain or ridge, but are broken up by many intersecting ravines and hollows, the principal being the valley occupied by the Glencorse Burn near the NE end, and the Cauldstane Slap between East and West Cairn Hills near the centre. Through the latter there is a rough cross-road from the Edinburgh and Lanark road up the valley of the Water of Leith, to the Edinburgh and Dumfries road, by Penicuik and Biggar, at Linton; and at many points the hills are traversed by footpaths, over the attempted shutting up of which, against public use, a good deal of feeling has recently been excited. Along the NW the rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series of the Carboniferous System, while along the SE they belong to the Lower Old Red Sandstone System, and have to the N a thick series of interbedded porphyrites of the same age. At several points there are patches of Upper Silurian rocks, which are above North Esk reservoir and elsewhere very richly fossiliferous. These must have been, at one time, wholly covered to a depth of from 6000 to 7000 feet by carboniferous rocks, all of which have been removed by denudation. Ice action has been traced over 1600 feet above sea-level, and erratics that must have come from the NW are found over 1000 feet up. There are numerous springs and streams, those near the N end providing the water supply of Edinburgh, Leith, and Portobello, the principal reservoirs being Torduff, Clubbiedean, and Bonaly, on the N near Bonaly Tower; Glencorse and Loganlee reservoirs, in the basin of Glencorse Burn or Logan Water; and Listonshiels and Bavelaw (Threipmuir and Harelaw) reservoirs, in the basins of the Water of Leith and its tributary, Bavelaw Burn. Other reservoirs are North Esk reservoir, for regulating the supply to the mills along that stream, and Cobinshaw and Crosswood reservoirs on Murieston and Linhouse Waters, and connected with the supply of the Union Canal. Besides the streams already mentioned, there is Lyne Water on the SW, flowing by Linton to the Tweed near Lyne church. The appearance of the hills varies considerably, but is everywhere more or less rounded. In some districts they are bleak and heathy, but in others they are green and covered with excellent pasture. The scenery along their skirts and in some of the glens of the intersecting streams is very pretty; and near the centre of the SE side along the North Esk at Carlops, on the borders of the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles, are Habbie's Howe, and the rest of the scenery rendered classic in Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd;* while 1½ mile N by W of Penicuik, on the shoulder of Carnethy, is the scene of the battle of Rullion Green. The principal summits from NE to SW are Allermuir Hill (1617 feet), Castlelaw Hill (1595), Bells Hill (1330), Black Hill (1628), Carnethy (1890), Hare Hill (1470), Scald Law (the highest, 1898), West Kip (1806), East Cairn (1839), West Cairn (1844), Mount Maw (1753), Craigengar (1700), Byrehope Mount (1752), Faw Mount (1356), King's Seat (1521), Fadden Hill (1526), Millstone Rig (1439), White Craig (1425), Catstone Hill (1470), Black Law (1336), Harrows Law (1360), Black Birn (1213), Bleak Law (1460), Mid Hill (1347), and Left Law (1210). From Catstone Hill a scattered series of hills pass southward by Mendick Hill (1480 feet), Blyth Hill (1007), and Broughton Heights (1872), and connect the Pentlands with the Southern Uplands. In 1883-84 there was much correspondence and some litigation with regard to the right of way over the Pentlands. The Pentlands, of which Lord Cockburn wrote about 1825 that 'there is not a recess in their valleys, nor an eminence on their summits, that is not familiar to my solitude. One summer I read every word of Tacitus in the sheltered crevice of a rock (called 'My Seat') about 800 feet above the level of the sea, with the most magnificent of scenes stretched out before me.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 24, 1857-64.

Perceton, an estate, with a mansion, in Dreghorn parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of Annick Water, 2½ miles NE of Irvine. Its owner, Mrs Mure-Macredie (suc. 1834), holds 451 acres in the shire, valued at £1599, 15s. per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Persie, a *quoad sacra* parish of NE Perthshire. Its church, near the right bank of the Black Water, 9 miles

NNW of Blairgowrie, was built as a chapel of ease about 1785 at a cost of £150, and contains 400 sittings. Persie is in the presbytery of Meigle and the synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £120. Three schools—Blacklunans, Strone of Cally, and Drimmie Burn—with respective accommodation for 49, 87, and 58 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 39, 41, and 27, and grants of £53, 5s. 6d., £53, 15s. 6d., and £35, 10s. Pop. (1871) 820, (1881) 715, of whom 149 were in Alyth, 216 in Bendochy, 226 in Blairgowrie, 33 in Caputh, 55 in Kirkmichael, 3 in Lethendy, and 33 in Rattray.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Pert. See Logie-Pert.

Perth (perhaps from Gaelic *Bar-tatha*, 'height of Tay'), formerly also St Johnstoun, is the name of an ancient city, four parishes, and a district in the SE of Perthshire. The city is a royal and parliamentary burgh, a river-port, a post and market town, the seat of a presbytery and synod, the capital of its county, and one of the assize towns of Scotland. It is situated on the river Tay, at the junction of several important railways, 15⅝ miles SSE of Dunkeld, 21¾ WSW of Dundee, 89⅝ SW by S of Aberdeen, 47 NNW of Edinburgh, 33 NE of Stirling, and 62½ NE of Glasgow. Its bounds include three cognominal parishes and part of St Paul's a fourth, besides portions of Kinnoull, Scone, and Tibbermuir parishes. The main part of the town, including all the ancient quarters, is on the right bank of the Tay; but the chief suburb, named Bridgend, is situated on the left bank immediately opposite. The site of the whole is a flat-bottomed hollow or plain bisected by the river Tay and environed with rising ground, and overlooked from a little distance by an amphitheatre of well-wooded hills, whose skirts are thickly dotted with villas. The situation of Perth, its beautiful environments, its fine buildings, and its magnificent view, amply justify its old title of 'The Fair City.' The more prominent natural features in the vicinity are the broad river, with Moncreiffe island, to the SE of the city; Moncreiffe Hill to the S, and Kinnoull Hill to the N, of the Tay; the Wicks of Baiglie to the S; and the two public parks. The views from points of vantage in these hills are very extensive and beautiful. According to an anecdote, repeated in every description of the city, when the Roman legionaries, in their march of invasion, came in view of the city's site as seen from the Wicks of Baiglie, they cried out '*Ecce Tiber! Ecce Campus Martius!*' But Sir Walter Scott, looking at the comparison from a Scotsman's point of view, wrote the retort long after—

> 'Behold the Tiber! the vain Roman cried,
> Viewing the ample Tay from Baiglie's side.
> But where's the Scot that would the vaunt repay,
> And hail the puny Tiber for the Tay?'

The two public meadows or parks of Perth are called Inches (*i.e.*, islands), from the fact that they used at one time to be insulated by the Tay, along the right bank of which they still extend. Separated from each other by the main body of the city, they add very greatly to its beauty and airiness, and serve as spacious grounds for the recreation of the inhabitants. They are said to have been exchanged by the Mercer family (their original possessors) for a vault under St John's church, and this gave rise to the couplet—

> 'Folks say the Mercers tried the town to cheat,
> When for twa Inches they did win six feet.'

The North Inch, which has received considerable additions at comparatively modern dates, begins near the main bridge, and extends northwards beyond the town, forming an oblong measuring about 1400 yards by 330, and containing an area of 98 acres. Previous to about 1790, when the present road was formed considerably to the W, this Inch was traversed through the middle by the road to Dunkeld and Inverness. A racecourse, curving at the extremities, and measuring about 950 yards from end to end, is laid out upon it parallel to the river bank. The Perthshire Hunt races are held here annually, and those of the Caledonian Hunt once every four years. The Inch is used now for military reviews, golf, and other games; and in ancient times it seems to have been the favourite arena for judicial combats. Here a combat took place under Robert Bruce between Hugh Harding and William de Saintlowe; and in the reign of Robert III. it was the scene of the deadly encounter between the clans Chattan and Kay or Quhele, so graphically described by Scott in his *Fair Maid of Perth*. The South Inch stretches southwards from a point opposite Moncreiffe island, about 130 yards S of the Central station, and forms a square of about 680 yards each way, with an area of 72 acres. An avenue of stately trees surrounds it on three sides; and the Edinburgh Road, opened about 1760, which traverses its centre, is also similarly shaded. The trees on the N side were removed in 1801, when the handsome houses of Marshall Place were begun. King's Place also overlooks its N side; and on the W is a line of ornate villas called St Leonard's Bank, and the buildings of the railway station. The South Inch had formerly a racecourse, and was anciently the place for witch-burnings, military displays, and archery-practisings; and stones were set up on it at the distance of 500 fathoms from each other, to mark the proper flight of an arrow.

Streets.—The old part of Perth, or what existed prior to the extensions begun towards the end of last century, forms the central division of the present town, and occupies less than one-half of the entire area. The course of the Tay at Perth is pretty nearly due S; and the city lies on its right or W bank, chiefly between the North and South Inches, though it extends in breadth further to the W than either of the parks, and a considerable section lies to the NW behind, or to the W of, the North Inch. The plan of the city is very regular, the chief streets being parallel to each other, while most of the other and connecting streets run at right angles to them. In the older part of the city, between the Inches, two wide streets, about 160 yards from each other—High Street and South Street or Shoegate—run parallel from E to W, through the entire breadth of the town. The latter, which is the more southerly, used to be called the Southgate and 'the Shoegate,' and at its western extremity are County Place and York Place. Parallel to these, in order as we proceed northwards from High Street, are Mill Street, Murray Street, Foundry Lane, Union Lane, and the broad Atholl Street, from the E end of which Charlotte Street runs SE to the bridge along the S margin of the North Inch. These parallel streets are short; and the triangular region betwixt their E ends and the river is less regularly disposed on the rectangular system than the rest of the old town. Proceeding southwards from South Street, we come upon the following parallel streets: Canal Street, Victoria Street (continued W as Paradise Place), South William Street, and Marshall Place (continued W as King's Place). At right angles to these, and extending along the river bank from Inch to Inch, is a comparatively modern and very handsome promenade called Tay Street, in which are some of the finest buildings in the city. In order, towards the W, the following streets run parallel to Tay Street for more or less of its length: Speygate and Watergate, between Canal Street and High Street; Princes Street, which continues the road from Edinburgh from the N margin of the South Inch to South Street, whence St John Street, a few yards to the E, leads to High Street, between which and the bridge George Street runs; Meal Vennel, between South and High Streets; Scott Street, between King's Place and South Street; the broad thoroughfare, known successively as King Street, South Methven Street, and Methven Street, and running due N and S the entire way from King's Place to the S to Atholl Street in the N. Still further W Pomarium and Leonard Street, the latter leading from the General Railway Terminus, converge at the SW end of Hospital Street, and are carried N in New Row to High Street. Caledonian Road also runs N from the terminus, and continues past the Perth

Auction Mart under the name of Elibank Place. The more historic part of the town is that lying E of King and Methven Streets and N of and including Canal Street. The numerous connecting short streets in that quarter are of all characters, new, old, and renovated. All the streets at one time lay on so low a level as to be constantly liable to inundations from the river; but a long process of improvement has raised them to their present level. The buildings were not a whit better than those of other Scottish towns; and the streets of Perth were just as neglected and filthy; but very great improvements have been successfully carried through; and the 'Fair City' is by no means behind its neighbours in cleanliness and healthiness. High Street is spacious, and contains some fine buildings, and abounds in historic association. St John Street was opened in 1801, and has some of the best shops. George Street was laid out about 1770, and the northern part of Princes Street about the same time. The southern half of Princes Street, together with the entire S of the town, between Canal Street and the South Inch, has been built on the site of the Spey Gardens since 1801, and is supposed to resemble the New Town of Edinburgh in its design and the style of its houses. The north-western wing of the town, lying W of the North Inch, N of and including Atholl Street, and NE of Barrack Street, which runs NW from the W end of Atholl Street, along the Dunkeld Road, is a yet more modern suburb, consisting for the most part of handsome rows of villas and mansions. The suburb of Bridgend lies stretched along the left bank of the Tay, N and S from the eastern end of the bridge. Its chief streets run parallel with the river, under the names Commercial Street (to the S), Main Street, and Strathmore Street. It lies in Kinnoull parish.

Bridges.—A large timber bridge is said, but on no good authority, to have been thrown across the Tay at Perth by Agricola. In October 1210 an ancient bridge of stone was swept away by a great inundation of the river. Another bridge was built, which is spoken of as having been repaired in 1329. This, or a new bridge, was much damaged by floods in 1573, 1582, and 1589. After being temporarily repaired with timber, it was between 1599 and 1617 entirely rebuilt of stone; but in 1621, just four years after its completion, it was finally demolished by a flood. 'The people,' says Calderwood, 'ascribed this wrack to iniquity committed in the town; for there was held the last General Assembly, and another in 1596, when the schism in the Kirk began; and in 1606 here was held that parliament at which bishops were erected, and the lords rode first in their scarlett gowns.' In spite of the aid of subscriptions from James VI., Charles I., Charles II., and other powerful patrons, all attempts to replace the bridge were long abortive; and from 1622 till 1772 communication between the banks was carried on solely by a ferry. The present handsome bridge was founded in 1766 and opened in February 1772, at the N end of George Street, considerably to the N of the site of the old bridge. It was built after designs by Smeaton at a cost of £26,631, and has nine arches and a total length of 840 feet. It was widened and improved in 1871 at a cost of £3061; before that date its width from parapet to parapet was 22 feet, of which 18 were carriage way. From this bridge, itself a noble and elegant structure, one of the favourite views of the city and of Strathtay is obtained. Of the original cost the city subscribed £2000; government gave £4000, and £700 a year for 14 years; whilst the Earl of Kinnoull gave £500, besides strenuously exerting himself to obtain the rest of the money. The large and fine viaduct of the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian railway crosses the Tay below this bridge, its centre portion resting on Moncreiffe island. This structure, constructed of a combination of stone, iron, and timber, describes the segment of a circle, and was completed in 1864 at a cost of over £24,000; and has a total length of 1180 feet. It is constructed to open on the Perth or N side so as not to hinder the navigation of the Tay, and a footpath runs along its N side. The reach of the Tay between the E side of Moncreiffe island and the E bank is called the Willow Gate.

Chief Buildings.—The new Municipal Buildings occupy the site of the former town-hall and police office, and have a frontage of 72 feet to Tay Street and of 57 to High Street. They form a handsome edifice in the old Tudor style, including a reproduction of the old tower of St Mary, which was a feature of the former building, and were built at a cost of about £12,000 from designs by Mr Heiton. The memorial stone was laid on 10 June 1877, and the new Council Chamber was opened on 7 Nov. 1879. This chamber, a spacious hall 41 feet by 25, has three handsome stained-glass windows facing High Street, representing subjects from Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth;* a fourth, also facing High Street, representing Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort; and a fifth, facing Tay Street, representing the capture of Perth by King Robert Bruce in 1311. The new Burgh Court in the same building measures 30 feet by 22. The police office is on the ground floor. The old buildings which this pile has superseded consisted partly of remains of a very ancient chapel dedicated to St Mary, and partly of an edifice dating from 1696. Immediately opposite the Municipal Buildings is the Post Office, built in 1861 in the Italian style after designs by Mr Matheson, of Edinburgh, at a cost of about £2400. Further S, and also in Tay Street, between South and Canal Streets, stand the handsome County Buildings, erected in 1819 on the site of Gowrie House, from a design by Mr Smirke, at a cost of £32,000. The main building, confronting the Tay, is constructed of fine polished sandstone, somewhat in the style of the Parthenon at Athens, and has an elegant portico, whose pediment is supported by twelve massive fluted columns. It contains a spacious entrance hall, a justiciary hall in the form of the segment of a circle, with a gallery capable of holding 1000 people; the sheriff's courtroom, the sheriff clerk's office, and other official apartments. The county hall, measuring 68 feet by 40, occupies the south wing of the principal building, and contains portraits of the fourth Duke of Athole, of Lord Lynedoch by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and of Sir George Murray by Pickersgill. A committee-room to the right of the county hall measures 30 feet by 30; and an apartment in the upper story, described as a tea or card room, measures 44½ feet by 30, and contains a portrait of Neil Gow by Sir Henry Raeburn. Considerable alterations were made in the interior of the County Buildings in 1866-67, and a new courthouse and other offices were erected on the N side with the aid of £13,273 granted by Government. A bronze tablet, bearing a representation of Gowrie House by Sir John Steel, occupies a blank window of the edifice, and commemorates the historic building which once occupied the site. Behind and extending to the Speygate are the City and County Prisons, erected at the same time as the County Buildings, with which they communicate by a subterranean passage. They are surrounded by a high wall, have undergone considerable improvement since their erection, and were legalised in their present form in 1845. They comprise a governor's house, and two prison blocks to the N and S respectively; and over the five years 1879-1882 have had a daily average of 49 prisoners. The General Prison for Scotland is noted below. Further S along Tay Street is the Volunteer Drill Hall, with a frontage of 80 feet, and consisting of a main portion with two stories and two wings of a single story each; and just beyond the railway line is the Water-house, at the foot of Marshall Place. This building, and the ingenious hydraulic and other machinery connected with it, were planned by Dr Anderson, then rector of the Perth Academy, and elected in 1837 to the chair of Natural Philosophy in St Andrews University. Erected in 1830 at a cost of £13,610, it presents the appearance of a Roman temple with a detached column, and as an edifice is an ornament to the town. Though it appears to be constructed wholly of solid stonework, in reality the upper part, beyond the balustrade, decorated with

carved pilasters and surmounted by a leaden cupola, is a cast-iron tank. A filtering bed, 300 feet long, is constructed on the N end of Moncreiffe island, whence a powerful suction pipe, laid under the bed of the river, conducts the purified water to a tank under the reservoir. Two steam-engines then throw the water up 55 feet into this reservoir, which, with the assistance of a smaller reservoir in the W of the town, long supplied Perth with an ample quantity of water. An extension of the waterworks was, however, completed on 23 June 1880 at a cost of £30,000. These new works are merely an extension of the former system, and consist of two additional reservoirs—one at Burghmuir and the other at Viewlands. The former, which is 300 feet above the river, and uncovered, supplies the upper parts of Bridgend and grounds over 180 feet level. The latter at 200 feet above the river is covered in, and supplies the W side of the town lying below 150 feet level and the lower part of Bridgend. The former reservoir at Wellshill is retained to supply the district lying between South Street and Marshall Place. Two engines, each of 40 horse power, have been erected to pump the water out the new reservoirs; and two separate sets of pumps are also provided. About 17 miles of piping from 3 to 15 inches in diameter have been laid; and hydrants for fire and cleansing purposes have been placed on the distributing pipes at distances of from 80 to 100 yards. The gasworks of the Perth Gaslight Company stand near Canal Street, and were erected in 1824 at a cost of £19,000 from plans also by Dr Anderson, and from the first made use of a simple but ingenious and effective system of gas-purification invented by the same gentleman. The City Hall, in West St John Street, was built in 1844, measures 98 feet by 66, and can accommodate 2000 people. It contains some interesting paintings, among which are *The Battle of the Amazons* (16 feet by 8), by the Chevalier Tarilla and Lucas Giordano; *Prometheus*, by Michael Angelo Cassavaggio; *The Magdalene*, by Andria Vaccari; *Esau Selling his Birthright*, by Lucas Giordano; *The Forum Romanum*, by Vanvitelli; *St Andrew*, by Ribra (Lo Spagnoletto); and a group of *Early Reformers* from an unknown hand. The Guild Hall stands on the S side of High Street, W of the site of the ancient cross; and the Freemasons' Hall or Royal Arch Mason Lodge stands in Parliament Close, off the N side of High Street, and occupies the site of the old parliament house removed in 1818. The Exchange Hall stands in George Street. The New Public Hall, opened in 1881, and built at a cost of £8000 in the Scottish Baronial style, to hold from 1200 to 1400, forms the S corner of Canal Street and Tay Street; and, with the Natural History Museum, and the Working Boys' and Girls' Hall, built in the same style at a cost of £3200 to hold between 600 and 700, form one block of buildings. The City and County Infirmary and Dispensary, between York Place and Kinnoull Causeway, was erected in 1837, after designs by W. M. Mackenzie, at a cost of about £6000; but large wings were added on the E and W in 1869 at a cost of upwards of £5000. It is an elegant and spacious building, and the extensions are built on the pavilion system, connected with the main body by enclosed corridors, and serve respectively as fever and convalescent wards. The management is in the hands of a large body of directors from the county and city, holding office, some *ex officiis* and some by election. A dispensary was commenced in 1819; and in 1834, when it adopted the self-supporting system, a second was started on the former lines. King James VI.'s Hospital, between Hospital Street and King Street, is a large, stately, and well-arranged three-storied structure, built in the shape of the letter H. Originally founded in 1569 by James VI., or rather by the Regent Moray, 'to provide by all honest ways and means an hospital for the poor maimed distressed persons, orphans, and fatherless bairns within our burgh of Perth,' it was endowed with the confiscated property of three suppressed monasteries; and has now a revenue of £600 per annum. The first erected hospital was destroyed in 1652 by Cromwell to

provide materials for his fort (see below); and the present building was erected in 1750 at a cost of £1614, partly defrayed by public subscription. Till about 1812 it served as an almshouse for the residence of the recipients of the charity; but in that year the managers determined to administer a system of outdoor relief only, which is still enjoyed by a number of poor, who must reside within the limits of the burgh. The building is let for various purposes. It stands on the site of the old Carthusian Monastery. In the NW of the city are the barracks with spacious yards. Originally built in 1793 to accommodate 200 cavalry, they were afterwards transformed into infantry barracks, and latterly have been adapted for both branches of the service. The open square in front is large enough for the parade and inspection of 1000 men under arms. The militia barracks are in Victoria Street, and the militia store in Canal Street. At the junction of Mill and Methven Streets a small bridge spans the 'Town's lade' or aqueduct from the river Almond; to the W are seen the Perth mills, which until transferred to the city by a charter of Robert III. were called the King's Mills; and to the E Perth public baths, built in 1846 by public subscription at cost of about £1300. Adjoining the baths is a public wash-house. Immediately to the N of the Municipal Buildings is a club-house; and immediately to the N of the County Buildings is a handsome tenement, built in 1872, and known as Victoria Buildings. Both of these are in Tay Street, as are also the customs house and the office of inland revenue, and the Moncreiffe Memorial Museum, built in the Scottish Baronial style. The last was erected by subscription under the auspices of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science, in which the late Sir Thomas Moncreiffe took much interest. The Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perthshire is deposited in the elegant building erected by subscription in 1822-24 to commemorate the public services of Provost Marshall. This Marshall's Monument is built somewhat after the style of the Pantheon at Rome; it is circular in form, and is surmounted by a dome; but it has an Ionic portico. The lower part is occupied by the public library and reading-room; the upper story by the museum. Other monuments are statues of Scott and Prince Albert. The first consists of a statue and pedestal in the South Inch, at the foot of King Street, and is the work of a local artist. It was erected, of course, with special reference to Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*. The statue of Prince Albert stands on a pedestal at the S end of the North Inch, and is by Brodie. It was unveiled by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, on 30 Aug. 1864. The quondam Theatre Royal, built in 1820 for £2625, stands at the junction of Atholl and Kinnoull Streets; but for many years has been occupied as a manufactory. In Stormont Street, which runs N from Atholl Street, there is a nunnery; and in Melville Street, which runs NW, a Roman Catholic convent. Melville Street is continued by Balhousie Street, which leads to the Castle of Balhousie. Perth Poorhouse, in the SW of the city, cost £12,000. Several of the bank offices are handsome buildings. The Bank of Scotland occupies a three-storied edifice with balcony and ornamented front, built in 1847, and formerly the head office of the Central Bank. The Union Bank has an ornate building in George Street; and the Commercial in South Street. The Savings' Bank adjoins the post office, and fronts the Tay in Tay Street. There are still some important buildings on the outskirts or outer margin of the city, which deserve notice. In the W and near the railway line is the large and convenient Perth Auction Mart, opened in 1875, and said to be one of the largest cattle markets in this country. It includes covered and open pens capable of accommodating 15,000 sheep and 1500 cattle; besides a spacious hotel, lodgings for servants, stabling for 40 horses, and shelter for shepherd's dogs. South of the market, and in the SW of the town, about 290 yards W of NW corner of the South Inch, is the General Railway terminus, which claims to be the finest

terminus in Scotland. It is the common terminus and meeting-point of the North British, Caledonian, and Highland railways; and it is very completely furnished with waiting-rooms and offices. Its refreshment rooms are large and well fitted; and the Queen has made use of them repeatedly in her journeys to and from Balmoral. There is a special 'bay' for the Dundee traffic, which enters the station from the W over the large viaduct across the Tay, at right angles to the main lines. Princes Street station is another station on the Dundee line, at the S end of the thoroughfare indicated. At the S end of the tree-shaded avenue across the South Inch stands the General Prison for Scotland, a large and sombre mass of buildings covering about 18 acres. The original portion was erected in 1812 at a cost of £130,000 to serve as a depot for the French prisoners of war. It was capable of holding 7000 such prisoners, over whom a daily guard of 300 soldiers were mounted, supplied by 3 regiments stationed in the barracks and town. It was used as a military prison, however, only for about two years; and in 1841 it was remodelled for its present purpose at a cost of £28,000. It was opened on 30 March 1842 in two wings, with accommodation for 535 prisoners. A third wing was added in 1853, and a fourth in 1859. In 1859 a new prison was built to accommodate 58 juveniles on the associated system of Parkhurst; but this was afterwards adapted for the reception of 58 male criminal lunatics. A new hospital for the accommodation of 30 female lunatics was opened on 1 June 1881. The prison has now accommodation for a total of 884 prisoners, *i.e.*, separate accommodation for 734, and associated for 150, thus divided:—in the male department, hospitals for 10 sick, for 20 epileptic and imbecile, and for 58 lunatic prisoners; on the female side, hospitals for 32 sick, epileptic, and imbecile, and for 30 lunatic prisoners. Male and female prisoners under sentence of imprisonment, and female convicts under sentence of penal servitude, are received at Perth for their whole sentence; and except in the case of female convicts the separate system prevails. The prison is under the direction of four commissioners under the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, who have also to superintend all prisons in Scotland; and the expenses of the prison are paid out of the public funds. It is under the immediate direction of a governor and deputy governor; and is supplied with a staff of 8 teachers, besides Scripture readers, chaplain, and visiting clergymen, etc. At the SE corner of the South Inch, and next the river, is the slaughter-house. Across the river, and occupying a site on the W slope of Kinnoull Hill, is Murray's Royal Asylum, incorporated by royal charter, and managed by a body of directors, some acting *ex officiis*, some for life, and some as annually elected directors. The institution had its origin in funds left by Mr James Murray of Tarsappie, a native of Perth; and cost from first to last about £40,000. It was opened for the reception of patients in 1827, and was much enlarged in 1834 and 1865. It is built in the Doric style, after designs by Mr Burn of Edinburgh. The county district asylum is at Murtly. Other interesting buildings are referred to under the head of antiquities later; and the churches, educational institutions, and hotels are subsequently noted. The site of the Old Cross is indicated by an octagonal figure in the causeway of High Street between the Kirkgate and Skinner-gate.

Churches.—The most curious public edifice of Perth, the most ancient and the most largely connected with historical events, is the Church of St John, originally called the Kirk of the Holy Cross of St John the Baptist, which stands in a large open area, on the W side of St John Street. Tradition ascribes its foundation to the Picts; but there seems to be little doubt that it was one of the earliest stone churches built in Scotland; and historical documents, as well as portions of the edifice itself, indicate that in the 12th and 13th centuries it was both magnificent and extensive. In 1227 it was granted to the monks of Dunfermline, and in their possession it was suffered to fall into disrepair. Robert the Bruce ordered it to be restored, but after his death in 1329 the restorations ceased. It was afterwards largely repaired in the first half of the 15th century; and at the time of the Reformation the whole structure was in complete repair, and contained a great number of altars. But in 1559 its whole interior ornaments, altarpieces, and images were completely demolished on the memorable day when John Knox first denounced the corruptions of Popery, in a sermon that led to the demolition of the monasteries in Scotland. 'The manner whereof was this,' to quote the Reformer's own narrative, 'The preachers before had declared how odious was idolatry in God's presence; what commandment He had given for the destruction of the monuments thereof; what idolatry and what abomination was in the mass. It chanced that the next day, which was the 11th of May, after that the preachers were exiled, that after the sermon, which was vehement against idolatry, that a priest in contempt would go to the mass; and to declare his malapert presumption, he would open up ane glorious tabernacle which stood upon the high altar. There stood beside certain godly men, and amongst others a young boy, who cried with a loud voice, "This is intolerable, that when God by His Word hath plainly damned idolatry, we shall stand and see it used in despite." The priest, hereat offended, gave the child a great blow, who in anger took up a stone, and, casting at the priest, did hit the tabernacle, and broke down ane image; and immediately the whole multitude that were about cast stones, and put hands to the said tabernacle, and to all other monuments of idolatry, which they despatched before the tentmen in the town were advertised (for the most part were gone to dinner), which noised abroad, the whole multitude convened, not of the gentlemen, neither of them that were earnest professors, but of the rascal multitude, who, finding nothing to do in that church, did run without deliberation to the Grey and Black Friars', and, notwithstanding that they had within them very strong guards kept for their defence, yet were their gates incontinent burst up. The first invasion was upon the idolatry, and thereafter the common people began to seek some spoil; and in very deed the Grey Friars' was a place so well provided, that unless honest men had seen the same, we would have feared to have reported what provision they had. Their sheets, blankets, beds, and coverlets were such as no earl in Scotland hath the better; their napery was fine. There were but eight persons in convent, yet had eight puncheons of salt beef (consider the time of the year, the 11th day of May), wine, beer, and ale, besides store of victuals effeiring thereto. The like abundance was not in the Black Friars', and yet there was more than became men professing poverty. The spoil was permitted to the poor; for so had the preachers before threatened all men, that for covetousness' sake none should put their hand to such a reformation, that no honest man was enriched thereby the value of a groat. Their conscience so moved them that they suffered those hypocrites take away what they could of that which was in their places. The Prior of Charterhouse was permitted to take away with him even so much gold and silver as he was well able to carry. So was men's consciences before beaten with the Word that they had no respect to their own particular profit, but only to abolish idolatry, the places and monuments thereof, in which they were so busy and so laborious that within two days these three great places, monuments of idolatry—to wit, the Grey and Black thieves, and Charterhouse monks (a building of a wondrous cost and greatness)—was so destroyed that the walls only did remain of all these great edifications.' The N transept was entirely renewed in 1823. As it now stands, the church is of various dates. Its total length is 207 feet; it is cruciform in shape; and the central square tower, 155 feet high, is the chief relic of the original structure. The tower is surmounted by a tall octagonal spire of oaken beams, covered with lead; and it contains several bells, of which the oldest are one

dated 1400, and St John the Baptist's Bell, now called the ten o'clock bell, because it is rung every evening at that hour, dated 1506. A third is supposed to be the old curfew bell, which was cast in 1526. Outside of the spire are placed a set of small musical bells, which chime certain airs at the half-hours, being connected by machinery for that purpose with the public clock on the tower below. In 1336 Edward III. is stated by Fordun to have stabbed his brother, John, Earl of Cornwall, before the high altar, for ravaging the western counties of Scotland; but English historians merely record that the Earl died in the October of that year at Perth. In Scott's novel the church is the scene of the trial by bier-right to discover the slayer of Proudfute. Below it is the burial vault of the Mercers, which they are said to have obtained in exchange for the two Inches; though another story, founding on the Mercer arms, declares that this family gave three mills in the town for their vault. The interior of the church is divided into the three parish churches—Middle, East, and West. The East Church contains the burial-place of the Gowrie family, a blue marble tombstone with figures believed to represent James I. and his Queen, both buried in the Carthusian Monastery, a monument erected by the officers of the 90th regiment or Perthshire Volunteers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea, and a beautiful eastern window of stained glass. It has 1314 sittings; and the stipend averages £250. The Middle Church is situated to a great extent below the tower; and four massive pillars in the centre support that superstructure. It has 1208 sittings; and the stipend averages £250. The West Church was partly rebuilt in 1828 from plans by Gillespie. It has 800 sittings; and the stipend is £200. The other Established churches are St Paul's, an octagonal building of no architectural excellence and surmounted with a tall steeple, built in 1807 at a cost of £7000, with accommodation for 1000 people, and a stipend of £200; St Leonard's, a handsome edifice, built in 1835 at a cost of £2450 from designs by Mr Mackenzie, on the E side of King Street, opposite the head of Canal Street, with 991 sittings, and a stipend of £200, formerly a chapel of ease, but now a *quoad sacra* parish church; and St Stephen's Gaelic church, which, built in 1768, contains 650 sittings, and ranks as a chapel of ease. KINNOULL parish church is on the E bank of the Tay. The West Free church, in Tay Street, was erected in 1870-71, after designs by J. Honeyman of Glasgow, at a cost of about £8000, in the Continental Pointed style of the middle of the 13th century. Exclusive of the vestry and presbytery hall it measures 114 feet by 63; it has a buttressed tower and spire rising to the height of 212 feet, and forming a conspicuous object in views of the town; and it contains 950 sittings. The Free Middle Church contains 830 sittings. St Leonard's Free church, built in Marshall Place in 1883, at a cost of £7500, in Scottish Gothic style, has accommodation for 1000 people. St Stephen's Free church, in Paradise Place, is a Gaelic charge, and has 850 sittings. Knox's Free church, in South Street, has 600 sittings; as has also New Row (late mission) Free church. The North U.P. church was opened on 7 Nov. 1880 on the site of a former church dating from 1791. Erected at a cost of over £7000, it is Romanesque in style, and contains 1205 sittings. The South or Wilson U.P. church, on the S side of High Street, was built in 1740, and was one of the four structures occupied by the founders of the Secession body; and it has 831 sittings. The East U.P. church, in South Street, has 672 sittings; and York Place U.P. church has 800 sittings. St John's Episcopal church, in Princes Street, was built in 1851 in Early English style, on the site of a former plain edifice, and is seated for 600; it has a tower and spire 150 feet high. St Andrew's Episcopalian church, schools, and parsonage occupy a fine position near the railway terminus. They embrace two almost contiguous edifices in Early English; the church being cruciform, and surmounted by a broad, buttressed, gable-roofed tower. St Ninian's Episcopal cathedral, not yet complete, was built in 1850 in Early Middle Pointed style, from designs by Butterfield, to serve as a cathedral for the united diocese of St Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. When completed it will be entirely cruciform, but at present only the choir, transepts, and one bay of the nave are finished; it stands in Atholl Street. St John's Roman Catholic church, in Melville Street, was built in 1832, and contains 500 sittings; and the Church of St Mary or Our Lady of Perpetual Succour was built on Kinnoull Hill in 1870 in Early English style, and adjoins previously existing collegiate buildings of Redemptorist Fathers. The Original Secession Chapel, in South Street, was built in 1821, and contains 390 sittings; the Independent Chapel, in Mill Street, was built in 1824, and contains 700 sittings; the Evangelical Union, in High Street, contains 420 sittings; and the Methodist Chapel, in Scott Street, contains 400 sittings. There is also a Glassite meeting-house in High Street. The first public burying-place was round St John's Church; but in 1580 the cemetery of the demolished Greyfriars' monastery took its place, and continued to be the only burial-place in the city until about 1844, when a new cemetery was opened at Wellshill in the W part of the town.

Schools, etc.—The Public Seminaries, a fine edifice ornamented with Doric pillars and balustrades, stands in Rose Terrace overlooking the W side of the North Inch. The building was erected in 1807, from designs by Mr Burn, at a cost of about £7000—voluntarily subscribed, the city giving £1050—to accommodate the Grammar School and Academy, which had, till then, been taught in separate buildings. Perth Grammar School is said to date as an institution from the middle of the 12th century; and it long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best classical schools in Scotland. In 1550 it was attended by 300 boys, some of them sons of the nobility and gentry; and it had then for its rector Andrew Simpson, whose Latin grammar was used in burgh schools till superseded by Ruddiman's *Rudiments* in 1714. Among its scholars were the Admirable Crichton and the great Earl of Mansfield. Several of its other rectors have distinguished themselves for scholarship; among them was John Row, from 1632 to 1641, later minister in Aberdeen, and author of *Institutes of the Hebrew Language*. Previous to 1807 the school occupied a building, afterwards used as a theatre, near the site of the present City Hotel. The Academy was established in 1760, and had a prosperous career in a separate condition, which it still continues. The two institutions are now united under the name of Perth Academy, and are placed under the burgh school board, which consists of a chairman and 8 members. It has a staff of 6 rectors, 5 other masters, and 4 assistants, and one mistress and female assistant. In 1883 the following were the twelve schools under the burgh school-board, the first seven of them public, with accommodation, average attendance, and government grant:—Central District (370, 238, £191, 4s.); King Street (264, 238, £187, 15s.); Kinnoull (350, 311, £296, 2s.); Northern District (580, 507, £443, 12s. 6d.); North Port (399, 316, £246, 18s.); Southern District (419, 344, £300, 12s.); Watergate (196, 202, £171, 3s.); St Andrews Episcopalian (316, 296, £263, 1s.); St Ninian's Episcopalian (291, 136, £102, 8s.); St John's Roman Catholic (317, 198, £163, 7s.); Seymour Munro Free (165, 166, £173, 16s.); and Stewart's Free Trades (181, 103, £93, 11s.). The School of Art and Science, dating from 1863, is also under the management of the school-board. Sharp's Educational Institution was erected in South Methven Street by bequest of Mr John Sharp, late baker in Perth. The large and commodious building was opened 10 Sept. 1860, and accommodates 450 children. It comprises, besides infant, junior, and senior departments, an industrial school for girls, and a recently-erected technical school (for boys), with a well-appointed lecture-room, laboratory, and work-room. The testator left instructions that special provision should be made for branches of education peculiar to girls. The institution is under

6 directors, and has a staff of 5 masters, 2 mistresses, and assistants. Stewart's Free School, in Mill Street, is under the patronage of the deacons of the trades incorporations. The Seymour Munro Free School, in Caledonian Road, is managed by two life trustees, and 9 others, acting *ex officiis*. There is an Industrial school for girls at Wellshill; while the Fechney Industrial School, in the same neighbourhood, instituted in 1864 with a bequest by Mrs Fechney, is for boys.

Perth has a head post office with all the usual departments; offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Union, British Linen Co., Royal, National, Commercial, Clydesdale, and Aberdeen Town and County banks. It is also the headquarters of the Savings' Banks of the County and City of Perth, established in 1838 and certified under the Act of 1863, 'for the safe custody and increase of small savings belonging to the industrious classes' of the neighbourhood. Sums of from 1s. to £150 are received from individual depositors, and may be withdrawn whenever required. On 21 Feb. 1883, there were 19,239 individual depositors, having a capital of £499,074, which with £9476 belonging to charitable institutions and societies, gave a total deposited in the bank of £508,550. This sum includes the capital inserted for the district banks at Alyth, Blairgowrie, Crieff, Coupar-Angus, Caputh, Dunkeld, Dunning, and Melville. Forty-three insurance companies are represented in Perth by agents or offices. There are 4 principal hotels, viz., the British, Royal George, Salutation, Queen's, besides the Temperance Hotel. Among the charitable institutions are the Infirmary and dispensary, destitute sick society for Perth and Bridgend, societies for indigent old men and women, Perth Ladies' Clothing Society, James VI,'s Hospital, Perth Ladies' House of Refuge for Destitute Girls, 2 schools of industry, a society for relief of incurables in Perth and Perthshire, with Hillside Home in Perth, Perth soup kitchen (17,526 portions issued in 1882-83), Murray's Royal Asylum, the Lethendy mortifications. Among the sporting clubs are Perth Curling Club (with curling pond off Balhousie Street), Friarton and St John's (of Perth) curling clubs, Perth bowling club (with green on the W of the North Inch), New Club in Tay Street, Perth Hunt, Royal Perth Golfing Society and County and City Club, James VI.'s Golf Club, Perth Anglers' Club, instituted 1858, Perth Fishing Club, instituted 1880, and Perthshire Coursing Club. Other institutions are the Literary and Antiquarian Society, with a museum in Marshall's Monument; Perthshire Society of Natural History, established in 1867, with a natural history museum and lecture-hall in Tay Street; Perthshire Medical Association, a branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Mechanics' library, instituted 1823, the People's Club and Institute, formed to 'combine the advantages of a commercial exchange with those of a place for instruction and amusement'; a literary society, public baths and washing-house, a model lodging-house, horticultural and temperance societies, a city mission, branch of the Scottish Girls' Friendly Society, and a Perth woman's educational association. Four local lodges of Freemasons meet in the masonic hall at stated intervals. Perth is the depôt for the 1st, 2d, and 3d battalion of the Royal Highlanders, and of the 42nd regimental district, and it is the headquarters of the 1st Perthshire Rifle Volunteers. *The Perthshire Courier, Farmers' Journal, and Scottish General Advertiser*, established in 1809, is published every Tuesday afternoon; the *Perthshire Advertiser and Strathmore Journal*, established in 1829, every Monday, Thursday, and Friday; and the *Perthshire Constitutional and Journal*, established 1835, every Monday and Wednesday afternoon. The two first are Liberal, the last Conservative, in politics. Each of the *Dundee Advertiser* and *Dundee Courier and Argus* has a branch office in Perth.

Manufactures, Commerce, Harbour, etc.—The manufactures of Perth were at an early period extensive; and although they have undergone many fluctuations, they are still tolerably important and diversified. Gloves were early and long a staple product, and between 2000 and 3000 pairs were annually made, chiefly for home consumption. Side by side with this manufacture flourished the dressing of sheep and lamb skins to provide the materials for the gloves; and these industries were formerly so important as to give name to Skinner-gate, one of the oldest streets in the town. Both are now quite extinct, although tanning is, of course, carried on to an average extent. But the former importance of the Glovers is indicated by the fact that to the present day the deacon of the Incorporation of Glovers of Perth is, *ex officio*, a commissioner of supply for the county. The linen trade of Perth rose to great importance in the 18th century, and fostered intercourse between the merchants of the city and the inhabitants of Germany and Flanders. A report in 1794 stated that this was the staple trade of the town; and that linen and cotton goods to the value of £100,000 were annually produced by about 1500 looms in the city and suburbs. The manufacture of cotton fabrics superseded that of linen during the wars with France; but about 1812-15 received a severe check. Similarly the manufactures of umbrella-ginghams, checks, pullicates, and imitation Indian shawls and scarfs have all been introduced into the town, flourished awhile, and sunk into insignificance. The spinning of flax and tow yarns was commenced about 1830 in a mill with 1250 spindles; and the manufacture of a mixed cotton and woollen fabric in 1844. Ship-building began to be carried on in 1830; and in 1837 the first iron steam vessel built on the E side of Scotland came from a Perth yard, but the industry has now dwindled, only one sailing-ship of 110 tons having been built since 1877. Among the other shrunken industries of the place publishing should be mentioned. In the latter part of last century a printing press in the town was remarkable for the number and excellence of its publications, among which was the *Encyclopædia Perthensis*, said to have been at the time the largest work produced in Scotland out of Edinburgh. At present the chief industries of Perth are dyeing, and the manufacture of ink and gauge-glasses—the last the most recent. There are four dyeworks at Perth, the largest of which was erected mainly in 1865 in the N part of the town, and is the largest establishment of the kind in Scotland. It has agencies in all parts of the country, and dyes goods from even remote parts of England and Ireland. It draws a plentiful supply of water from the Tay by means of 18-inch pipes; and employs many hundreds of hands. The making of gauge-glasses is carried on by two firms; and of ink by two houses. There are, besides, three manufactories of linen, table-napery, etc.; and others of winceys, floor-cloth, ropes and twine, bricks and tiles, chemicals, etc. One of the linen factories was built in 1868 at a cost of £20,000, and employs about 600 hands. There are also iron-works, several foundries, four breweries, and two mills.

Perth was early a commercial centre of importance and reputation. Alexander Neckam, who died Abbot of Cirencester in 1217, noticed the town in a Latin distich, quoted in Camden's *Britannia*, and thus Englished by Bishop Gibson, translator of Camden's work:—

> Great Tay through Perth, through towns, through country flies,
> Perth the whole kingdom with her wealth supplies.

Perth merchants carried on trade with the Netherlands before 1286 and long after, and visited the Hanse towns in their own ships. Germans and Flemings very early frequented the city in turn; many settled in it; and had it not been for the usual short-sighted restrictive policy adopted towards foreigners, would have developed its trade and manufactures even more rapidly and more extensively than they did. The rebellion of 1745 demonstrated the convenience of Perth as a focus of trade for the N part of Scotland; and after that date the commerce of the city once more revived, but it has never again assumed anything like a leading position among the commercial towns of Scotland. In 1840 it was

made a head port, and as such it has jurisdiction down the Tay as far as Carncase Burn on the right, and Powgavie on the left; over the subports of Newburgh, Port-Allen, Carpow, Pitfour, and Powgavie.

The original harbour adjoined the old bridge at the foot of High Street, at the place called Old Shore, but in consequence of the gradual accumulation of gravel in it, was removed, first to the South Shore, opposite the Greyfriars' burying-place, and next to the Lime Shore, opposite the S end of the South Inch, and quite away from the town. The channel, even below this point, became also greatly impeded with sand-banks, so that sloops of 60 tons were the largest craft that could make Perth, and even these had to be lightened. The trade of Perth was thus seriously affected, and accordingly in 1830 and 1834 acts of parliament were obtained to authorise the deepening of the channel, and the construction of larger quays and a wet dock. These with other changes were estimated to cost £54,315, and were to be finished before June 1854, under the direction of thirty commissioners. But owing partly to the want of funds and partly to the diversion of trade on the construction of the railways, they remained unfinished for a long time after that date. The commissioners becoming bankrupt in 1854 procured an act of parliament, transferring all their liabilities (then about £86,000) to the city; and the harbour debt at present is thus a mere matter of figures between the harbour and city. The following table shows the state of harbour revenues and debt at various dates—

Date.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure.	Debt due to City.
1857-58	£1874	£3556	£1682	£87,631
1867-68	1310	4307	2997	110,194
1877-78	892	5374	4481	148,796
1882-83	1300	6189	4888	171,296

These figures show a steadily declining income and a steadily rising expenditure. The excess of the latter is annually borrowed from the city and added to the total amount of the debt. A new item in the revenue of the port was that known as the Tay Bridge compensation. A short branch railway, now forming part of the Caledonian system, was formed in 1852 between the harbour and the general terminus. The quay frontage is at present 1300 feet. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and coastwise with cargoes and in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1853	..	..	21,689	..	..	19,092
1867	8617	3787	12,404	8515	532	9,047
1873	6155	2034	8,189	6561	2255	8,816
1882	6895	4248	11,143	6972	3798	10,770
1883	6938	2829	9,767	6900	2831	9,731

Of the total, 124 vessels of 9767 tons that entered in 1883, 29 of 2315 tons were in ballast, and 103 of 7138 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 124 of 9731 tons of those that cleared included 55 ships in ballast of 4896 tons, and 123 coasters of 9505 tons. The total tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the port was 9654 in 1841-44, 4945 in 1861, 3429 in 1873, 2064 in 1878, and 803 in 1884, viz.—16 vessels, from one steamer of 18, to a sailing ship of 135, tons. Much of the trade of the city is carried on in bottoms of other ports of registry, especially of Dundee. The principal imports are Baltic timber, coals, cement, slates, oil-cake, and artificial manure; and the principal exports are potatoes, grain, and timber. But the whole trade of Perth has been affected by the development of railways, which has attracted most of the shipping that enters the Tay to Dundee, whence their cargoes are distributed by rail. The customs revenue of Perth in 1837 was £6270; in 1864, £16,308; in 1874, £17,104; and in 1882, £20,776.

As may be inferred from the size of its auction mart, Perth is an important centre for the sale of sheep and cattle, and very large numbers of these animals change hands here annually. Besides the sales of the local dealers, there are still several fairs held at Perth. The First of Luke, Palmsune'en, and Midsummer fairs, all for cattle and horses, are held respectively on the first Fridays of March, April, and July. The sheep and wool fair is held in July, on the first Tuesday after Inverness wool fair; St John's Day Fair, for cattle, horses, and sheep, takes place on the first Friday in September; Little Dunning Fair, for cattle, butter, and cheese; a hiring fair on the Friday after Martinmas (*o.s.*); and Andrewsmass fair, for cattle and horses, on the second Friday in December.

Municipal History.—In David I.'s confirmation charter to Dunfermline Abbey (1127) is mentioned the 'burgh of Perth;' and by David Perth claims to have been made a royal burgh, although its oldest royal charter is dated 1210, and attributed to William the Lyon. There are numerous minor charters by Robert I., David II., Robert III. (one conferring the right of choosing a sheriff), and James VI.; but the governing and most important charter in the possession of the city is dated 1600, under the hand of James VI., confirming all previous charters and the whole rights and privileges of the burgh. Till 1482, in the reign of James III., Perth was generally regarded as the capital or seat of government of the country, and even at present takes precedence of all royal burghs except Edinburgh. The burgh records are of great antiquity, and supply an uninterrupted list of magistrates from 1465. It is interesting to note that among the list of chief magistrates, there appear very often the names of some of the neighbouring nobility, as, *e.g.*, the Earl of Gowrie, Earl of Montrose, Earl of Athole, Lord Ruthven, Viscount Stormont, Threipland of Fingask, etc. The burgh is now governed by a lord

Seal of Perth.

provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and nineteen councillors, who are also commissioners of police, gas, and water. The burgh is divided into four wards for the election of the council; the number of voters in 1883-84 was 5334, of whom 1322 were females. The burgh possessed a seal as early as the first half of the 13th century; but at the beginning of the 15th century it used a different seal, representing on one side the beheading of John the Baptist, and on the other his enshrinement. The present seal is said to have taken its two-headed eagle from the tradition of the Roman origin of the town. The number of the police force in 1884 was 33, including a superintendent, who is also procurator-fiscal for the city, with a salary of £220. Burgh, police, and guildry courts are held in the town. A sheriff court is

held every Tuesday and Friday during session, and at least once in each vacation. The convener court, acting as trustees for Stewart's Free School, consists of the deacons of the various trade-guilds, viz., the hammermen, bakers, glovers, wrights, tailors, fleshers, shoemakers, and weavers; but the ancient rigidly maintained privileges of these incorporations no longer exist. The entire corporation revenue in 1883-84 was £6557. The following table shows the sources and amount of the revenues of the city of Perth at different dates; the income which it derives from the harbour being excluded:

	1857-58.	1867-68.	1877-78.	1882-83.
Customs, . . .	£678	£590	£644	£771
Inches—Grazing, etc.,	398	505	405	452
Feu-duties, . . .	1256	1544	1468	1457
Houses, etc., . .	762	290	301	303
Mills and Waterfalls, .	601	618	429	450
Arable Lands, . .	..	375	321	374
Fishings, . . .	870	1265	1320	612
Seats in the Churches,	465	414	430	415
Cemeteries, . .	..	248	133	226
Shore-dues, . .	1874	106	73	106
Miscellaneous, . .	608	361	364	208
Total,	£7512	£6216	£5888	£5374

Perth returns one member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1837), the parliamentary constituency numbering 4126, and the municipal 5334, in 1884. Valuation (1876) £90,148, (1884) £113,960, *plus* £10,840 for railways. Pop. of royal burgh (1871) 22,274, (1881) 27,207; of parliamentary burgh (1831) 19,238, (1841) 20,407, (1851) 23,835, (1861) 25,250, (1871) 25,585, (1881) 28,949, of whom 15,496 were females, and 391 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1881) occupied 5515, vacant 136, building 28.

Antiquities.—With the exception of St John's Church already described, there are no extant ancient buildings of interest in Perth, though it has the memory of many now vanished. Military walls, of sufficient strength to resist vigorous sieges, surrounded the town from a very early date till far into last century. Their builder and the date of their origin is unknown, although Adamson, in the *Muses Threnodie*, boldly ascribes them to Agricola. They often underwent partial demolitions and changes, but now have completely disappeared, with the exception of a small fragment still to be seen in an entry off George Street. The walls seem at one time to have been strengthened with forts, of which the Spey Tower was one. This, the last remnant of the fortifications, stood near the site of the County Buildings, and contained a strong prison, in which Cardinal Beaton imprisoned certain Protestants whom he caused to be put to death. From its walls also he witnessed their execution. The tower was demolished in 1766. The Monk's Tower, demolished in 1806, formed the former south-eastern angle of the old city-wall, and had a ceiling curiously decorated with allegorical and symbolical paintings at the command of the first Earl of Gowrie. A fosse or aqueduct, supplied with water from the Almond, went round the outside of the walls, but this has very largely been built over or narrowed. The old castle of Perth stood without the walls at the end of the Skinner-gate, and, before the erection of the Blackfriars' monastery, was the usual Perth residence of the Scottish kings. A very large and strong citadel, built by Cromwell's army in 1652 on the South Inch, was one of the four erected after the battle of Dunbar to overawe Scotland. It was a solid and stately work, 266 feet square, with earthen ramparts and deep moat filled with water, and it had a bastion at each corner, and an iron gate on the side next the town; a pier was built beside it. Many buildings, including the hospital, the schoolhouse, and parts of the bridge, were demolished to supply the materials for this work; and the gravestones and walls were taken from the Greyfriars' churchyard for the same purpose. Soon after the Restoration the citadel was given by Charles II. to the town, and almost immediately was used as a quarry; in 1666 it was sold for 4702 marks, but under conditions which made the wreck of it again public property, when it was finally removed piece-meal. During some years before the building of the barracks a remnant of it was used as a cavalry stable for 200 horses, a riding school, etc.; but now the trenches have been filled up, and all traces of its existence have disappeared from the spot, across which the Edinburgh road now passes. The old Parliament House, which has left its name in Parliament Close off High Street, lingered as a humble tenement, inhabited by the poor, yet with a few tarnished relics of its former grandeur, till 1818, when it was taken down to make room for the Freemasons' Hall. A stone in the causeway of the High Street marks the site of the former pillory; and between Skinner-gate and Kirkgate, in the same street, others define the site of the market cross. In 1668 Robert Mylne of Balfargie, the King's master-mason in Scotland, built, for £200, a new cross (in room of that demolished by Cromwell), which was 12 feet high, had a flight of steps within, and terminated in a terrace, and was emblazoned with both the royal and the city arms. In 1765 this fine structure was decreed by the town council to be a mere worthless obstruction to the thoroughfare, and it was accordingly sold by auction for £5 to a mason, who immediately removed it. Earl Gowrie's palace, scene of the Gowrie conspiracy in 1600, stood on the site now occupied by the County Buildings; was surrounded by a garden; and in the prosperous days of the city was known as the Whitehall of Perth. Built in 1520 by the Countess of Huntly, and afterwards purchased by Lord Ruthven, it passed, after the murder of the Earl of Gowrie, into the possession of the city, which presented it in 1746 to the Duke of Cumberland. For some time it had been possessed by the Earl of Kinnoull, who received in it Charles II. in 1663. The Duke of Cumberland sold it to Government, by whom it was used for many years as artillery barracks; and finally resold to the city in 1805, when it was demolished, and its materials sold for about £600, to make room for the present County Buildings. The last fragment disappeared in 1865. Lord Chancellor Hay, the Earl of Errol, the Earl of Athole, the Bishop of Dunkeld, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, Lord John Murray, and other nobles had mansions in the city, but all have now disappeared. In Curfew Row there is an old tenement, formerly the Glovers' Hall, and now pointed out as the house of Simon Glover, father of the 'Fair Maid;' while the Skinners' or Glovers' yard in front (now covered with buildings) was the supposed scene of the conflict between Hal o' the Wynd and Bonthron. Old Perth abounded in ecclesiastical buildings and establishments. The Blackfriars' or Dominican Monastery, on the N side of the town, was founded in 1231 by Alexander II. It was a frequent residence of the kings, on which account it is sometimes spoken of as a palace; and it had a church attached to it, in which some parliaments were held. From the Gilten Arbour in its garden Robert III. witnessed the combat of the clans, already alluded to. In 1437 the monastery was the scene of the murder of James I. The Carthusian Monastery or Charter-house, the only house of the order in Scotland, stood on the present site of James VI.'s hospital, and was founded in 1429 by James I. or his Queen for thirteen monks and their servants. Its church contained the tombs of James I., his Queen, and of Margaret, mother of James V. The sumptuous building was a great ornament to the city, but was completely destroyed by the mob in 1559. The same fate befell the Greyfriars' or Franciscan Monastery, founded in 1460, in the SE of the town, by Lord Oliphant. The Whitefriars' Monastery, known as the 'Prior and Convent of the Carmelite Friars of Tulilum, near Perth,' dated from the reign of Alexander III. St Leonard's Nunnery stood a little S of the town, and was founded in the 13th century. Along with the other nunnery of St Mary Magdalene, it was suppressed on the erection of the Carthusian Monastery, to which the revenues of both were assigned. Our Lady's Chapel, or the Chapel of St Mary, already an old building (1210), was destroyed

then by a flood; and was afterwards built farther from the river, and eventually became part of the old town buildings, taken down in 1876. St Ann's Chapel, dedicated to the mother of the Virgin, had attached to it a hospital for the poor, and stood on the S side of St John's Church. The chapel of Our Lady of Loretto or Allareit stood near the head of South Street, on the N side. The Rood Chapel, or Chapel of the Holy Cross, stood at the N side of the South Street port. St Paul's Chapel, founded in 1434 by Sir John Spens of Glen Douglas, had an hospital for strangers and poor, and stood at the NW corner of the New Row. SS. James' and Thomas's Chapel stood on the S side of St John's Church. St Catherine's was founded in 1523 by Sir John Tyrie, provost of the collegiate church of Methven, and had an hospice for poor travellers; it stood at Claypots, in the W of the town. St Laurence's Chapel was founded before 1405, and was granted by Robert III. to the Dominicans, who suffered it to go to ruin. At the junction of the Watergate and High Street, a marble tablet on the front of a house notes that 'Here stood the Castle of the Green,' an ancient house in which golfers used to keep their clubs and balls. The house now occupying the site was built in 1788, and on clearing the site for its erection, two underground chambers were found, each 26 feet by 14, covered with a flat arch, and with strongly cemented walls of masonry 3½ feet thick. Some local antiquaries have not scrupled to recognise in these the remains of an ancient British temple, said by Holinshed to have been founded at Perth by a grandson of King Lear, and traditionally reported to have preceded the Castle of the Green on its site. Other remains and relics have been exhumed in the course of excavations, going to prove that the level of the streets has been considerably raised in the course of time.

History.—Both the etymology of the name and the earliest site and date of the city of Perth have been keenly discussed by antiquaries. Some are for identifying it with the 'Victoria,' some with the 'Orrea,' of Ptolemy (2d c. A.D.); but Victoria Skene places at Loch Orr in Fife, whilst 'Orrea must have been situated near the junction of the Earn with the Tay, perhaps at Abernethy.' Others, again, assert that the present city was only founded by William the Lyon after the destruction by the Tay of 'Bertha' or Old Perth in 1210; and Bertha they place at the mouth of the Almond, 2½ miles higher up the Tay. All that is certain is that Perth is of very high antiquity; and that for some time it was known as St John's town or St Johnstoun. The latter name, though it occurs in some ballads and other old writings, is said never to have been generally adopted by the people. It survives in the phrase a 'St Johnstoun's tippet,' meaning a hempen halter, from the fact or statement that each of the 300 burgesses, who marched to oppose the Queen-Regent, Mary of Guise (1559), wore a rope round his neck, as a symbol of the punishment he would deserve if he deserted his colours. The vicinity of SCONE, where the Scottish kings were crowned, and the magnificence of the ecclesiastical buildings at Perth gave it the character of capital of the kingdom till 1482, in the reign of James II. Fourteen parliaments are said to have been held in it between 1201 and 1459; and sixteen out of thirty-seven ecclesiastical councils held in Scotland between 1201 and 1405 took place at Perth. In the history of Scotland, Perth figures very prominently. In 1298 Edward I. of England fortified it as the capital, and his deputy, Aymer de Valence, took up his residence in it. In 1311 Robert Bruce took the city by storm, razed the walls, and filled up the moat. After the battle of Dupplin in 1332, Perth came into the hands of Edward Balliol, and three years later was skilfully fortified and strongly garrisoned by Edward III. But in 1339, Robert, Lord High Steward, regent of the kingdom, laid siege to the fortress, and compelled it to surrender. Perth, in the reign of Robert III., is well described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Fair Maid of Perth;* and the novel contains a graphic account of the chief outstanding historical event of the time, viz., the judicial combat between the clans Quhele or Chattan and Kay, which took place on the North Inch, in 1396, before the king and his nobles. The following is Dr Hill Burton's more prosaic account of the same interesting event: 'On the 23d of October 1396, on the beautiful diluvial meadow by the Tay called the North Inch of Perth, lists were staked off as for a great tournament, and benches and stands were erected for spectators. A vast crowd gathered there of all ranks, from the king himself downwards. The spectacle which drew them together was a battle between two bodies of the wild Highlanders, thirty on each side. They were to fight in their native fashion with axes, swords, or bows, having no defensive armour. The chronicles mention an odd incident in the arrangements. A combatant on one side losing heart swam the Tay and made off. The question then came how the equality of numbers was to be made up. A common artificer of Perth—a little man, but strong and able at his weapon—agreed to fill the empty place for a small fee, and a life provision should he survive after having done his work well; and the bargain was accepted. Though but briefly noted as a piece of eccentric courage in a person of humble condition, this incident has come up so often and in so many shapes in literature and tradition that the story of the Gow-chrom, or Crooked Smith as he is sometimes called, is as familiar as many leading events in history. Such a contest would make a lively variation in the monotony of the tournament, with its stately etiquettes and regulated restraints. It was the nature of the beings brought together to fly at each other like wild-cats, and kill in any way they could. The affair was as bloody as heart could desire. Of one side but ten remained, all wounded; of the other but one.' The object of this extraordinary conflict is quite uncertain, and even the families to which the leaders in the fight belonged, are not definitely known. The earliest account of the affair is given by Wyntoun (about 1422):

> 'They thre score ware clannys twa,
> Clahynnbè Qwhewyl, and Clachinyha,
> Of thir twa kynnys ware thay men
> Thretty again thretty then,
> And thare thai had than chiftanys twa—
> Scha Ferqwharis sone wes ane of thay,
> The tother Cristy Johnesone.'

Wyntoun makes no mention of the volunteer, who is introduced, first by Bower, who wrote about 1445. See also pp. 310-318 of vol. iii. of Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (1880). In 1437 Perth was the scene of the assassination of James I., who was murdered in the Blackfriars' Monastery. The king had spent his Christmas at the monastery, and still lingered as the guest of the monks. Various portents are related, which warned the king of his approaching death. But James jested and disregarded all superstitious warnings. On the evening of 20 Feb., the arch-conspirator Sir Robert Graham, followed by a large body of retainers, overcame the king's guards and broke into the royal apartments. The king was chatting with the queen and her ladies in the reception-room, having laid aside his robes and his weapons. On the first alarm he rushed to fasten the door, but found that treachery had removed the bar. The windows were too securely fastened to admit of escape; but recollecting a vault underneath the room, the king prized up some planks of the floor, and leapt down. The ladies could do but little to resist the conspirators; but one is said to have dared the courageous deed thus described by D. G. Rossetti in his fine ballad on this *King's Tragedy*,

> 'Like iron felt my arm, as through
> The staple I made it pass—
> Alack it was flesh and bone—no more!
> 'Twas Catherine Douglas sprang to the door,
> But I fell back Kate Barlass.'

The conspirators burst into the room, discovered the king's hiding-place after a little delay, and beheld their victim standing at bay. Till a few days before there had been an opening into the court-yard from the vault

by which the king might have escaped, but James had ordered it to be built up, because the balls at tennis were apt to fall into it. The first two conspirators who leapt into the vault were seized by the king with his naked hands, and their throats bore the mark of his fingers for long afterwards; but with their daggers they overcame his resistance; others of the accomplices came to their assistance, and the poet-king fell with 16 wounds in his breast. But his murder was fully avenged by his widow, who relentlessly tracked out his assassins and put them to death with the cruellest tortures. In the early history of the Reformation in Scotland Perth made a considerable figure. In 1544 it was the scene of the martyrdom of five Protestants, who were burned at the instance of Cardinal Beaton. But a few years later it saw the first blow struck in the wholesale destruction and disfigurement by the mob of the Roman Catholic churches and monasteries in Scotland; the first impetus having been given by a sermon preached in St John's church by John Knox on 11 May 1559, and celebrated for two centuries after by a weekly service. This demonstration of popular feeling, though unpremeditated and condemned by the leaders of the Reforming party, was a true indication of the disposition of the town; and although the Queen Regent immediately obtained possession of the city and reintroduced the old worship under the guard of a French garrison, the citizens rose in revolt as soon as she had departed. In 1600 Gowrie House in Perth was the scene of the mysterious occurrence known as the Gowrie conspiracy, which resulted in the assassination of the Earl of Gowrie, then provost of the city, and his brother, on the pretext that they had attempted to murder the king, James VI. King James had been prevailed upon by Alexander Ruthven, brother of the Earl of Gowrie, to visit Gowrie House, the pretext being a story of a mysterious captive with a large store of foreign gold. James, who was hunting at Falkland at the time, rode to Perth, accompanied by about twenty attendants, among whom were the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Mar. After dinner, the king was led aside by Alexander Ruthven, and when his attendants missed him, they were told he had left Gowrie House by a back way. For what had really happened we are chiefly dependent on what is practically the king's own account. Ruthven conducted him by the great staircase, and through several apartments, the doors of which he carefully locked after him, to a small turret at the SW corner of the southern wing of the house, and overhanging the wall. More direct access to this turret was obtained by the 'black turnpike' stair, which led into the larger apartment, off which the turret opened. In this chamber—one window of which looked into the courtyard, and the other into the Speygate—James found no captive, but an armed man; and an excited and threatening colloquy ensued between the king and Ruthven. The latter retired to bring his brother the Earl, but returning almost immediately attempted to seize and bind the king's hands. A desperate struggle then followed, during which the armed man, according to his own account, stood entirely neutral, except only that he first opened the window over the Speygate, and then the other over the courtyard. In the struggle James was thrust near this latter window, and putting his head out he called lustily for help. One of his attendants, Sir John Ramsay, hearing the alarm, hastened up the 'black turnpike,' burst into the turret, and stabbed the king's assailant, whose dead body the king himself hurled down the stair. Meanwhile the alarm had spread, and the Earl of Gowrie, eluding the efforts made to seize him, rushed up the turnpike stair, followed by five friends. These were met by the king, Ramsay, and another; and after a brief contest, Gowrie fell dead under Ramsay's sword. The other attendants of the king, hearing the alarm, hastened to his assistance by the great staircase, but they were retarded by the massive doors, which they had to break down with hammers; and when at last they made their way to the turret, the tragic event had

been accomplished. The alarm quickly spread among the townspeople, who crowded about the palace, threatening vengeance for the death of their beloved provost; but the magistrates succeeded in quieting them, and the king stole away at night by boat across the Tay. The object of this affair has never been satisfactorily cleared up. Burton says that 'the theory that the whole was a plot by the Court to ruin the powerful house of Gowrie must at once, after a calm weighing of the evidence, be dismissed as beyond the range of sane conclusions.' He leans to the belief that it was a genuine conspiracy, not to murder but to kidnap the king, with the view of acquiring political influence. In Perth, however, the former view is still cherished, and three books have been produced there in the present century in support of it. On 2 Sept. 1644, the day after his victory of TIBBERMUIR, Perth was taken possession of by the Marquis of Montrose; and in 1651, when besieged by Oliver Cromwell, the citizens, by a deceptive appearance of military bustle and alertness, secured good terms of surrender. In 1689, Claverhouse, with 80 horse, seized the city. In 1715 the city was occupied by Mar for the Pretender, and James VIII. was proclaimed king at the cross; and in January of the following year he visited Perth in person. Again in 1745 Perth became a centre of the Jacobite rising; and from 4 till 11 Sept. Prince Charles and his army remained within its walls. On both occasions the burgesses were subjected to a tax of several hundred pounds. Though after 1482 Perth was no longer a frequent residence of the kings, it has received many royal visits. James VI. visited it in 1601 and 1617, and Charles I. in 1633; and both monarchs were received with pageants and rejoicings. Queen Victoria visited Perth on 6 Sept. 1842; and, on 29 Sept. 1848, she spent a night at the Royal George Hotel. Perth has suffered a good deal from inundations and plague; and it is still liable to the former. There were great floods in 1210, 1621, 1740, 1773, 1814, 1847, and 1849. There is an old Gaelic prophecy to the effect that 'Great Tay of the waves will sweep Perth bare;' and there is a Lowland rhyme, equally threatening, concerning two streams which fall into the Tay, about 5 miles from the town—

> 'Says the Shochie to the Ordie
> Where shall we meet?
> At the Cross of Perth
> When men are a' asleep.'

It is said that this prophecy was harmlessly fulfilled by building the stones of an old cross into the bridge across the Tay. Plagues visited Perth in 1512, 1585-87, 1608, and 1645, and cholera in 1832. Allan Ramsay's poem on *Bessie Bell and Mary Gray* describes the fate of two young ladies, who, though they had retired into the country for fear of the plague, yet caught the infection from a young gentleman of Perth who visited them, and is said to have been in love with both. The real event is said to have happened in 1645.

James, fourth Lord Drummond, was created Earl of Perth in 1605; and the fourth Earl, who embraced the Jacobite cause, received the title of Duke of Perth from James II. at St Germains in 1695. The earldoms of Perth and Melfort, attainted in 1695 and 1715, were restored by Act of Parliament in 1853 to George Drummond, sixth Duc de Melfort, Comte de Lussan, and Baron de Valrose (France), the fifth descendant of the third Earl of Perth. See DRUMMOND CASTLE.

Among the natives of Perth are Henry Adamson (1581-1639), poet, author of *The Muses Threnodie;* Patrick Adamson or Constantine (1543-92), tulchan Archbishop of St Andrews and Latinist, who was educated at Perth grammar school; the Rev. William Row (1563-1634), anti-episcopalian divine; and his brother, the Rev. John Row (1568-1646), author of *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, 1558-1637, printed for the Wodrow Society in 1842; William Murray (1705-93), Lord Chief Justice and first Earl of Mansfield; Robert Sandeman (1723-71), founder of the religious sect of the Glassites or Sandemanians; James Bisset (1742-1832), artist and author of rhyming

directories, etc.; David Octavius Hill, R.S.A. (1802-70); Charles Mackay, LL.D. (b. 1814), journalist and poet; and the Rev. George Clark Hutton, D.D. (b. 1825), a prominent U.P. divine. The Reformer, John Row (1525-80), whose two sons have been noticed above, was minister of Perth from 1560. John Ruskin, as a child, spent every alternate summer at Perth. His father's sister, he tells us, 'lived at Bridgend, and had a garden full of gooseberry bushes, sloping down to the Tay, with a door opening to the water, which ran past it clear-brown over the pebbles, 3 or 4 feet deep, an infinite thing for a child to look down into.'

The parishes of Perth are the East, Middle, West, and St Paul's, and until 1807 formed only one parish, as in some respects they are still treated. They are bounded N by Tibbermuir and Redgorton parishes, E by Scone, Kinnoull, and Kinfauns, SE by Rhynd, S by Dunbarney and a detached portion of Forteviot, and W by Aberdalgie and Tibbermuir. The greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 4½ miles, and their greatest breadth 2 miles. The West Kirk, Middle Kirk, and St Paul's lie almost entirely within the town; but the East Kirk parish includes the landward portion, with the villages of Dovecotland, Tulloch, Craigie, Cherrybank, Pitheavlis, Craigend, and Friarton; and it measures 4¼ miles long, though its breadth is variable and slight. The landward district has various hills of a ridgy character, but soft in outline in the S and W; the highest is Moncreiffe Hill, and the others vary from 300 to 600 feet. The rest of the surface gradually slopes down into the fertile plain which extends along the Tay, and is largely covered with highly cultivated arable land and wood. Among the beautiful woods which adorn the neighbourhood of Perth are Craigie Wood and St Magdalene Wood. The famous Perth nurseries are on the E bank of the Tay, adjoining the richly wooded Kinnoull Hill. The Almond divides the parish from Redgorton, and the Tay forms the entire eastern boundary. Greenstone, basalt, and other trap rocks form the higher hills; there is a large bed of conglomerate, chiefly porphyritic trap, in the SW; and Old Red Sandstone, dipping towards the NW, lies beneath most of the rest of the area. The soil on the higher grounds is mostly a rich loam; on the lower, a clayey alluvium upon gravel. The chief proprietors are the Earls of Mansfield and Kinnoull, Lord Gray, Lord Elibank, and the city of Perth. The valuation for the parish of Perth, beyond the burgh, in 1883-84 was £7067. Pop. (1881) Middle parish, 4902; West, 6223; St Paul's, 4902; and East, 12,102, of whom 520 were landward.

These parishes are in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; St Leonard's *quoad sacra* parish comprises parts of the East and West Kirk parishes. The details of the parishes have been already noted. The presbytery of Perth comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Aberdalgie, Abernethy, Collace, Dron, Dunbarney, Errol, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Kilspindie, Kinfauns, Kinnoull, St Madoes, St Martins, Methven, Moneydie, the four Perth parishes, Redgorton, Rhynd, Scone, and Tibbermuir; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Logiealmond and St Leonard's in Perth; and the chapelries of St Stephen in Perth and Stanley. The Free Church and the U.P. Church have also presbyteries of Perth. The synod of Perth and Stirling comprehends the presbyteries of Dunkeld, Weem, Perth, Auchterarder, Stirling, and Dunblane. The Free Church has also a synod of Perth and Stirling.

See *Perth Memoralia* (1806); J. Maidment's *Chronicle of Perth from* 1210 *to* 1668 (Edinb., Maitland Club, 1831); George Penney's *Traditions of Perth* (Perth, 1836); David Peacock's *Perth: its Annals and its Archives* (Perth, 1849); John P. Lawson's *Book of Perth* (Edinb. 1847); John Wilson's *Presbytery of Perth* (Perth, 1860); R. S. Fittis' *Ecclesiastical Annals of Perth to the Period of the Reformation;* and other works cited under Perthshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Perth, District of, is one of the districts into which Perthshire was divided by Act of Parliament in 1795 for the statutory jurisdiction of justices of peace in small debts. It includes the parishes of Aberdalgie, Abernethy, Arngask, Dunbarney, Dron, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Findo-Gask, Kinnoull (excluding the lands of Inchyra and Balthayock), Methven (excluding the lands of Tullybeagles), Moneydie, Perth, Redgorton, Rhynd, Scone (excluding the lands of Kinnochtry), Tibbermuir, the lands of Clevage and Inverdunning in Dunning, the lands of Logiealmond in Monzie, and the lands of Friarton in St Martins. Perth district, one of two into which the sheriffdom of Perthshire is divided, comprehends all the above parishes (Aberdalgie to Tibbermuir), besides those of Abernyte, Alyth, Auchterarder, Auchtergaven, Bendochy, Blackford, Blair Athole, Blairgowrie, Caputh, Cargill, Cluny, Collace, Comrie, Crieff, Coupar-Angus, Dull, Dunkeld, Dunning, Errol, Fortingall, Fowlis-Easter, Fowlis-Wester, Glendevon, Inchture, part of Kenmore, Kilspindie, Kinclaven, Kinfauns, Kinloch, Kinnaird, Kirkmichael, Lethendy, Little Dunkeld, Logierait, Longforgan, Madderty, Meigle, Moneydie, Monzie, Monzievaird, Moulin, Muthill, Rattray, St Madoes, St Martins, Trinity-Gask, and part of Weem.

Perthshire is a large inland county in the centre of Scotland, consisting of a main body and a small detached portion. The latter comprises the parishes of Culross and Tulliallan, and is separated from the former by a belt of Clackmannanshire and Fife, which is only 1¾ mile wide at its narrowest part; it is 6¼ miles long from E to W, and 4½ miles broad from N to S, and contains an area of 11,170 acres. There is also a minute detached portion of Kippen lying S of the Forth. The main body of the county is bounded NW by Inverness-shire, N by Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire, E by Forfarshire, SW by Fifeshire and Kinross-shire, S by Clackmannanshire and Stirlingshire, SW by Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, and W by Argyllshire. The boundary is in great part natural and well-defined, but in some places it is quite artificial. From a point on the SW within about 3 miles of the head of Loch Fyne to a point at the base of Mount Blair between Glenshee and Glenisla in the E, a distance of 117 miles at least, the boundary line along the W, N, and most of the E of the county, follows the watershed or summit-lines of some of the loftiest and most elongated mountain-chains in Scotland. The only exceptions to this are at the points where the Moor of Rannoch places Loch Lydoch and the little Lochanachly on the W border, and where the S half of Loch Ericht forms part of the NW boundary. From Mount Blair the boundary follows southwards for 2 miles the river Shee, then for 12 miles runs along secondary watersheds and watercourses W to the course of the Isla, which it follows to the confluence with the Dean. After turning NW for 3½ miles along the Dean, the boundary again bends S, and making a considerable loop westwards, strikes the Firth of Tay at Invergowrie, 3 miles above Dundee, after an irregular course of 27 or 28 miles. Thence it continues along the N bank of the Tay for 11 miles, crosses to the S bank at Mugdrum island, and runs 36 miles to the SE in a sinuous and irregular line along the ridges and streamlets of the Ochils to a point upon the South Devon, ¾ mile S of Solsgirth. Thence it recedes for nearly 5 miles up the South Devon, 17 miles W and SW across the Ochils and Strathallan, till it falls upon the river Forth just at its confluence with the Teith. Thence, except for cutting off a few farms in Kippen parish S of the Forth, the boundary follows the Forth and its head-stream, the Duchray, for 30 miles to a point within 3¾ miles of Ben Lomond; thence NW by Lochs Arklet and Katrine, along Glengyle Water and the heights round the N end of Loch Lomond; and so up a tributary of the Falloch, through Lochanlarig to Crochrechan, the point whence the boundary was first traced. The outline thus traced presents the appearance of an irregular circle, described with a radius of about 32 miles from a centre near the head of Glenalmond. The extreme length of the county, from E to W, is 77 miles; its extreme breadth, from N to S, is 68 miles; and its total area is 2601 square miles or

1,604,690 acres, of which 46,882 are water and foreshore, lying between 56° 4′ and 56° 57′ N lat., and between 3° 4′ and 4° 50′ W long. It is the fourth county of Scotland in point of size, and the eighth in population.

'Amid all the provinces in Scotland,' writes Scott in *The Fair Maid of Perth*, 'if an intelligent stranger were asked to describe the most varied and the most beautiful, it is probable he would name the county of Perth. A native, also, of any other district of Caledonia, though his partialities might lead him to prefer his native county in the first instance, would certainly class that of Perth in the second, and thus give its inhabitants a fair right to plead that—prejudice apart—Perthshire forms the fairest portion of the northern kingdom.' Its scenery includes some of the loveliest as well as some of the most romantic and grandest scenes in Scotland, and all kinds of landscape are represented within its borders. Its mountains, lochs, and rivers, its wild moors and smiling fertile plains, its passes and glens, its waterfalls and its forests, have all in turn justly been the subjects of admiration and praise. Hardly less interesting has been the romantic course of its history and the wild character of its people, for it is in Perthshire that the division between the Lowlands and the Highlands of Scotland may be located. A line drawn irregularly NE from Loch Katrine through Crieff and Dunkeld and thence eastwards to Strathardle would, in general, have the Highlands to the N and the Lowlands to the S, though of course there are many tracts which are of an intermediate character throughout the shire. Thus no general description of the aspect of the county would fit all or nearly all its diverse characteristics. In a general view Perthshire has a south-eastern slope. Though about the region of the moor of Rannoch in the NW it receives one or two inconsiderable streams from the W, it nowhere sends even a burn in return; and all along the rest of the W and all along the N it is walled in by a stupendous mountain barrier which effectually shuts off intercommunication except at a few passes, such as those at the head of the rivers Shee, Bruar, and Garry. Mountain ridges stretch far into the interior southward from the northern barrier, south-eastward from the inner edge of Rannoch Moor, and eastward from the western range; these generally spring from the higher ranges in lofty broad-based masses, and vary in breadth while they diminish in height as they advance towards the interior of the county; and they are separated from each other by wild, deep, narrow glens, which sometimes, however, expand into stretches of valley or mountain plain. Eventually they die away or several ridges or ranges merge into one; while almost everywhere they send off spurs and irregular massy projections and subranges, so that the county, from a bird's-eye view, would seem to be covered with a confused assemblage of peaks, and ranges, and mountain groups. A few isolated mountains, as for example Schiehallion, stand in the wider spaces between the mutual recessions of the ridges. Towards the S of the Highland line the county is much less rugged, its hills are lower; while across the whole county, at the base of the Highland hills, runs from SW to NE the valley known as Strathmore; while the northern part of the valley of the Forth which lies in Perthshire is even more level and lowland in its character. But the lie of the mountains, the position of the chief valleys or straths, and the general river system of the county are described more particularly below.

It will be convenient here to note the ancient divisions of Perthshire, which still have a local significance, though no longer a judicial or civil existence. Menteith comprehended all the territory W of the Ochils and drained by the Forth and its tributaries except the parish of Balquhidder. Breadalbane included the western division of the county from the NW boundary to the S screen of Glendochart; its north-western corner was termed Rannoch. Strathearn included Balquhidder and all the country drained by the Earn and tributaries and the country N of Menteith. Methven comprehended a small territory round the present village, NW of the city of Perth. Athole was a very large territory embracing the whole north and north-western parts of the county down to the heights overlooking Dunkeld and Blairgowrie. Strathardle and Glenshee, along the rivers Ardle and Shee in the E, were subdivisions of Athole. Stormont stretched in a zone 7 miles broad from the Ericht and Isla to near Dunkeld, immediately S of Athole; Gowrie was a district on the eastern frontier between Stormont and the Tay; and Perth was a district embracing Strathtay between Stormont and the point at which the Carse of Gowrie met Strathearn. Constant reference to these divisions is made in the geography of Perthshire.

Mountains.—The chief mountains of Perthshire are grouped under the names Grampians, Sidlaws, and Ochils, each the subject of a separate article, to which reference is made for detailed description. The Ochils occupy the S, the Sidlaw Hills the SW, and generally speaking the Grampians occupy the remainder of the country, their immense mass being intersected by numerous glens and straths, of which the three chief—Rannoch with Strathtummel, Strathtay with Loch Tay, and Strathearn—run from W to E to join the longer and narrower valley which conducts the Garry and the lower waters of Tay from NW to SE through the county. The chief summits of the Grampians in the three northern parishes of Fortingall, Blair Athole, and Kirkmichael, embracing Rannoch and most of the Forest of Athole, are, round Loch Lyon, about the middle of the W border of the county, Ben Creachan (3540 feet), Ben Achallader (3399), Ben Vannoch (3125), Creag Mhor (3305), and Ben Heasgarnich (3530); S of the Lyon, Meall Ghaordie (3407); between the Lyon and Loch Rannoch, Carn Gorm (3370), Carn Mairg (3419), and Schiehallion (3547); N of Lochs Lydoch and Rannoch, from W to E, Carn Dearg (3084), Sgur Gaibhre (3128), Ben Pharlagain (2836), and Ben Mholach (2758). Thence eastwards along the northern boundary of Athole the chief peaks are Ben Udlaman (3306 feet), Bruach nan Iombrean (3175), Glas Mheall Mor (3037), Carn na Caim (3087), Leathad an Taobhain (2994); Beinn Bhreac (2992), Ben Dearg (3304), Carn an Fhidleir (3726); An Sgarsoch or Scarsach Hill (3300), Benglo, with the highest of its five peaks, Carn Gabhar (3671), Carn Liath (3193), Carn an Righ (3377), Carn Bhac (3014), Beinn Iutharn Mhor (3424), Beinn Iutharn Bheag (3011), Glas Thulachan (3445), Ben Vuroch (2961); Carn Bhinnein (3006), Carn Geoidh (3194); Cairn Well (3059), Craig Leacach (3238), and Cairn Aighe (2824). In the district N of the Tay and between the southern ends of Fortingall and Kirkmichael the chief mountains are Beinn Eagach (5259 feet) and Farragon Hill (2559) in Dull parish, and Ben Vrackie (2757) in Moulin. In the S parts of Breadalbane, occupied by the scattered parish of Kenmore and by Little Dunkeld, the chief summits are Beinn Dheiceach (3074 feet), Beinn Chaluinn (3354), Creag Mohr (3305); rising S from Loch Tay are Creag Charbh (2084), Meall Gleann a' Chloidh (2238), Creag Uigeach (2840), Beinn Bhreac (2341), and Creagan na Beinn (2909); and northwards, Meall nan Tarmachan (3421) and Ben Lawers (4004), the loftiest summit in Perthshire. Meall Dearg (2258 feet) is the highest point in Little Dunkeld. In the four parishes forming the SW corner of the shire the chief mountains are, in Killin, Craigchailliach (2990 feet), Ben Odhar (2948), Benloy (3078), Benmore (3843), Am Binnein (3827), Ben-a-Chroin (3101), and Ben Dubh-chraige (3204); in Balquhidder, Beinn Tulachan (3099), Stob Garbh (3148), Stob Coire an Lochan (3497), and Stuc-a-Chroin (3189); in Callander, Parlan Hill (2001), Meall Mor (2451), An Garadh (2347), Meall Cala (2203), Ben Vane (2685), Ben Ledi (2875), and Beinn Each (2660); and in Aberfoyle, Beinn Bhreac (2295), Ben Venue (2393), and Beinn an Fhogharaidh (2000). In the remaining parts of Strathearn the highest mountains are, in Comrie parish, N of the Earn river and loch, Creag nan Eun (2990 feet) and

Ben Chonzie (3048); and to the S, Ben Voirlich (3224) and Meall na Fearna (2479); in Crieff parish, Beinn na Gainimh (2367), in Glenalmond; in Kilmadock, Uamh Bheag (2179) and Uamh Mhor or Uamvar (2168), N of the Braes of Doune. The summits as we advance towards the E are less elevated. Stormont district, though in many places showing wild Highland scenery, does not attain any very high summit; among its mountains are Benachally (1594 feet), between Clunie and Caputh; Ashmore Hill (1277), in Blairgowrie; and Drumdearg (1383) and Mount Blair (2441), in Alyth parish. The Ochils lie entirely in the S of the shire, and stretch north-eastwards along the S border from the Forth near Stirling to the neighbourhood of Perth. Among the chief summits in Perthshire, in irregular order, from SW to NE, are Dunmyat (1375 feet), Mickle Corum (1955), Little Corum (1683), Blairdenon Hill (2072), Tambeth (1279), Core Hill (1780), Wether Hill (1574), East Bow Hill (1562), Carlownie Hill (1552), Steele's Knowe (1594), Sim's Hill (1582), Muckle Law (1306), Craig Rossie (1250), Rossie Law (1064), John's Hill (1500), Corb Law (1558), Skymore Hill (1302), Cock Law (1337), and Castle Law (1028). The Sidlaw Hills occupy the part of the county to the E of the Tay and N of the Carse of Gowrie, and stretch far beyond the limits of Perthshire into Forfarshire. The chief summits in the former county, in order roughly from the S towards the N, are Kinfauns Hill (555 feet), Kinnoull Hill (729), Evelick or Pole Hill (944), Beal Hill (849), Black Hill (1182), Dunsinane Hill (1012), King's Seat (1235), Blacklaw Hill (929), and Ballo Hill (1029). The Obney Hills are a small detached group of the Grampians lying immediately to the S of Dunkeld, and including Birnam Hill (1324 feet), Meikle Crochan (1915), and Craig Liath (1399). Amongst the hills of Perthshire noted for other reasons than mere height are the Braes of Balquhidder, stretching E and W to the N of Loch Voil, and the Braes of Doune, to the N of the Teith, between Doune and Callander, while many of the so-called 'forests' are wide regions of mountain-land, nearly destitute of trees, and covered chiefly with heather. Such, for example, are the famous Forest of Athole in the N, Forest of Cluny in Stormont, Rannoch Forest in Rannoch, and the Forest of Glenfinlas in the SW.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Tay, with its tributaries, drains almost the entire county of Perth, except a tract 45 miles long and from 3½ to 18 broad in the extreme S. Its course lies in a rough parabolic curve through the centre of the shire from its source in the W to its mouth in the E. Although it is not called the Tay until it issues from Loch Tay, this great river draws its origin from the two head-waters, the Lochy and the Dochart, which rise on the Argyllshire border and flow into the SW end of Loch Tay. The latter of these is 13¼ miles long; and reckoning that as part of the Tay, it gives the total length of the Tay as about 140 miles, draining an area of about 2000 square miles. From its ultimate source on Benbuy, 1000 feet above sea-level, the Tay or Dochart flows through the centre of Killin parish to Loch Tay, whence, emerging at the NE end, it flows generally towards the NE, till it is joined at Ballinluig by the Tummel, when the united streams turn SE and then S till they reach the Firth of Tay. Just before entering Loch Tay the Dochart receives from the left the Lochay. The chief affluents on the right bank of the Tay, from Loch Tay downwards, are Urlar or Moness Burn at Aberfeldy, Balnaguard Burn from Grandtully Hill, the Bran, the Ordie and Shochie, the Almond, and the Earn. On the left bank the chief affluents are the Lyon, Derculich Burn, Tullypowrie Burn, the Tummel, Allt Ringh an Lagain, Dowally Burn, the Isla, and St Martin's Burn. Into the estuary of the Tay there flow from Perthshire from the N the Pow of Errol and other small streams.

Many of these streams have themselves considerable affluents. The Bran receives in its 19 miles' course from Glen Quaich and through Loch Freuchie, on the left

the Fender, Cochill Burn, Tombane Burn, and the united Ballinloan and Pitleoch Burn, and various less important streamlets from the S. The Almond has a course of 30 miles, and receives on the right bank the Fendoch Burn, and on the left the Glenshervie and Milton Burns. The Earn, flowing from Loch Earn, has a course of 46 miles; and receives on the right bank the Ruchill, Machany, Ruthven, May, and Farg; and on the left the Lednock and the Turret. The Lyon receives on the right bank the Invervane Burn and the Allt Da Ghob; and from the left the Allt Coire Eachainn, Allt Odhar, and the Keltney Burn from Schiehallion. By means of the Tummel the drainage of the large north-eastern district of the county finds its way into the Tay. From Loch Lydoch on the western border the Gauer flows eastwards into Loch Rannoch, and only receives the name Tummel on issuing thence at the eastern end. This chain of water-way receives from the right or S the Inverhadden Burn, the Allt Strath Fronan or Allt Kynachan from the northern slopes of Schiehallion, the Kinnardochy Burn, the Frenich and other burns flowing into Loch Tummel; on the left the Ericht, from Loch Ericht, flowing into Loch Rannoch, which also receives the Annet Burn, the Allt na Moine Buidhe, the Fincastle Burn, and the Garry. This last descends 1000 feet in its course of 22 miles from Loch Garry in the NW corner of the shire; and it receives on its right bank the Erichdie at Struan, and on the left the Edendon, Allt Geallaidh, and Ender, uniting the waters of the Allt Glas Choire, Allt a Mhuillinn and Allt a Chireachain, the Bruar, the Tilt, and the Allt Girnaig. The Tilt, flowing down from the northern mountain rampart, receives on the right the Tarff and the united stream of the Allt Mhaire and Allt Diridh; and on the left the Glen More Water and the Fender. The Isla, flowing from the Forfarshire Grampians, drains the NE of Perthshire; and within the borders of that county receives on the right bank Alyth Burn, the Ericht Water, and the Lunan. The Ericht Water is formed by the union of the Airdle and Blackwater, and receives on its right bank the Lornty (7 miles) from Loch Benachally; while the Airdle itself is formed by the union of the Briarachan and the Fearnach. The Blackwater flows from the Spittal of Glenshee, where the Allt Bheag, the Lochy, and Tatinich unite to form its stream, but for some miles the united stream is called the Shee. The south-western portion of Perthshire is drained by the river Forth, which forms for a considerable distance the southern border. The Duchray and Avondhu, the two head-waters of the Forth, rise on Ben Lomond and in Aberfoyle parish respectively and flow parallel, the former chiefly on the border between Perthshire and Stirlingshire, and the latter through Lochs Chon and Ard in Aberfoyle to their junction at a point 1 mile W of the hamlet of Aberfoyle. West of this point the Forth receives on its left or Perthshire bank the Goodie, the Teith, with its affluents the Keltie and Rednock, the Allan, with its affluents the Danny, Knaik, Bullie, Millstane, Muckle, Lodge and Wharry Burns, and the Devon. The Teith is formed of two confluent streams, each about 20 miles long, the one flowing from the S slopes of Ben-a-Chroin through Loch Voil and Loch Lubnaig, and bearing successively the names Balvaig, Ire, and Leny; while the other flows from Loch Katrine through Loch Achray and Loch Vennachar to join the Leny and form the Teith at Callander. The Falloch, in the W of the county, falls into the N end of Loch Lomond after a course of 10¼ miles from its source on Ben-a-Chroin. The Fillan, flowing from the N slopes of Benloy into Loch Dochart, is sometimes regarded as the remotest head-stream of the river Tay.

The courses of many of these rivers lie through scenery of the most beautiful and grandest description, which, for the most part, will be found noted in the separate articles on the chief streams. A prominent feature of Perthshire river-scenery is that afforded by the water-falls and rapids, among which are those of Bruar and Fender, near Blair Athole; the Falls of Tummel, and

the Black Spout at Pitlochry; the Falls of Moness at Aberfeldy; of the Lochay, near its junction with the Dochart; the Falls of Acharn, on the Acharn Burn, flowing into the eastern end of Loch Tay; Campsie Linn, on the Tay near Stanley; the Falls of the Bran, near Dunkeld; Muckersie Linn and Humble-Bumble on the May; the Devil's Mill on the Lednock, near Crieff; and Caldron Linn, on the Devon near Rumbling Bridge. The lakes of Perthshire are very numerous, but as all those that are either renowned for their natural beauty or interesting from historical or literary associations, are separately noticed, no more than a catalogue of them is given here. The largest lochs in Perthshire are Loch Tay, Loch Earn, Loch Rannoch in Breadalbane, Loch Ericht or Erochd on the boundary with Inverness-shire, and Loch Katrine in the W of Menteith. Next in size comes Lochs Luydon or Lydoch, on the boundary with Argyllshire; Garry, between Rannoch and Athole; Tummel, in Athole; Lubnaig, on the mutual border of Balquhidder and Menteith; Voil, in Balquhidder; and Vennachar and Lake of Menteith in Menteith. For convenience in indicating the position of the still smaller lochs, we regard Perthshire as divided into four parts—NW, NE, SW, and SE—by a line running N and S from Ben Dearg to Dunblane, and a line running NE and SW from Glenfalloch along the S of Loch Tay to Mount Blair. In the NW are Loch-a-Vealloch, Loch-a-Breaclaich, Loch-a-Londonich, Lochan-a-Chlaidh, Lochs Chon, Dhu, Eaigh, Essan, Kinnardochy, Larigeelie, Lyon, Maragan, Loch-na-Lairige, Loch Sron-Smear, Loch Tubhair, and the Lochs of Roro, viz., Loch-a-Chait, Loch Girre, and Loch Damh. In the NE are Boar's Loch, Lochs Broom, Duin, Eun, Glassie, Loch, Mharich, Moraig, Na-Nean, Oishnie, and Schechernich or Bainie. In the SW are Lochs Achray, Ard, Boltachan, Chon, Doine, Drimnagowran or Bencraigh, Dhu, Drunkie, Machaich, Ruskie, and Tunet. In the SE are Lochs Benachally, Ballach, Clunie, Craiglush, Dowally, Drummond, Dupplin, Freuchie or Fraochie, Fender, Kennard, Lowes, Muir Dam Loch and Peppermill Loch, Lochs Monzievaird, Na-Craig, Ordie, Oyl, Skiach, Tilt, Valigan, Vach, Voulin, and the Stormont Lochs, viz., Lochs Monksmyre and Haremyre, Saints Loch, Black, White, Fengus, Rae, Marlie or Drummellie, and Clunie Lochs. Spring water in all the hilly districts is both plentiful and exceedingly good; but in the Carse of Gowrie, in the low lying parts of Menteith, and a few other low level spots it is scarce or of inferior quality. There is an allusion to this in the proverb, quoted by Pennant, to the effect that the people of the Carse of Gowrie 'want water in the summer, fire in winter, and the grace of God all the year round.' The chief mineral springs are those at Pitkeathley at the Bridge of Earn; and of Airthrey, which, however, are more properly considered in Stirlingshire. The chief glens and passes of Perthshire are perhaps the following: the Trossachs, between Loch Achray and Loch Katrine, Glenalmond, Glendevon, Glendochart, Glenfalloch, Glenlochy, Glenlyon, Glenogle, Glenshee, and Glentilt, each on the river indicated in its name; the passes of Aberfoyle, Leny, and Killiecrankie. Glendevon and Gleneagles are both said to have been the route by which the Romans crossed the Ochils. The plains and valleys of this county are numerous, and some of them are very extensive. In addition to those that are named from the river flowing through them, as Glentilt, Strathtay, etc., we may mention Strathmore, stretching north-eastward from Perth into Forfarshire, and forming part of the great plain from Dumbarton to Brechin. To the S of it lies the fertile Carse of Gowrie, stretching for 15 miles between the Sidlaw Hills and the estuary of the Tay.

Geology.—By far the larger portion of this county is occupied by a great series of metamorphic rocks, which, according to the classification laid down by Sir Roderick Murchison, are regarded as of Silurian age. They are arranged in parallel zones, the long axes running approximately in an ENE and WSW direction. Along the Highland border they are bounded for a considerable distance by the great fault crossing the country from Stonehaven to the Firth of Clyde; while to the N of Crieff and E by Dunkeld they are unconformably overlaid by the members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. From the researches of the Geological Survey, it would appear that there is a definite order of succession in the metamorphic series in this county. Close to the great fault, the strata, which are comparatively unaltered in the neighbourhood of Callander and Comrie, consist of greywackes and shales, with some bands of black shale indistinguishable from some of the beds in the Moffat series of the S of Scotland. They are overlaid by the Aberfoyle slates, graduating upwards through schistose flags, pebbly grits, and sericite schists into a great mass of grits capping Ben Voirlich. From the fault W to Ben Voirlich the general inclination of the strata is towards the NW, and hence we have a gradually ascending series from the Highland border as far as the grits of Ben Voirlich. The latter are succeeded by the limestone series of Loch Earn and Loch Tay, and the limestones are overlaid in turn by a group of mica schists, which are splendidly developed on Ben Lawers. Indeed, the highest beds in the metamorphic series of Perthshire occur on the summit of this hill as the limestones reappear to the N with a SE inclination. Both in Glen Lyon and Glen Garry the calcareous series is underlaid by the representatives of the Ben Voirlich grits, which, on Schiehallion and in the upper reaches of Glen Garry, are more nearly allied to quartzites. From the foregoing description it is evident that the beds are more highly altered as we recede from the great fault and ascend the Highland glens.

The geological structure of the Old Red Sandstone area in Perthshire resembles that of Forfarshire (see *Ord. Gaz.*, vol. iii., p. 40). The anticlinal fold in the volcanic series of the Sidlaws is continued in the Ochils, while the strata overlying the ancient lavas and tuffs occupy the syncline between the chain of the Ochils and the fault along the Highland border. In Perthshire, however, there is no trace of the succession of sandstones, flags, and shales underlying the volcanic series in Kincardineshire. The group of strata occurring to the N of the fault and resting unconformably on the metamorphic rocks probably occupy a position at the base of the volcanic series. These beds of lava and agglomerate are met with to the N of the fault E of Dunkeld, and we may justly infer that they represent the volcanic rocks of the Sidlaws and the Ochils in an attenuated form. On the S side of the great syncline the lowest beds are exposed along the crest of the arch of the Ochils, near the Yetts of Muckhart, where they consist of very coarse agglomerates and occasional lava flows. These are succeeded by a considerable thickness of porphyrites, with some intercalations of agglomerate. Again, the beds of tuff predominate, till eventually the volcanic ejections become so intermittent that sedimentary strata are mainly represented. The total thickness of the volcanic series in the N limb of the anticline of the Ochils is upwards of 6000 feet. It is probable, however, that, though this enormous accumulation of volcanic materials was deposited over a gradually sinking area, a good many of the cones ultimately raised their peaks above the level of the water, and became subaerial. The highest beds of this series in the vicinity of Bridge of Allan, Auchterarder, and other localities, consist of coarse conglomerates of well-rounded fragments of the porphyrites of the Ochils, and where this horizon reappears to the N of the great syncline vast beds of conglomerate occur, composed of the same materials. Near the top of the zone they alternate with sandstones and marls, but eventually they pass underneath a group of grey and chocolate-coloured sandstones with plant remains which are well seen in the Allan between Bridge of Allan and Dunblane and onwards by Auchterarder and Perth to the county boundary. On the estate of Westerton, near Bridge of

Allan, a specimen of *Eucephalaspis Lyellii* was found in a sandstone quarry, where the sandstones underlie a bed of lava, marking the close of the contemporaneous volcanic activity of the Ochils. This fossiliferous zone is probably on the same horizon as the fish-bed on Turin Hill in Forfarshire. The beds just described are succeeded by red sandy clays and marls, occupying the greater part of the low lying ground traversed by the Teith down to its point of junction with the Forth. They are traceable along Strathallan and over the low ground between that valley and the Earn, while further to the E splendid sections of the same beds may be seen in the Tay between Murthly and Perth. As described in the article on the geology of Forfarshire, Strathmore is paved with these strata, which in that area form the highest beds in the centre of the syncline. In Perthshire, however, the red sandy clays and marls are overlaid by an immense thickness of conglomerates, which are splendidly developed on Uam Var, forming the highest members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone in this county. As we approach the fault the inclination of the beds increases till it is almost vertical, and in some cases the strata are actually inverted. It is interesting to note that as we approach the Highland border the sedimentary strata gradually become coarser, the sandstones are more pebbly, and the boulders in the conglomerates are larger. From the occurrence of metamorphic rocks in the Uam Var conglomerates, which have been derived from areas lying far to the N of the great fault, it is evident that the crest of the Grampian chain at least must have been exposed to denudation during the deposition of the highest beds of the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

The strata which now fall to be described have been grouped with the Upper Old Red Sandstone. They are prominently developed near Bridge of Earn, and extend underneath the estuary of the Tay and the Carse of Gowrie to near Dundee. Bounded on the N and S by two parallel faults, the strata are brought into conjunction with the Lower Old Red volcanic rocks on both sides of the estuary of the Tay. It is only to the W of this area, between Forgandenny and Bridge of Earn, that the basement beds are found resting unconformably on the denuded volcanic rocks. Though some fragments of the latter occur in the breccias, yet the pebbles consist mainly of quartzite or vein quartz derived in many cases from the Lower Old Red conglomerates. The Upper Old Red Sandstone of Perthshire consists mainly of marls and brick red sandstones generally much honeycombed and very friable. In the neighbourhood of Errol they have yielded excellent specimens of the genera of fishes which are characteristic of this formation.

To the N of the Ochils the only rocks of Carboniferous age are contained in a small outlier covering a few acres of ground about half a mile to the S of Bridge of Earn. The strata consist of blue clays with sandstones and calcareous bands belonging to the Cementstone series; the blue clays having yielded Estheria and plant remains. Though this outlier is insignificant in extent, it is of the utmost importance in proving the extension of the Carboniferous system over a part of Scotland, from which it has been removed by denudation. It further shows that during the early part of that period the Ochils must have formed a barrier between the Tay and the Howe of Fife, for these strata do not resemble the Calciferous Sandstones as developed in the E of Fife. They are like the type of strata known as the Ballagan series, underlying the volcanic rocks of the Campsie Fells. At a later stage, however, this barrier must have been submerged and buried underneath the deposits belonging to higher divisions of that formation.

On the S side of the Ochils there is an isolated portion of Perthshire, which is wholly occupied by Carboniferous strata. These may be grouped with the Clackmannan Coalfield, to which no reference has been made in the description of the latter county. In this area all the subdivisions of the Carboniferous system in central Scotland are represented. The lowest beds, consisting

of red marls and sandstones, are seen on the Gairney, a tributary of the Devon, near the Caldron Linn, where they pass underneath the Cementstone series. It is probable that these beds represent the W extension of the red sandstone group of the Howe of Fife. The Cementstone group, comprising green and grey clays and shales, with occasional bands and nodules of cementstone and calcareous sandstone, are well exposed in the Devon, above and below the Caldron Linn. The Carboniferous Limestone series, with its three typical subdivisions, forms the E boundary of the Clackmannan Coalfield, extending from a point near Dollar to the shore at Culross. The middle division, rich in coals and ironstones, forms the Oakley Coalfield, and beds occupying the same horizon were formerly extensively wrought beneath the Forth at Preston Island. Resting on this subdivision come the members of the upper group, comprising the Index, the Janet Peat, and Castlecary Limestones. Associated with the Janet Peat Limestone is a thick seam of ordinary coal, and a thin bed of gas coal, which was wrought at Culross in the olden time, and some of the workings extended for a considerable distance under the bed of the Forth.

Intermediate between the beds just described and the Coal-measures come the sandstones of the Millstone Grit division, which are extensively quarried. When the Devon Ironworks were in operation, some nodular clayband ironstones occurring among the fireclays were mined. To these succeed the representatives of the Coal-measures forming the Clackmannan Coalfield, and comprising several valuable seams of coal and ironstone, which are here given in ascending order: Slaty Band Ironstone, Coalsnaughton Main Coal, Cherry and Splint Coals, Nine-feet Coal and Upper Five-feet Coal. By a series of parallel faults running in an E and W direction, the coal seams are repeated several times to the S. The red sandstones overlying the Coal-measures occur at the Devon Ironworks near Tillicoultry, which is consequently the deepest part of the coalfield.

The metamorphic rocks of this county are pierced by masses of granite, quartz-felsite, and diorite. Examples of granitic intrusions are to be found in the vicinity of Loch Ericht and Loch Rannoch, and in Glen Tilt. Quartz-felsite occurs in the form of dykes, as for instance along the Highland border between Crieff and Callander, and in the form of sheets between Loch Earn and Loch Tay. Diorite also occurs in the form of dykes and sheets, and these in turn have been intersected by basalt dykes probably of Tertiary age. In like manner the basalt rocks are met with in this double form; the sheets being mainly confined to the Carboniferous strata. The Abbey Craig, near Stirling, is a continuation of a great mass of dolerite intruded more or less along the bedding of the lower limestones. Truncated like the Carboniferous rocks by the great fault skirting the Ochils, it appears to underlie the Clackmannan Coalfield, for, where these limestones emerge in the Cleish Hills in Fife, a similar sheet accompanies them. That these sheets are not confined, however, to the Carboniferous rocks is evident from the occurrence of a remnant of such an intrusive mass on the top of Ben Buck in the Ochils. Numerous examples of basalt dykes are traceable throughout the county. Two or three of these parallel dykes after traversing the volcanic rocks of the Ochils, and the Old Red Sandstone area to the W, obliquely cut across the great fault, running W by Loch Lubnaig and Loch Katrine to Loch Lomond.

This county presents ample evidence of glaciation belonging partly to the general and partly to the later ice-movement. The ice-worn surfaces of the Ochils, Kinnoull Hill, and the Sidlaws, are excellent examples of the former, while the *roches moutonnées* of the Highland glens, and notably of the Trossachs, attest the influence of the later glaciers. Even the peaks of some of the mountains within the Highland border are beautifully glaciated, and are strewn with boulders foreign to them. The general trend of the ice-movement along the margin of the Highlands is from NW to SE, with certain local variations. Where the county joins with Stirling and

Dumbarton, the trend of the ice-markings is N and S, near Callander about SSE, and in the Comrie district about SE. When the ice reached the low ground it veered still more towards the E, and after traversing the plain the course of the ice-flow was slightly deflected by the chain of the Ochils. Where the ice crossed the range the direction of the movement changed to a little N of E.

In favourable situations the boulder clay is invariably met with. It is worthy of note, however, that the Highland glens have been denuded to a large extent of this deposit by the action of the later glaciers. Where the latter were only partially developed, or where they did not exist, it fills the valleys to a great depth. The later glaciers were splendidly developed in many of the Highland glens, as is abundantly shown from the distribution of moraines. Excellent examples of these are to be met with along the banks of Loch Katrine, between Strone-a-Chlachar and Loch Lomond, and along the railway from Callander to the head of the Dochart. But perhaps the finest group in the county occurs at the head of Glen Garry and on the col between the Garry and Glen Truim.

Numerous examples of boulders which have travelled far from their parent source are to be met with. The Ben Voirlich grits and certain diorites and hornblende schists among the Highland rocks, along with the massive Old Red conglomerates, supplied large boulders, which have been widely distributed by the ice. This dispersion was chiefly accomplished during the primary glaciation, and the direction of the movement of the boulders coincides with that of the ice-markings. But not only are large masses of the Highland rocks distributed over the low grounds, many of them have been carried over the highest cols in the Ochils. The observer may frequently note the occurrence of these foreign blocks which have been washed out of the boulder clay along the stream courses on the S side of the Ochils. 'Samson's putting-stone' is the name given to a well-known boulder of Highland schist situated on a knoll of Old Red conglomerate overlooking the Trossachs road near Coilantogle Ford.

The 100-feet beach forms the upper terrace at Bridge of Allan, and skirts the Carse of Stirling, stretching as far as Dollar, and forming some outlying patches in Clackmannanshire. It is also traceable up the valleys of the Tay and the Earn. The deposits consist of sands, gravels, and brick-clays, which frequently show crumpling of the beds. From this fact, as well as from the occurrence of boulders in the brick-clays, it is evident that floating ice must have existed in the sea during their deposition. The Carse of Stirling, as well as the Carse of Gowrie, mark the level of the 50-feet sea-beach. The clays of this terrace sometimes alternate with beds containing hazel-nuts, along with oyster and other shells, which are the same as are now to be found on our shores, though of a larger size. Kitchen middens occur on the bluffs above the 50-feet beach, indicating the presence of neolithic man where the sea washed the base of these cliffs.

Where the Highland glens debouche on the plains along the Highland border great masses of gravel are met with, which are arranged sometimes in the form of kames, sometimes in irregular sheets. The Tay, Allan, Almond, Earn, Teith, and other streams spread these deposits over the low grounds. Some of the kamiform ridges may have been accumulated in channels underneath the ice, some may have been formed along the sides of the glaciers where they extended beyond the mouths of the valleys, and spread in a fan-shaped manner over the plains; each successive ridge being laid down as the glacier retreated step by step. When the glacier shrunk back into the glens the materials were deposited as ordinary lateral and terminal moraines.

Along the foot of the S slope of the Ochils, both the 100 and 50 feet beaches merge into cones of gravel and sand, which slope gently upwards to the mouths of the glens. The accumulation of this detritus is still in progress, owing to the denudation of the volcanic rocks forming the chain. The gravel, sand, and detritus borne down the steep slopes are, for the most part, deposited where the glens debouche on the plains in low fan-shaped cones, the features of which are dependent on the angles of inclination of the two slopes. On these cones are built various towns and villages, such as Blairlogie, Menstrie, Alva, Tillicoultry, and Dollar. Though the material forms a dry subsoil, yet the towns built in such situations are more or less subject to disastrous floods from the shifting of the stream courses.

Extensive alluvial flats or terraces occur along the banks of some of the chief rivers, such as the Tay, the Earn, and Teith, which have been formed by river action in the usual manner. That the sea has had nothing to do with the formation of these terraces is evident from the fact that the slope of each successive terrace corresponds with the slope of the stream. Where tributaries form cones of detritus at the points of junction with the main streams, these alluvial deposits are terraced in a similar manner.

Economic Minerals.—Those of the greatest value are the coals and ironstones of the Carboniferous formation. The Alloa coalfield is particularly rich in good household coals. Several seams at Culross and Oakley were formerly worked, but this has been discontinued, as better coals are to be found in the neighbourhood. Both clayband and blackband ironstones occur at Alloa, Dollar, Oakley, and Culross, which are not wrought at present. The beds of limestone occurring in the Carboniferous formation at Vickar's Bridge near Dollar and at Culross were formerly quarried. The other seams are of minor importance. In the metamorphic rocks of the Highlands massive limestones occur in Glen Tilt, where they have been worked for marble; at Blair Athole, Pitlochry, Loch Tay, Glen Lyon, Loch Earnhead, Loch Rannoch, and Callander. A calcareous breccia occurs along the great fault bounding the Highlands, which at several places has been worked as a limestone. Fireclay occurs throughout the Carboniferous strata on the S side of the Ochils. Silver, copper, lead, and cobalt occur among the volcanic rocks of the Ochils, and were formerly wrought. The matrix of the metalliferous deposits is usually barytes. The Spa Water of Bridge of Allan issues from the workings of an old copper mine. Near Alva a vein of silver and cobalt ores was wrought, and has given the name to the glen in which it occurs. The ore is reported to have been rich. On one of the tributary streams which form the Castle-Campbell glen at Dollar malachite has been mined; the matrix of the vein being barytes. At Tyndrum, argentiferous galena has been worked; zinc blende, copper pyrites, and small quantities of a cobalt ore are also found there. At Tomnaclachan, S of Loch Tay, grey copper with copper and iron pyrites and molybdenite occur; while at Corrie Bui rich argentiferous galena and two pieces of gold have been found. Roofing slate is met with along the Highland border, and has been wrought chiefly at Aberfoyle, Comrie, and Dunkeld.

Soils.—The soils in a county so large and so diversified in character are naturally of the most varied description. A deep stiff clay forms the flat tract for 18 miles along the Forth from Gartmore Bridge to the Bridge of Allan; and by far the larger part of the Carse of Gowrie has a deep rich clay also, loam appearing only on the eminences in that fertile region. A pale brown clay extends along the Earn from Forteviot Bridge to the Tay; and clayey soils occur elsewhere in the county. Haugh soil of fine alluvium occurs in the Allan, Goodie, and Devon; around Killin and in parts of Glendochart, Glenfillan, and other glens in various regions. Loam or fertile vegetable mould forms a fine bank from Rednock House to Blair Drummond, and extends over part of Strathearn; over most of the Tay valley below Dunkeld; over a large area in Strathmore; and over nearly all the SE slopes of the Sidlaws. Till is very widely diffused; a poor kind of it covers the NW face of the Ochils from Dunblane to Abernethy; other qualities skirt the moor between the Teith and Forth, and occupy areas round the Lake of Menteith

and on the NW point of the Sidlaws; and on many of the other hills. A light sandy or gravelly soil appears in most of the valleys N of Dunkeld and Alyth, and W of Crieff and Callander, and is found in very abundant quantity all over the county. Moorish and alluvial soils interrupt its continuity in many parts. Moorland, or a thin stratum of moss upon sand or gravel, has given name to Orchillmoor, Sheriffmuir, Methven, Alyth, Dunsinane, and other moors; but much of these have now been reclaimed for agriculture.

Climate.—The climate is affected partly by the prevailing inclination of the general surface to the SW, but chiefly by the special configuration of the various parts. The temperature corresponds to the position of the county between Highlands and Lowlands; and strikes the medium between the northern and southern counties; but is, of course, exposed to great local variations. Easterly winds bring rain and unsettled weather on Gowrie, Stormont, Glenshee, and Strathardle, while the weather is dry and serene in Breadalbane. Westerly winds on the other hand bring up rain from the Atlantic over Menteith, Breadalbane, and Rannoch; while they leave the eastern regions quite unaffected. Neither class of winds can advance very far into the interior without being in great part disburdened of their moisture by the mountain-ranges. Northerly winds have their power much broken by the rampart of mountains in the N. According to observations made some time ago over a series of five years, west winds prevail from 165 to 220 days in the year; fair weather from 189 to 250 days; rain from 95 to 141; and frost from 11 to 66 days. The mean height of the barometer was found during three consecutive years to be from 29·59 to 29·71; and of the thermometer from 41 to 42½. The annual rainfall over five years varied between 31·45 inches and 38·4.

Animals.—The deer forests of Perthshire contain large herds of red-deer; fallow-deer, though not native, are found near some of the residences of the nobility; and roe-deer are also common in some places. The fox, otter, stoat, weasel, squirrel, and water-rat are among the common wild animals of Perthshire; and the wild-cat and badger among those that are almost extinct. Eagles still have their eyries among the mountains of this county; and several kinds of hawks and owls are also reckoned among its birds, in addition to a very large number of the commoner kinds. Game birds are very numerous; and the grouse-moors of Perthshire afford some of the best sport to be obtained in that way in the world. Ptarmigan is found only on the loftier mountains; and capercailzie, originally a native, but reintroduced from Norway after its extinction in Scotland, is abundant in many parts. The woodcock also breeds regularly. Perthshire abounds in excellent salmon and trout streams; while the salmon-fishing in the river Tay and in its estuary is of a very valuable description. Scottish pearls are found in the Tay, in the shells of a fresh-water mussel, tolerably common in that river and its tributaries. The county has some reputation among entomologists for the number of rare insects to be found in it.

Industries.—The industrial sources of wealth of Perthshire include agriculture, sheep-farming, the letting of lands and waters for sport, and a small proportion of manufactures and commerce. According to the returns in 1881, 16,522 persons were engaged in agricultural employments, 6794 in domestic, 3801 in professional, 3257 in commercial, and 27,694 in industrial; of the last, 1474 were employed in woollen industries, 2524 in cotton and flax, 917 in hemp and jute, 60 in coal and shale mining, 6 in ironstone mining, and 69 in shipbuilding. Of the whole, 82,214 were returned as without specified occupation, of whom 49,227 were females, and 41,808 children.

Only about one-fifth of the entire surface of the county is under tillage, the rest being taken up by pasture, woods, and deer-forests. The methods and conditions of agriculture naturally vary very much in the different parts of so large a region, but on the whole, although in the remoter quarters some antiquated and benighted practices still linger, the agricultural condition of the shire may be pronounced to be excellent. Nearly all the lowlands and many of the glens are in a high state of cultivation. Large tracts of moorland and moss have been reclaimed; others have been enriched; and draining, special manuring, and careful rotation have all lent their aid to improve the soil. According to the returns of 1881 there were 108 farms of 1000 acres or more; 90, between 500 and 1000; 988, between 100 and 500; 865, between 5 and 100; and 124 below 5 acres. The most common term for a farm lease is 19 years, at rents which run from £1 to £4, 10s. per Scottish acre. But sheep-farms bring only about 2s. 6d. per acre, or from 12 to 17 bushels of grain per acre, the money value being determined by the fiars prices for the year. During the last 20 years the lowest fiars price for the quarter of best wheat was 31s. 11d.; ditto best oats, 16s. 2d.; ditto per boll of 140 lbs. of oatmeal, 12s. 8d. The highest prices were respectively 64s. 4d. in 1867, 28s. 11d. in 1868, and 22s. 9d. in 1867. In 1882 the prices were 36s. 1d., 21s. 6d., and 17s. 3d. Ploughmen receive money and kind to the annual value of from £43 to £49. The bothy system prevails to a considerable extent. The following table indicates the principal crops and the acreage under each in various years:

	1867.	1873.	1874.	1882.
Wheat,	14,060	13,915	14,803	7,498
Barley,	20,831	22,345	22,572	24,454
Oats,	63,233	66,494	65,511	71,136
Rye,	252	295	337	385
Pease,	226	152	108	118
Potatoes,	15,606	16,616	17,362	17,723
Turnips, etc.,	31,628	33,623	32,614	31,837
Cabbages, etc.,	115	188	205	166
Other Green Crops,	1,269	962	1,055	947
Bare Fallow,			1,941	2,461
Grass, Permanent Pasture,			96,288	84,239
Grass, in Rotation,			92,943	101,731

The following table shows the amount of farm-stock at various dates:

	1868.	1873.	1874.	1881.	1882.
Horses,		12,885	10,131	10,997	10,856
Cattle,	78,023	89,342	83,327	76,634	74,955
Sheep,	680,267	684,841	703,959	675,081	684,920
Pigs,	9,155	9,838	9,911	7,741	9,465

The pastures of Perthshire are exceedingly varied, and are thus adapted to the rearing of a very great diversity of stock. The Angus and Fife breeds of cattle prevail in the Carse of Gowrie, and about Perth and the Bridge of Earn; the Argyllshire in Rannoch, Glenlyon, Glenlochy, Strathfillan, and other places in the west; the Lanarkshire, or those from the lower ward of that county, much akin to the Galloway breed, in Menteith; and the Ayrshire and Galloway in various parts. Breeds of black cattle have been introduced from Devonshire, Lancashire, Guernsey, and even from the East Indies; but these have become quite blended with each other and the former existing breeds. The stock of sheep has, as well as the cattle, undergone much improvement. The old stock was the whitefaced, which in the Highlands required to be housed in cots every night during winter and spring; but about 1770 the blackfaced breed was introduced, and has now, both in the pure breed and in numerous crosses, almost entirely ousted the former. Goats were formerly numerous, but have given way to sheep and tillage. Poultry is, of course, like swine, ubiquitous. Dovecots are rare in the Highlands, but abound about Perth and Cupar, the Carse of Gowrie, and in Menteith. Game has already been alluded to.

Woods.—Perthshire in early times was densely covered with forests, whose remains are still seen in such de-

PERTH & CLACKMANNAN SHIRES.
Longitude West 4° from Greenwich

tached portions as the Black Forest of Rannoch, and in the tree-trunks that are occasionally even yet dug up. In feudal times the woods were sadly diminished, and the county gradually assumed a naked and treeless aspect. In more modern times, however, the proprietors in Perthshire, to whom the fourth Duke of Athole, 'the planting duke,' first gave the example, set themselves to remedy this great defect; and at present the county, aided by its peculiar configuration, its diversity of soil, and its climate, may be described as the great tree-growing county of Scotland. In 1812 Perth had 203,880 acres under wood, thus showing the largest acreage of any county in Scotland, the next return being Aberdeen with 148,800. In 1871 Perthshire had only 83,525, or 179,205 acres less than 60 years earlier. According to returns made in 1881, Perthshire had fallen to the third place among the counties, with 94,563 acres, Inverness having 162,201, and Aberdeen 103,156. It has been estimated by Mr Hunter in his *Woods, Forests, and Estates of Perthshire* (1883), in which full details of the whole subject are given, that the value of the woods in the county is about three and a half million pounds sterling. The following table shows the acreage under various forms of forestry in various years:

	1872.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Orchards, etc., . .	1,098	327	398	394
Nursery Grounds, . .	239	92	105	99
Woods, ...	83,525	91,333	94,563	94,563

There was no change in the acreage under woods between 1871 and 1879.

As indicated before, the number of deer and the extent of deer forests in Perthshire is very great. The rent obtained for deer forests is very much above the ordinary agricultural or pastoral rent of a tract in the Highland districts; and the tendency of late years has been rather to increase than to diminish the amount of land occupied by deer forests. According to statistics drawn up for the Royal Commission on the state of Highland crofters, the chief deer-forests in Perthshire in 1884, with their extent, owners, and highest and lowest points in feet above sea-level, were—

Deer-Forest.	Owner.	Acres.	Highest point in feet	Lowest point in feet.
Athole, ...	Duke of Athole	35,540	3671	620
Fealar, ...	Do.	14,100	3424	1200
Glenbruar, . . .	Do.	8,570	3250	1400
Drummond Hill,	Earl of Breadalbane	2,400	1500	380
Glenartney, . . .	Baroness Willoughby de Eresby	19,310	3244	500
Rannoch, ...	Sir Robert Menzies	12,740	3128	1153

Besides these there are 390 different grouse-shootings in the county, partly occupied by the proprietors, and partly let at rents varying from £30 to £1850 per annum; while the shootings under £20 yearly rent represent an annual aggregate of £700. About 73 different fishings are also reckoned, those not occupied by their proprietors bringing in rents varying from £5 to £400. The net fishings not included in these represent about £10,642 annually. The total sum paid to proprietors of lands in Perthshire as sporting rent is the largest paid in any county of Scotland; but, of course, only a small part of it can be regarded as income flowing into the county. The wants, however, of a large shooting tenancy, with their households and attendants, support a considerable amount of trade in Perthshire; while direct employment is given to many of the native inhabitants as gamekeepers, gillies, boatmen, etc. According to the *Sportsman's and Tourists' Guide* for June 1884, the amount paid as rent for shootings and deer-forests in Perthshire was £61,169, for rod-fishings £1160, and for net-fishings for salmon £10,642. The large number of tourists, also, who annually pour into the county to visit its beautiful and celebrated spots, must not be forgotten among the sources of wealth of Perthshire.

Perthshire cannot be called in any comprehensive sense a manufacturing or a commercial county. It contains no great centre of trade, and is the seat of no special industry of importance. The busiest commercial city is the county town, but even that has a steady rather than a flourishing business. Particulars of the main industries of the county will be found in the special articles on PERTH and the other towns and parishes. The linen trade, though long established, has not attained any very striking importance, and is quite subordinate to that of Forfarshire. Its main seats in Perthshire are PERTH, COUPAR-ANGUS, and BLAIRGOWRIE. The cotton industry, once flourishing, has now much declined, but there are mills at Deanston, founded in 1785, Stanley, and Cromwellpark. Woollen manufactures are represented by factories for tweeds at Killin, Pitlochry, etc.; for tartans and galas at Auchterarder, and by mills at Crieff, Dunblane, Kincardine, and Burnfoot in Glendevon, and several other places. There are bleaching-fields at Luncarty and Cromwellpark, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Perth. The attempt to establish paper-mills has only been very partially successful. Dye-works, especially at PERTH, breweries, linseed-oil mills, distilleries, as well as a considerable miscellany of less important manufactories and industrial institutions, are also included in the resources of the county. A very considerable trade in cattle, sheep, and agricultural produce is carried on; and centres, along with all other trade, mainly in PERTH. Some of the small ports along the N side of the estuary of the Tay, as Port Allen and Kincardine, carry on a tolerably active commerce. The mineral wealth of Perthshire is inconsiderable, or at least has been worked to an inconsiderable extent. Coal has been found chiefly in the Culross district; and quarrying for various sorts of building stone is carried on in many of the parishes. Fairs are held at stated times in forty places, besides the county town; and weekly markets are kept in the principal towns and villages.

Railways and Roads.—Perthshire contains portions of four chief railway systems—CALEDONIAN, NORTH BRITISH, CALLANDER AND OBAN, and HIGHLAND RAILWAYS. The Caledonian line enters the county from the S, a little N of Bridge of Allan, and runs north-eastwards to Perth by Dunblane and Crieff Junction. From the latter junction, near Auchterarder, a branch runs up to Crieff (9 miles), whence another line also connects with Perth by Methven Junction. From Perth the Caledonian railway has two exits, one across the river Tay by viaduct and through the Carse of Gowrie to Dundee (20½ miles), leaving Perthshire and entering Forfarshire just before Invergowrie station. The second exit runs north-eastwards from Perth by Stanley Junction, entering Forfarshire at Coupar-Angus, and throwing off branches to Blairgowrie (5 miles) at Coupar-Angus, and to Alyth (5¼) at Meigle. From Dunblane the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander branch runs off NW, and is continued from Callander up Strathyre, Glen Ogle, and Glen Dochart, to Tyndrum on the W boundary, and thence on to Oban in Argyllshire by the lately completed CALLANDER AND OBAN line, which is worked by the Caledonian Company. The North British line extends from a point between Abernethy and Newburgh in Fife, up past the Bridge of Earn to Perth, a distance within 9 miles. The Highland railway branches off NW from the Caledonian line at Stanley Junction, and proceeds up the valley of the Tay by Dunkeld to Ballinluig, and thence up Glengarry by Pitlochry, Blair Athole, etc., to Drumochter Pass on the NW boundary, where at the highest point (1500 feet) reached by any railway in the country, it enters Inverness-shire. Its length from Perth is about 53 miles. At Ballinluig a branch proceeds westwards to

Aberfeldy, a distance of 9 miles. The roads in Perthshire are substantially made and well kept. From the S the main Edinburgh road enters the county a few miles SE of Perth, and arrives at that city across the South Inch; and the Glasgow road to Perth passes through Stirling, Dunblane, and Auchterarder. From Dundee the road approaches from the E through the Carse of Gowrie; and a fourth road enters the county town from Comrie, Crieff, and Methven. From Perth the great Highland road runs northwards alongside the Highland railway during its entire course in the shire. Another thoroughfare runs north-westwards to Coupar-Angus, where it forks, sending one branch W into Forfar, and another northwards by Blairgowrie through Glen Shee, and thence on to Braemar in Aberdeenshire. Besides, there are numerous and convenient connecting roads, especially in the S and SE. Further N the means of communication, except along the larger river valleys, are much less carefully constructed and much less numerous.

The cities in Perthshire are Perth, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; the royal burghs are Perth and Culross; the burghs of barony Abernethy, Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Craig of Madderty, Crieff, Kincardine, and Longforgan; the police burghs are Perth, Callander, part of Coupar-Angus, Crieff, and Dunblane. The towns with more than 2000 inhabitants are Perth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, part of Bridge of Allan, part of Coupar-Angus, Crieff, and part of Dollar. Towns with between 1000 and 2000 inhabitants are Aberfeldy, Callander, Comrie, Dunblane, Dunning, Kincardine, Lornty, Muthill, part of Oakley Ironworks, Rattray, and Scone. The villages with between 300 and 1000 inhabitants are Abernethy, Abernethan, Almondbank, Bankfoot, Birnam, Blackford, Blair Athole, Braes, Bridge of Earn, Burrelton, Culross, Deanston, Doune, Dunning, Errol, Huntingtower, Killin, Longforgan, Methven, Pitcairn Green, Pitlochry, Stanley, Thornhill, parts of Kippen, Mylnefield, Low Torry. Other principal villages are Aberbank, Aberdargie, Aberfoyle, Acharn, Amulree, Arntully, Arnprior, Balbeggie, Balbrogie, Balbunnoch, Balhaddie, Balledgarno or Ballerno, Ballendean, Ballinluig, Balnasuin, Balwhanaid, Bankfoot, Bellycloan, Blairburn, Blairingone, Blairlogie, Blairmore, Borelandpark, Bridgend, South Bridgend, Bridge of Earn, Bridge of Teith, Bridgeton, Buchanty, Buchany, Buttergask, Butterstone, Cairnbeddie, Cairniehill, Caolvaloch, Caputh-Wester, Caroline-Place, Cauldhame, Chapelhill, Cherrybank, Clathy, Clifton, Collace, Cottown, Cragdallie, Cragganaster, Craggantoul, Craigend, Craigie (in Perth parish), Craigie (in Caputh), Cromwellpark, Dalginross, Dargie, Dovecotland, Drums, Drumvaich, Dull, Flawcraig, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Fowlis-Easter and Fowlis-Wester, Friarton, Fungarth, Gartmore, Gartwhinean, Gilmerton, Grange, Greenloaning, Guildtown, Hawkstone, Heriotfield, Hillyland, Inchture, Inver, Kenmore, Kepp, Kilmahog, Kilspindie, Kinbuck, Kincairney, Kingoodie, Kinnaird (in Gowrie), Kinnaird (in Moulin parish), Kinrossie, Kintulloch, Kirklane, Kirkmichael, Leetown, Lochearnhead, Logierait, Longleys, Low Valleyfield, Mains-of-Errol, Meigle, Meikleour, Methven, Monzie, Moulin, Nethermains, New Rattray, Norriston, Pitheavlis, Pilmiddie, Pitrodie, Pool, Rait, Ross, Rottearn, Ruskie, Ruthvenfield, St Davids, St Fillans, Sancher, Scrogiehill, Shirgarton, Smithyhaugh, Spittalfield, Sronfornan, Strathyre, Strowan, Thornhill, Tomacher, Tombreck, Tulloch, Tyndrum, Washington, Waterloo, Weem, Westown, Wolfhill, Woodlane, and Woodside. The mansions and private seats in the county are very numerous, but the following are the chief: Blair Castle and Dunkeld House (Duke of Athole), Doune Lodge (Earl of Mar and Kellie), Dupplin Castle and Balhousie Castle (Earl of Kinnoull), Elcho Castle (Earl of Wemyss), Cluny Castle and Loyal House (Earl of Airlie), Taymouth Castle, Auchmore House, and Glenfalloch (Earl of Breadalbane), Scone Palace and Logiealmond (Earl of Mansfield), Gleneagles, (Earl of Camperdown), Belmont Castle (Earl of Wharncliffe), Strathallan Castle

(Viscount Strathallan), Pitheavlis (Lord Elibank), Duncrub Park (Lord Rollo and Baron Dunning), Rossie Priory (Lord Kinnaird), Ferntower (Lord Abercromby), Drummond Castle (Baroness Willoughby de Eresby), Meikleour House and Aldie Castle (Baroness Nairne), Aberuchill Castle and Kilbryde Castle (Sir James Campbell), Pitfour Castle (Sir J. T. S. Richardson), Castle-Menzies, Foss House, and Rannoch Lodge (Sir Robert Menzies), Moncreiffe House (Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe), Delvine (Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie), Dunira House and Comrie House (Sir Sidney J. Dundas), Kinloch House (Sir J. G. S. Kinloch), Keir (Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell), Bamff House (Sir J. H. Ramsay), Grantully Castle (deserted) and Murtly Castle (Sir A. D. Drummond Stewart), Ochtertyre House (Sir Patrick Keith Murray). Other houses belonging chiefly to untitled owners are Abercairney Abbey, Aberuchill House, Airvoirlich, Ardargie, Ardoch, Atholl Bank, Auchleeks, Auchterarder, Balbrogie, Baledmund, Balhaldie, Ballechin, Balmyle, Balnakeilly, Balruddery, Barclayhill, Barnhill, Bellwood, Birnam College, Birnam Lodge, Blairdrummond, Blairhill, Bolfracks, Bonhard, Bonskeid, Boquhan, Braco Castle, Broich, Cambusmore, Cardean, Cardross, Carey, Carpour, Carse-Grange, Clathick, Cluny, Colquhalzie, Condie, Coralbank, Craighall, Cultoquhey, Dalchosnie, Dalguise, Dalhonzie, Dunalastair, Derculich, Dirnanean, Dollerie, Donavourd, Drumearn, Drumfork, Dunbarney, Dunsinane, Eastertyre, Edinample Castle, Edinchip, Edradynate, Errol Park, Evelick, Faskally, Findynate, Fonab, Forneth, Gartincaber, Gartmore, Gask, Glenawe, Glenbuckie, Glencarse, Glendelvine, Glendoick, Glenericht, Glenfeochan, Glenlyon, Gorthy, Hill of Ruthven, Huntingtower, Castle Huntly, Inchbrakie, Inchmartin, Inchyra, Invermay, Invertrosachs, Jordanstone, Keithick, Kilgraston, Killiechassie, Kindrogan, Kincairney, Kinfauns Castle, Kinnaird, Kippendavie, Lanrick Castle, Lawers, Leny, Lintrose, Lude, Lynedoch, Megginch, Meigle, Methven, Millearne, Millhead, Moness, Monzie, Murrayshall, Murie, Mylnefield, Newhouse, Newmill, Orchill, Pitcairns, Pitnacree, Rednock, Rottearns, Ruthven-Field, Ruthven, Seggieden, Snaigow, Stanley, Stenton, Stobhall, Strowan, Tullybelton, Tullymet, Urrard, Valleyfield, and Woodend. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 1,612,840 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £1,048,427, are divided amongst 7644 proprietors, two together holding 388,144 acres (rental £69,554), one 76,837 (£28,955), fourteen 422,599 (£111,424), nineteen 248,053 (£88,506), twenty-one 142,818 (£77,932), thirty-one 159,154 (£150,819), fifty 72,623 (£70,999), seventy-five 53,098 (£160,063), etc.

Perthshire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 45 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, two sheriff-substitutes, and nearly 300 justices of the peace. The deputy-lieutenants and justices are classed in ten divisions corresponding to the ten administrative districts into which the county was divided by act of parliament in 1795 for extending the jurisdiction of justices of peace in small debt causes. These districts are those of Perth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Carse, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Culross, Dunblane, Dunkeld, and Weem. But this division of the county refers only to the statutory duties; the ordinary jurisdiction of justices extends over the entire county. The sheriffdom is divided into the two districts of Perth and Dunblane, with a sheriff-substitute for each division. The meetings of the Perth sheriff court are noted under PERTH; the Dunblane court meets there every Wednesday during session. Circuit courts for small debt causes are held at regular intervals at Blairgowrie, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Dunkeld, Aberfeldy, Auchterarder, Kincardine, and Callander. The county police force, exclusive of the members of Perth city police, in 1884 numbered 66 men, with a superintendent with a salary of £330. There are prisons at Perth and Dunblane; and cells are attached to the police station-house in 26 other localities. The county returns one member to parliament, its parlia-

mentary constituency in 1883-84 being 6032. The annual value of real property in 1674 was £28,330; in 1815 it was £555,532; in 1849, £706,878; in 1876, £966,461; and in 1884, £889,658, exclusive of £109,115 for railways and waterworks, which brings up the total to £998,773. The parish with the lowest assessed rental was Arngask with £2481; the parish with the highest was Crieff with £31,530. The railways, &c., were assessed as follows:—Caledonian, £67,382; North British, £7967; Highland, £15,532; Callander and Oban, £6469; Aberfoyle, £306; Forth and Clyde, £987; Glasgow Corporation Waterworks, £8591; Dunfermline Waterworks, £1881. Perthshire is one of the least densely populated counties of Scotland, having only 51 to the square mile, while the average for the whole country is 125. Only Kirkcudbright, Peebles, Ross and Cromarty, Argyll, Inverness, and Sutherland have a sparser population. Pop. (1801) 125,583, (1811) 134,390, (1821) 138,247, (1831) 142,166, (1841) 137,457, (1851) 138,660, (1861) 133,500, (1871) 127,768 (1881) 129,007, of whom 67,455 were females, *i.e.*, 109·59 to every hundred males; while 14,505 or 11·24 of the population were Gaelic-speaking. Separate families 30,292. Houses (1881) occupied 26,722, vacant 1690, building 150.

The civil county previous to the Reformation and during the time of Protestant Episcopacy in Scotland contained the seats and most of the territory of the dioceses of Dunkeld and Dunblane, and some parishes of the archdiocese of St Andrews. Since the final establishment of Presbyterianism very many changes in the constitution of its presbyteries and the distribution of its parishes have occurred which it would be useless to trace. At present the county contains 78 *quoad civilia* parishes, of which 1—Perth—is divided into 4 *quoad sacra* parishes, making 81 entire *quoad sacra* parishes in the county. Besides these it shares 5 others with Forfarshire, 2 with Kinross-shire, 2 with Stirlingshire, and 1 each with Fife, with Clackmannan, with Fife and Kinross, and with Clackmannan and Stirling; and it also contains 5 chapels of ease. The parishes of Perthshire are Aberdalgie, Aberfoyle, Abernethy, Abernyte, Alyth, Arngask, Auchterarder, Auchtergaven, Balquhidder, Bendochy, Blackford, Blair Athole, Blairgowrie, Callander, Caputh, Cargill, Clunie, Collace, Comrie, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Culross, Dron, Dull, Dunbarney, Dunblane, Dunkeld and Dowally, Dunning, Errol, Findo-Gask, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Fortingall, Fossoway, Fowlis-Easter, Fowlis-Wester, Glendevon, Inchture, Kenmore, Killin, Kilmadock, Kilspindie, Kincardine, Kinclaven, Kinfauns, Kinloch, Kinnaird, Kinnoull, Kippen, Kirkmichael, Lecropt, Lethendy, Little Dunkeld, Logie, Logierait, Longforgan, Madderty, Meigle, Methven, Moneydie, Monzie, Monzievaird and Strowan, Moulin, Muckart, Muthill, Perth, Port of Menteith, Rattray, Redgorton, Rhynd, St Madoes, St Martins, Scone, Tibbermuir, Trinity-Gask, Tulliallan, Weem. These are variously divided among the presbyteries of Dunkeld, Weem, Perth, Auchterarder, and Dunblane, in the synod of Perth and Stirling; the presbyteries of Meigle and Dundee in the synod of Angus and Mearns; and the presbytery of Kinross in the synod of Fife. The Established Church has 88 places of worship in the county, the Free Church 60, U.P. 25, Scottish Episcopalian 26, Roman Catholic 7, Baptist 4, Congregational 4, and other denominations 4. There are in the shire 193 elementary day schools (152 of them public), which, with total accommodation for 26,113 children, had (1882) 20,610 on the registers, and an average attendance of 15,591. The staff included 266 certificated, 16 assistant, and 145 pupil teachers. The registration county gives off parts of Arngask to Fife, of Fossaway and Tullibole to Kinross, of Kippen to Stirling, of Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie, of Coupar-Angus, and of Scone to Forfarshire; and includes part of Alyth from Forfar, of Abernethy from Fife, of Forgandenny from Kinross, of Lecropt from Stirling, and of Logie from Stirling and Clackmannan. The pop. in 1881 was 130,382. All the parishes save six are assessed for the poor. There were in 1882-83 2999 registered and 2391 casual poor, on whom was spent a total of £35,243. Fifteen parishes form the poor-law combination of Upper Strathearn, and eleven that of Athole and Breadalbane. The county asylum is at Murthly. In 1881-82 there were 435 pauper lunatics maintained in the county at a total expense of £10,827. In 1882 the percentage of illegitimate births was 9·0. Perthshire contains the 42d regimental district, and the depot for the 1st, 2d, and 3d battalions of the Royal Highlanders. Perth is the headquarters for the 1st Perth Rifle Volunteers, and Birnam for the 2d Perthshire Highland Rifle Volunteers.

Antiquities.—The antiquities of Perthshire are both numerous and interesting, but for anything beyond a brief mention of the most important, reference must be made to the articles on the various parishes and towns. Caledonian cairns, standing stones, cromlechs, and stone circles are found scattered over the entire county; and there are famous rocking-stones at Abernethy, Dron, and Kirkmichael. There is a vitrified fort on Craig Rossie, one of the Ochils; and on Castle Law there are the remains of what is said to be a Scandinavian camp, 500 feet in diameter. But by far the most important military antiquity is the famous Roman camp at Ardoch, the largest of the kind in the kingdom. There are other Roman camps at Fendoch, Dalginross, Fortingall, and Dunkeld; and there are various stretches of Roman road more or less distinctly traceable in different regions. In this connection should be mentioned the roads made by General Wade, about which a well-known distich remarks—

> 'Had you seen these roads before they were made,
> You would lift up your hands and bless General Wade.'

The curious high-pitched bridge across the Tay at Aberfeldy is an interesting specimen of the General's engineering. The cylindrical tower at Abernethy is the most interesting of the old watch-towers. There are localities and objects traditionally associated with King Arthur at Meigle, with Fingal at Glenalmond, and at Monzie and Killin, and with Ossian at Monzie and in Glen Beg. The quondam town of Bertha is separately noted. At Scone is the historic palace, and also the Boot-hill. Among the interesting castles, some now in ruins, are Macbeth's on Dunsinane Hill, Huntingtower or Ruthven, Castle-Campbell, Garth, Doune, Elcho, Drummond, Blair Athole, Kinclaven, Moulin, and Glasclune. The cathedrals at Dunblane and Dunkeld are described under those towns; other ecclesiastical and religious institutions were the collegiate churches of Methven and Tullybardine; and abbeys or priories, etc., at Scone, Inchaffray, Inchmahome, Abernethy, Culross, Coupar-Angus, Strathfillan, Elcho in Rhynd, and Loch Tay.

History.—The ancient inhabitants of Perthshire were known as the Daranii, Horestii, etc., and the names of the Caledonian 'towns' of Alaunea on the Allan, Lindun near Ardoch, Victoria on the Ruchill, and Orrea on the Tay, have been recited by antiquarians. The county was traversed by the Romans under Agricola and Severus, and on their retirement became chief centre of a Pictish kingdom with capitals at Abernethy and Forteviot. A subsequent Scoto-Saxon monarchy held its seat at Perth and Scone; and the former of these places became, as we have seen, the capital of modern Scotland, and remained so till 1482. Most of the history of the county centres in Perth, with the exception of the obscure feuds of the Highland clans. The chief battles fought within the limits of the shire are Mons Granpius in A.D. 86 (see Caputh), where Agricola won a victory; Luncarty, where the Danes were defeated by Kenneth III. in 990; Methven, 1306; Dupplin, 1332; defeat of the Covenanters by Montrose at Tibbermuir, 1645; Killiecrankie, 1689; and Sheriffmuir, 1715; while in 1745-46 the county was deeply involved in the proceedings of the rebellion. The ancient jurisdictions have already been mentioned; it only remains to say that Menteith was a stewartry,

Breadalbane a bailiary or separate jurisdiction of its earls, Strathearn a stewartry, Methven a separate regality, and Atholl a regality of very large extent. Since the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the sheriff, with his two substitutes, has exercised jurisdiction over the county, and in 1795 the present ten divisions, already referred to, were defined by Act of Parliament.

Literary Associations.—The romantic character of Perthshire scenery has attracted much attention from poets and novelists. Shakespeare's play of *Macbeth* has immortalised Birnam and Dunsinane. Sir Walter Scott lays the scene of *The Lady of the Lake* at Loch Katrine and the Trossachs; and much of *Rob Roy* is transacted in the same SW corner of the shire. Many of the scenes of *Waverley* are also laid in Perthshire; and Craighall claims to be the chief prototype of 'Tullyveolan' in that novel. Some of Burns's most beautiful lyrics have had a Perthshire inspiration; and the *Birks o' Aberfeldy, The Humble Petition of Bruar Water, Allan Water, On Scaring some Waterfowl in Loch Turrit,* are among the best known. The *Braes o' Doune* and *Braes o' Balquhidder* have also been celebrated in poetry; and Mallet has sung *The Birks o' Invermay.* Many Jacobite songs have reference to Perthshire, not the least noticeable being James Hogg's *Cam' ye by Athole.* The Baroness Nairne's beautiful ballad *The Auld House* was written of the old House of Gask. The incident which gave rise to Wordsworth's poem *Stepping Westward* occurred at Loch Katrine.

See James Robertson, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Perth* (Perth, 1799); vol. x. of *The New Statistical Account* (Edinb. 1845); *Perthshire Illustrated* (Lond. 1844); John Dickson, 'Report on the Agriculture of Perthshire,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (Edinb. 1868); J. C. Guthrie, *The Vale of Strathmore* (Edinb. 1875); P. D. Drummond, *Perthshire in Bygone Days* (Lond. 1879); W. Marshall, *Historic Scenes in Perthshire* (Edinb. 1880); T. Hunter, *Woods, Forests, and Estates of Perthshire* (Perth, 1883); R. S. Fittis, *Illustrations of the History and Antiquities of Perthshire* (Perth, 1874), *Perthshire Antiquarian Miscellany* (1875), *Historical and Traditionary Gleanings Concerning Perthshire* (1876), *Chronicles of Perthshire* (1877), *Sketches of the Olden Times in Perthshire* (1878), *Book of Perthshire Memorabilia* (1879), and *Recreations of an Antiquary in Perthshire History and Genealogy* (1880); besides works cited under Crieff, Culross, Dunkeld, Fingask Castle, Gask, Grantully, Inchaffray, Inchmahome, Keir, Monteith, Perth, and Scone.

Peterculter, a parish of SE Aberdeenshire, containing Murtle, Milltimber, and Culter stations on the Deeside branch (1853) of the Great North of Scotland railway, 5½, 6½, and 7⅝ miles WSW of Aberdeen, under which there is a post and telegraph office of Peterculter. It is bounded N by Skene and Newhills, E by Newhills and Banchory-Devenick, S by Maryculter, SW by Drumoak, and W by Echt. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 6⅝ miles; its utmost breadth is 5 miles; and its area is 16 square miles, or 10,288¼ acres, of which 100$\frac{7}{10}$ are water, and 267⅘ belong to the small Bieldside detached portion almost surrounded by Banchory-Devenick.* The Dee, curving 4¾ miles east-north-eastward along or near to all the Maryculter boundary, is joined at the parish church by Leuchar Burn, which flows 6¼ miles south-eastward along the Skene border and across the interior. The Leuchar itself is fed by Gormack Burn, tracing 3 miles of the Drumoak boundary, and below its influx is often known as the Burn of Culter. The surface declines along the Dee to 50 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 322 feet at Eddieston Hill, 450 at Beins Hill or the Weather Craig, and 706 at Kingshill Wood. Gneiss is the predominant rock in the eastern and northern portions of the parish, granite in the western; and the latter has been largely quarried at Anguston.

* According, however, to a decision of 1867, the Deebank detached portion of Banchory-Devenick belongs now to Peterculter, which thus has a total land area of 10,547 acres.

In the E the soil is sandy or gravelly, with a mixture of vegetable earth; whilst in the arable parts of the other districts it is variously a red earth or clay, a thin sandy soil on gravel and rock, and a mixture of black earth or reclaimed moss and clay. Nearly one-sixth of the entire area is under wood, plantations chiefly of larch and Scotch firs; and about two-thirds are in tillage, a good deal of swampy and moorish land having been reclaimed in the course of the last half century. Employment, other than agriculture, is furnished by the Culter Paper Mill (1751) and by a flock factory (1831). Normandykes, the chief antiquity, is noticed separately, as also are the mansions of Binghill, Countesswells, Culter, and Murtle. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, and five of between £100 and £500. Peterculter is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £241, 11s. The parish church, originally dedicated to St Peter, stands close to the Dee's left bank, near Culter station. It was built in 1779, and contains 550 sittings. Nearly 2 miles to the N is Peterculter Free church; and two public schools, Countesswells and Craigton, with respective accommodation for 57 and 180 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 37 and 127, and grants of £32, 11s. and £117, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7879, (1884) £12,312, 15s. 7d., *plus* £956 for the railway, and £500 for the aqueduct. Pop. (1801) 871, (1831) 1223, (1861) 1410, (1871) 1668, (1881) 1908.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 77, 76, 67, 1871-74.

Peterhead, a parish containing a town of the same name in the NE of Aberdeenshire, and in the extreme E of the Buchan district of that county. The old name was Peterugie, which was exchanged for the present one about the end of the 16th century. It is bounded NE by a detached portion of Banffshire (St Fergus), E by the North Sea, SSW by Cruden parish, and W by the parish of Longside. The boundary along the NE is formed for 4⅝ miles by the river Ugie—whence the old name of the parish—and here, as well as to the E, the boundary is natural; on the SSW and W it is artificial. The shape of the parish may be roughly described as a parallelogram with very irregular sides except on the SSW, where it is almost straight. The greatest length, from NW, at the point where the boundary line of the detached portion of Banffshire quits the Ugie NW of Roundhillock, to Cave o' Meachie on the coast on the SE, is 6½ miles; the greatest breadth, a line at right angles to this, from North Head at the town of Peterhead to Mill of Dens on the SW, is 4½ miles; and the area is 9449·267 acres, inclusive of 235·620 foreshore and 44·055 water. The height of the surface rises from sea-level along the eastern border westward with irregular undulations to Cowsrieve (229 feet) and Black Hill (350), and another rising ground turns eastward to the shore at Sterling Hill (209), in the extreme SE of the parish. Near the centre of the sea-coast is the conical Meethill (181 feet). The coast following the larger windings measures about 7¾ miles, and from it the promontories of Peterhead, Salthouse Head, and Buchan Ness project, the latter being the most easterly point of Scotland, though the promontory on which the town stands is not far behind, and the heads to the E of the harbour are still farther E. Between the point occupied by the town and Salthouse Head is Peterhead or Brickwork Bay, fully ¾ mile wide across the mouth, and ¾ mile deep, with rocky and shingly shores. Between Saltburn Head and Buchan Ness is Sandford Bay, 1 mile wide across the mouth, and ½ mile deep, and with a considerable portion of its shore formed by a fine sandy beach. Near the south-eastern point, however, a line of cliffs pierced by numerous chasms and caves begins and continues round by Buchan Ness till the southern boundary of the parish is reached. Only a small portion of the area is under wood, and there are about 100 acres of bare rock and 400 of moory and mossy ground, but the rest is all under cultivation, the soil varying from sand to rich black loam and stiff clay. The underlying rocks are granite or granitic, and are extensively quarried, the red varieties so well known commercially

as 'Peterhead Granite' being largely used for ornamental purposes and for monuments. The drainage is carried off by a few rivulets flowing to the Ugie or directly to the sea. Old Craig or Ravenscraig Castle, a fine old ruin with great thickness of wall, is on the bank of the Ugie. It was the seat of a branch of the Marischal family, James IV. having, in 1491, granted to Sir Gilbert Keith of Inverugie the superiority of the lands of Tortastoun, Buthla, the 'Scottis Myln,' and the rock commonly called the Ravinniscraig, and farther given him permission to erect on the last a castle or fortalice, with battlements, machicoling, portcullis, and drawbridge, and all other defences that might be found necessary. Boddam Castle, on the coast near Buchan Ness, was the seat of another branch of the same family, the Keiths of Ludquharne, Baronets of Nova Scotia, and the Earls-Marischal, who had their castle at Inverugie in the parish of St Fergus to the N, ½ mile E of Ravenscraig, were the founders and original superiors of the town. After their forfeiture part of the property was purchased by a fishing company, whose affairs having become embarrassed, it was again sold in 1728 to the Governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital in Edinburgh. This institution, having purchased another portion of the Marischal estate from the York Buildings Company in 1783, is now superior of the town and proprietor of the adjacent estates. The annual rental of these properties is now probably about half the total amount originally paid for them. There are traces of Picts' houses near Boddam, and the Meethill seems, from its name, to have been latterly the Moat-hill or seat of baronial jurisdiction. At an earlier period it must have been a sepulchral mound, for when the foundation of the tower on the top was being dug, an urn and some human remains were found. The tower by which the hill is surmounted was erected in honour of Earl Grey after the passing of the Reform Bill. The landward industries are farming, brickworks, 1 mile S of the town at Invernettie, and 2¾ miles W near Berryhill, a distillery at Invernettie, granite working, and several mills. The parish is traversed by the coast road which passes from the town of Peterhead southward by Boddam to Ellon, and thence to Aberdeen, and northward by Fraserburgh to Banff; and by another main road which passes from the town westwards to New Deer. During the period of railway speculation a line was projected to pass from Aberdeen to Peterhead, and thence along the whole S coast of the Moray Firth, but the scheme fell to the ground like so many others in the crash that followed the railway mania. The line subsequently formed northward from Aberdeen passed inland by Inverurie and Huntly, and the parish had no railway communication till 1862, when the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland system was extended through the northern portion to the town of Peterhead. There are also stations at Newseat and Inverugie, the former 40¾ and the latter 42¼ miles from Aberdeen. There are a number of small properties, and the chief residences are Sandford Lodge, Invernettie Lodge, Dens, Meethill House, Blackhouse, Balmoor, Richmond, Cocklaw, Berryhill, and Ellishill House. Besides the town of Peterhead the parish contains the fishing villages of Boddam, Burnhaven, and Buchanhaven, which are all separately noticed, as are also Buchan Ness and the lighthouse there. The parish was first known as Inverugie of St Peter to distinguish it from Inverugie of St Fergus on the opposite bank of the Ugie, then as Peterugie, and finally as Peterhead. Up to 1641 it included Longside, but that parish was then disjoined on account of 'the wydnes of the said parochine [of Peterhead] and of the many comunicantis within the samen.' It is in the presbytery of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen, and the living is worth £480 a year. It includes the *quoad sacra* parishes of Blackhill, Boddam, and East Church, the latter connected with the town where the churches are noticed. The landward school board has under its charge the four public schools of Blackhills, Boddam, Burnhaven, and Tortorston, which, with respective accommodation for 80, 270, 130, and 70 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 68, 232, 145, and 63, and grants of £50, 14s., £203, 1s., £118, 5s., and £56, 12s. Ten proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 28 hold between £500 and £100, 38 hold each between £100 and £50, and there are a considerable number of smaller amount. Valuation (1884) £17,467, 7s., exclusive of the burgh, but inclusive of £781 for the railway. Pop. of parish, inclusive of the burgh and the villages, (1801) 4491, (1831) 6695, (1861) 9796, (1871) 11,506, (1881) 14,257, of whom 6798 were males and 7459 were females. Of the whole population 8171 were in the ecclesiastical parish proper, 3926 were in East Church *q. s.*, 394 were in Blackhill *q. s.*, and 1766 in Boddam *q. s.* —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Peterhead, a parliamentary burgh, a head-port, and the chief town in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire, occupying a peninsula in the NE of the parish just described. It is one of the terminal stations (the other being Fraserburgh) on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway system, and is by rail 44¼ miles NNE of Aberdeen, but by road only 32. The peninsula which shares with Buchan Ness the distinction of being the most easterly land in Scotland, is about 7 furlongs from E to W and 6 furlongs from N to S, and the portion occupied by the town about 6½ by 5 furlongs. Up to the latter part of the 16th century the only portion of the town existing was the fishing village of Keith-Inch, which stands on the extremity of the peninsula, and is separated from the rest of the place by the harbour, the isthmus that at one time formed the connection having been pierced in the course of harbour improvements. Immediately W of the harbours and along the N shore of Peterhead Bay is Peterhead proper, which passes farther W still into the suburbs of Ronheads (N) and Kirkton (W), and the parliamentary boundary also includes the village of Buchanhaven on the NW. The principal street in Keith-Inch extends from NE to SW, and is called Castle Street. The principal streets in the rest of the town are Broad Street and Marischal Street, running westward from the harbour and at right angles to it; and Long-gate Street crossing these from NNW to SSE; but there are many other well-edificed thoroughfares. The appearance of the buildings is somewhat peculiar, the houses being built of the granite found in the neighbourhood, pick or axe dressed and close-jointed.

Somewhat isolated by its position the town has but little history. Prior to the Reformation the land on which the town stands, together with a considerable extent of adjoining country, belonged to the abbey of Deer, but in 1560 it was granted by Queen Mary to Robert Keith, son of the fourth Earl Marischal, and passed to the Earl's nephew and successor, George, by whom in 1593 the modern Peterhead was founded, the village being created a burgh of barony. At this time the inhabitants of Keith-Inch are estimated to have numbered only 56, and the feuars to whom the town's charter was granted were only 14, most of them seemingly fishermen. Some of the older houses still remain. During the troublous times in the first half of the 17th century the people, as was necessary, took the same side as the Keiths, and indeed in 1642 the place was highly favoured as being the scene of a supernatural hint of troubles to come, for 'About the 5th of November, in ane seamanis house of Peterheid there was hard, upone the night, beatting of drums, uther tymes sounding of trumpetis, playing on pifferis, and ringing of bellis, to the astoneishment of the heireris. Trubles followit.' In 1715 the people again followed the Marischal fortunes, and the Chevalier St George, after finding himself unable to land at Montrose, thought Peterhead a fit place for his purpose and came ashore here, but did not make himself known; and 'he and his five companions having lodged ane night in the habit of sea-officers at Peterhead and another at Newburgh, a house of the Earl Marischal, on the twenty-fourth [of December] they passed *incognito* through Aberdeen with two

baggage horses, and at night came to Fetteresso, the principal seat of the Earl of Marischal.' In 1720, with the other forfeited estates of the Earl Marischal, the town was sold to the York Buildings Company, on whose break-up six years afterwards it was purchased for £3000 by the governors of the Edinburgh Merchant Maiden Hospital, who are still the superiors. At one time Peterhead had some repute as a watering-place, with both baths and mineral wells, but the reputation is now considerably gone. The mineral waters of Peterhead were reckoned about 1680 as one of the six notable things in Buchan; and previously, in 1636, Andrew More, professor of physic in King's College, Aberdeen, had written in their favour. The most famous of the wells is the Wine-well, on the S of the town, where the water is very strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, muriate of iron, muriate of lime, and muriate of soda. There are two very good baths. A vivid description of Peterhead at the beginning of the present century is given in John Skelton's *Crookit Meg; A Story of the Year One* (Lond. 1880).

Public Buildings, etc.—The town-hall, at the W end of Broad Street, was built in 1788, and has a spire 125 feet high; the chief public hall was founded with masonic honours and in presence of a deputation from the governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital, in 1872; and there is also a music hall. The courthouse, a handsome building in Queen Street, was built in 1869-70, at a cost of £2600, from designs by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear. In the centre of Broad Street is the Market Cross, which was erected after the town was made a parliamentary burgh by the Reform Bill of 1832. It is a granite pillar, Tuscan in style, and surmounted by the arms of the Earls Marischal. A monument to Field-Marshal Keith, younger brother of the Earl, who was forfeited in 1715, and who afterwards rose to eminence in the Prussian army under Frederick the Great, was erected in 1869, the statue being presented by the King of Prussia. It is a copy in bronze of that erected to the memory of the Marshal in Prussia. On the pedestal, which is 8 feet high, is the inscription: 'Field-Marshal Keith, born at Inverugie, 1696; killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, 14th October 1758. The gift of William I., King of Prussia, to the town of Peterhead, August 1868. *Probus vixit, fortis obiit.*' A cemetery, laid out in 1868-69, contains a Runic cross of polished granite, 14 feet high. The parish church, at the W end of the Kirktown, was built in 1803, and has a tower, lantern, and spire rising to a height of 118 feet. It contains 1800 sittings; whilst the East *quoad sacra* church (1834) contains 700. St Peter's Free church, in St Peter Street, was built soon after the Disruption, and is a substantial building with Tudor features containing 1146 sittings. There is also another Free church—South Church—erected in 1872. The U.P. church in Charlotte Street, built in 1858 and First Pointed in style, contains 500 sittings. It superseded a former church erected in 1800. The Congregational church (1870) is a plain building with 450 sittings. The Methodist church, in Queen Street (1857), superseded an old church, and has about 200 sittings. The Episcopal church (St Peter) in Merchant Street, built in 1814 and containing 800 sittings, is a 'Churchwarden Gothic' building, with a nave and an apsidal sanctuary. The organ was erected in 1867. The Roman Catholic church (St Mary), in St Peter Street, is a good Early Pointed edifice of 1851, containing 200 sittings. In 1883 the following were the eight schools under the burgh school board, the first six of them public, with accommodation, average attendance, and Government grants:—Academy (469, 273, £250, 14s.), Buchanhaven (175, 101, £85, 0s. 6d.), North (468, 267, £210, 6s.), Female (406, 209, £204, 5s. 6d.), Infant (196, 155, £122, 5s. 6d.), Prince Street (291, 0, £0), Free Church female (453, 421, £368, 7s. 6d.), and Episcopalian (161, 110, £75, 16s.). Of these the Academy was founded on 15 June 1846, 'for affording the means of a liberal education to all classes of the inhabitants.'

Harbour and Trade, etc.—The port of Peterhead, with its two harbours, is one of the most valuable on the E coast of Scotland, the peninsula at the extremity of which it is situated being often the first land reached by vessels arriving from the northern parts of continental Europe, or when overtaken by storm in the North Sea. Its claims for foremost consideration in the question of the erection of a great harbour of refuge on the E coast of Scotland, are being, at present, actively pressed on the Government; and in 1883 a memorial, signed by 7882 'shipowners, shipmasters, mariners, fishermen, and others connected with, and frequenting the east coast of Scotland,' was presented to the Treasury in support of these claims. The signatures were obtained all along the Scottish coast and from many parts of the English coast, even as far S as London, 131 of those who signed being members of Lloyds. The chief points urged are, '1st, its position with regard to the two great natural harbours of the Forth and Cromarty; 2d, its position on a part of the coast where ships and boats are placed in circumstances of the greatest danger; 3d, its position as regards the great fishing industry of Scotland; 4th, its position as a place of easy access and departure in any wind; and *lastly*, its position as regards extent, depth of water, the kind and quality of the anchorage ground to be enclosed, and its proximity to an abundant supply of material for its construction. In these aspects,' the petition continues, 'the South Bay of Peterhead is the best, if not the only site for a National Harbour of Refuge on the East Coast of Scotland. It is situated midway between the Firth of Forth and Cromarty. The coast on either side of it is of an exposed and dangerous character; it is the centre of the great fishing industry on the East Coast; it is an easy point of access and departure, being the most prominent headland on the coast; it is so formed by nature as to afford all the physical advantages of ample space, depth of water, and anchorage of the best description; and it is in the vicinity of extensive granite quarries from which inexhaustible supplies of material can be obtained for the construction of the works.' Petitions to the same effect were also presented by 30 insurance associations, shipping companies, etc., as well as by the Harbour Trustees, who pointed out that for 200 years all the nautical authorities were agreed that Peterhead had exceptional advantages as a site for a harbour of refuge; that a Royal Commission following a Select Committee's report in 1857 had recommended a grant of £100,000 in aid of a local contribution of £200,000, but that the locality was too poor to raise such a sum, and that the port was connected with Norway by a submarine telegraph cable. In June 1884 the report was issued of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the question of the most suitable place for a harbour of refuge on the east coast of Scotland, to be constructed by convicts; and in it the sub-commissioners declare that they 'have no hesitation in recommending that the harbour should be at Peterhead.' From its natural advantages the harbour early attracted attention, and it is said that some of the engineers of Cromwell's army on visiting the place expressed great disappointment that they had not done so before fixing on Inverness as the site of their great northern fort, as they considered the situation of Peterhead very much better. But, however that may be, it is certain that the first parliament of Charles II. passed an Act 'for a contribution for repairing the harbours of Peterhead;' and later, we find one Henry Middleton, in Clerkhill, very dilligent in harbour matters, and the port receiving in consequence the name of Port Henry. In 1805 there is an act of Scottish parliament authorising voluntary contributions from all the churches of the three Lothians, and bewest the Forth for farther repairs, and in 1729, and again in 1739, the Convention of Royal Burghs authorised a contribution from all royal burghs for the same purpose. All these early harbours seem to have been to the N of those that now exist, but in 1773 the present South harbour was commenced after designs by Smeaton, and it was deepened and otherwise improved in 1807 under

an Act of parliament that was then obtained. The North Harbour was begun in 1818, after designs by Telford, and was improved in 1821, 1837, and 1855. From the nature of the place vessels in both harbours were often windbound for considerable periods, and the loss arising from this was so great, that in 1850 a canal was formed through the isthmus between the harbours, so that vessels could be warped from the one to the other. It is spanned by a cast iron swing bridge erected at a cost of £8000. In 1872-73, and 1875-76, fresh acts of parliament, authorising further improvements, were obtained and new works carried out, and a middle harbour formed. There are now three basins hewn out of solid rock and covering an area of 21½ acres, and the total expenditure for harbour purposes has been in all nearly £300,000, of which the sum of £200,000 has been expended since 1859. The depth of the basins varies from 12 to 18 feet at spring tides, but at medium low water is only 5 to 7½ feet. Off the North Harbour are two graving docks. The present amount of debt is £109,603, but the revenue has risen from £100 in 1800, and £4000 in 1849, to £8260 in 1883. About half the revenue is derived from fishing-boats and half from general trade. The management is vested in the preses of the governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital in Edinburgh, the provost of Peterhead, and 13 elected trustees. Prior to 1715, and again during the Peninsular war, the harbour was protected by small forts at the entrance, but these have vanished.

Peterhead was made a head port in 1838, its limits extending southward to the mouth of the Ythan, and westward to the Powk Burn. It includes the sub-ports or creeks of Boddam, Fraserburgh, Pittullie, and Rosehearty. The number of vessels belonging to the port with their tonnage has been, at various dates, as follows :—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1795	28	over 3,000
1837	82	11,022
1861	80	13,687
1875	70	9,916
1884	51	7,243

Of these, in 1875, 5 vessels of 1388 tons, and in 1884 6 of 1274 tons, were steamers. Of the ships owned in the port 6 sailing ships (of from 130 to 430 tons) and 3 steamers (295, 307, and 412 tons) are engaged in the Greenland seal and whale fishing, a trade that has been carried on since 1788, when the first whaler was fitted out. Though it has been more vigorously prosecuted from Peterhead than from any other British port the trade has had great fluctuations. From 1788 till 1803 only 1 ship went to the north every year; from 1804 to 1814 there were from 2 to 7 every year; from 1814 to 1830 the number was from 8 to 16, and by 1857 this had risen to 32. Since then, however, it has again declined, till in 1884 there were only 9 vessels. The following table shows the tonnage of vessels that entered from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, with cargoes and ballast, at various dates :—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
Year.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1866	42,504	3,894	46,398	34,783	380	35,163
1867	30,767	4,964	35,731	27,501	5,059	32,560
1874	67,344	11,808	79,152	70,454	10,815	81,269
1883	58,497	29,342	87,839	56,859	29,459	86,318

Of the total, 864 vessels of 87,839 tons, that entered in 1883, 186 of 27,432 tons were in ballast, and 670 of 61,681 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 840 of 86,318 tons, of those that cleared, included 388 ships in ballast of 34,398 tons and 580 coasters of 48,952 tons. The principal exports are agricultural produce, herring, and other fish, oil, and granite; and the principal imports are timber, lime, coal, wool, salt, flour, iron, and soft goods. The amount of customs in 1861 was £2039, in 1872 £1724, in 1881 £1944, and in 1882 £1452.

Peterhead is also the centre of one of the twenty-six herring fishery districts into which Scotland is divided, and embraces all the villages lying between Buchanhaven and Newburgh, both inclusive. To the district there belonged, in 1882, 338 first-class boats, 211 second-class boats, and 176 third-class boats, employing 1692 fisher men and boys, and of these to Peterhead itself there belonged 118 first-class, 38 second-class, and 55 third-class boats, with 440 resident fisher men and boys. In the same year the total number of persons employed in connection with the herring fishery in the district was 7253, the value of the boats employed was £48,298, of the nets £59,150, and of the lines £10,088. The number of boats actually fishing in the district, most of them from Peterhead itself, whither they are drawn by the possibility of getting in and out of the harbour at low water, was 822, and the number of barrels of herring caught by them 185,704, 156,026½ of which were exported to the Continent, mostly to Libau, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, and Hamburg. The total number of cod, ling, and hake cured within the district in 1882 was 44,597. During the herring fishing season the population of the town is increased by from 3000 to 4000 individuals connected with this industry.

The manufacture of linen was once carried on, but is now extinct. A woollen manufactory was started in the Kirktown in the early part of the present century, and produced excellent superfine cloth. After languishing and disappearing for a time altogether, it was revived in 1854 by a company by whom the manufacture of woollens of different sorts is still vigorously prosecuted. The other industries, besides those mentioned in connection with the parish, are saw-mills, a foundry, boat building yards, a rope-work, granite polishing, and brewing.

Municipality, etc.—Under the superiority of the Governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital the community acquired a separate government in 1774, and after the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, and the subsequent Act of 1833, when the burgh became parliamentary, a keen dispute long existed whether the remaining portion of the moss-lands, commonage, and pasturage originally granted to the community by the Earl Marischal, fell to be managed by the baron-bailie and a committee of the feuars, or by the new magistrates; and the community of feuars still attends to certain matters. Municipal affairs are managed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 councillors. The council acts also as the police commission, and the police force is united with that of the county. Water is brought in pipes from a copious spring 2½ miles distant, and gas is supplied by a joint-stock company formed in 1833, and with their works in Long-gate Street. The town has a head post office with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, North of Scotland, Town and County, and Union banks, a branch of the National Security Savings' Bank, agencies of 21 insurance companies, consulates for Denmark, France, Germany, Norway and Sweden, and Russia, and several hotels. The newspapers are the Independent *East Aberdeenshire Observer* (1862), published every Tuesday and Friday, and the Liberal *Peterhead Sentinel* (1856), published every Wednesday. Among the miscellaneous institutions may be noticed two masonic lodges, the Peterhead Association for Science, Literature, and Arts (1835), with a museum, the nucleus of the collection in which was bequeathed by the late Mr Adam Arbuthnot; a reading society (1808), and a Mechanics' Institute (1836),

Seal of Peterhead.

both of them with libraries; a merchants' society (1712), a trades' society (1728), a weavers' society (1778), a mutual improvement association, a golf club, an Eastern Club, and the usual religious and philanthropic associations. A weekly market is held on Friday, and there are fairs on the Fridays before 26 May and before 22 Nov. A sheriff court is held every Friday for the parishes of Peterhead, Cruden, Slains, Old Deer, New Deer, Rathen, Longside, Crimond, Strichen, Fraserburgh, Lonmay, Tyrie, Aberdour, Pitsligo, St Fergus, and Logie-Buchan. Justice of peace courts are held as required.

Peterhead unites with ELGIN, Banff, Cullen, Inverurie, and Kintore in returning a member to serve in parliament, and it is also the returning burgh for East Aberdeenshire. Parliamentary constituency (1884) 1028, municipal constituency 1477, including 154 females. Valuation (1874) £25,138, (1884) £38,264, of which £585 was for the railway. Pop. (1801) 3264, (1831) 5112, (1841) 5158, (1851) 7298, (1861) 7541, (1871) 8621, (1881) 10,922, of whom 5131 were males and 5791 females. Houses, inhabited 1418, uninhabited 59, building 29. Of the total population 133 men and 107 women were connected with the civil and military services or with professions, 35 men and 569 women were employed as domestic servants, 545 men and 14 women were engaged in commerce, 336 men and 77 women were connected with agriculture and fishing, 1898 men and 403 women were connected with industrial handicrafts or were dealers in manufactured substances, and there were 2125 boys and 2142 girls at or under school age. See Peter Buchan's *Annals of Peterhead from its Foundation to the Present Time* (Peterhead, 1819).

Pettinain, a village and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The village is 3 miles S by E of Carstairs Junction (only 1⅝ mile in a straight line), and 5¾ miles E by S of Lanark, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Carstairs and Carnwath, E by Libberton, SE by Covington, SW by Carmichael, and W by Lanark. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 2⅝ miles; and its area is 3997⅝ acres, of which 98 are water. The CLYDE winds 2¾ miles north-north-westward along all the eastern, 4½ miles west-south-westward along all the northern, and 1⅝ mile southward along all the western, boundary. It thus has a total course here of 8⅜ miles, though the point where it first touches and that where it quits the parish are only 3½ miles distant as the crow flies. A result of various changes of its channel is that five little pendicles of Pettinain parish are now situated on its right bank. A considerable tract of haugh land, about 615 feet above the sea, adjoins the river, so low and level as to be covered with water at the time of freshets, and then having the appearance of a lake. The ground rises by a gentle acclivity, and with unequal surface from the haugh; and a ridge of hills extends across the SW district, from the vicinity of the river into Covington, rising to an extreme altitude of 1131 feet, and having three summits called Cairn Grife, Westraw Hill, and Swaites Hill. The rocks of this hill-ridge are porphyry and sandstone, the former an excellent road-metal, but the latter ill-suited to building purposes. The soil of the low grounds is variously recent alluvium, rich loam, sharp gravel, and poor sand. That of the higher grounds is generally of a moorish character, incumbent on till. About 2435 acres are in tillage; 1107 are pastoral; and 366½ are under wood. Thirteen-fourteenths of the entire rental belong to Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart. of CARMICHAEL, whose uncle in 1817 inherited the estate from the last Earl of Hyndford. Its mansion, Westraw House, 5 furlongs W of the village, was that Earl's favourite residence, and was probably built by his ancestor, the first Lord Carmichael, towards the middle of the 17th century. A hundred years ago the ruins of a house were pointed out at Clowburn, in which tea is said to have first been introduced to Scotland. It was brought from Holland, according to tradition, by Sir Andrew Kennedy, whose wife succeeded to the lands of Clowburn in 1677, and who, being 'Conservator of the Scotch Nation' at Campvere, had received it as a present from the Dutch East India Company. On the highest ground in the S of the parish are vestiges of an ancient British fort, Cairn Grife, whose two concentric ramparts, 5 to 7 yards apart, enclose an area of 100 square feet. Pettinain is in the presbytery of Lanark and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £203. The chapel of 'Pedynane,' originally dependent on Lanark, was granted to Dryburgh Abbey by David I. about the year 1150. The parish church, on the site of the ancient chapel, has a belfry bearing date 1696, with the inscription, 'Holiness becomes God's House.' As repaired in 1820, it contains 234 sittings. The public school, with accommodation for 66 children, had (1883) an average attendance of 52, and a grant of £46, 7s. Valuation (1859) £3216, 3s. 6d., (1884) £4800, 10s. Pop. (1801) 430, (1821) 490, (1841) 416, (1861) 407, (1871) 366, (1881) 360.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Petty, a parish on the S side of the Moray Firth, in the extreme NE of the county of Inverness, and with a small part crossing the boundary into Nairnshire. It is bounded N by the parish of Ardersier, for ¼ mile at the NE corner by the parish of Nairn, E and SE by the parish of Croy, SW by the parish of Inverness and Bona, and NW by the Moray Firth. The boundary is artificial except along the Firth, and on the N, where it follows the course of a small stream. The greatest length, from the point on the NE between Lambhill and Blackcastle where the parish and county boundaries reach the coast road from Inverness to Nairn, to the point on the SW where the line crosses the same road near Culloden Brickworks, is 7¼ miles; the average breadth is about 2 miles; and the area is 10,697·313 acres, inclusive of 877·734 of foreshore and 33·052 of water; of the total area 321·254 acres, including 0·121 acre of water, are in Nairnshire and the rest in Inverness-shire. A central hollow, from 30 to 40 feet above sea-level, passes along the whole parish from NE to SW, and from this the surface slopes to the SE to a height varying from 150 feet at the N end to over 300 near the S end, along the ridge above Culloden Moor. Between the central hollow and the sea in the N there is a strip of flat ground sloping gradually to the shore; in the centre and S the ground slopes up to a height of over 100 feet, and then down to a terrace along the 50-feet contour, from which there is a rapid fall to the shore. The coast is low and sandy and with a very gentle slope, so that a considerable amount of foreshore is uncovered at low water. At the W corner of the parish the triangular Alterlie Point projects nearly ½ mile beyond the ordinary coast-line, and N of it is a small bay, sometimes called Petty Bay and sometimes Alterlie Bay. Almost the whole surface is under cultivation or woodland, but there is mossy and benty land extending probably to nearly 1000 acres. There are about 1800 acres under wood. The soil toward the sea is light loam and clayey sand, but along the hollow and on the south-eastern slope it is much stronger and very fertile. The underlying rock belongs to the upper Old Red Sandstone system. In the SE about half of Loch Flemington (4 by 1½ furl.) lies within the parish, and 1½ mile SW of it is the small Lochan Dinty. The drainage is carried off by a number of small streams, those in the S uniting and flowing into the sea at Petty Bay, and those in the centre and N uniting and flowing into the sea at the extreme N corner of the parish. The mansions are Castle Stuart (1¼ mile WSW of Dalcross station), Flemington (½ mile NE of Fort George station), and Gollanfield (7 furlongs ENE of Fort George station). The first is a seat of the Earl of Moray, and is a fine example of the castellated mansion of the early part of the 17th century. Traditionally the date of its erection is earlier, some making it a residence of James IV., others assigning it to the Regent Murray; but the building bears date 1625, and Sir Robert Gordon, in his *History of the Earldom of Sutherland,* says that in 1624 the Clan Chattan went 'to ane hous which he [the Earl]